Ginghams
...asement offerings on ...r Monday. They are ...s in all good colors. ...ose out the lot, hence ...hat should sell them

...en Hand-...fs 25c each
...ozen of these—they're ...nen, have 1 and 2 inch ...ve sold for $6.00 to ... The 25c price in this ...kerchief phenomenon.

...nameled ...5.75 each.
...article, and never so ...at this price hereto-... you have any size at ... All have extended ...brass trimmings.

...Basement
...onant with the reputation ...round salesroom for sub-
...wool Scotch ... 25c
...worth 12½c, per ... 8c
...all wool, $4.00 ... $2.48
...all wool, $5.00 ... $3.50
..., yard wide, our ...er yard ... 5c
..., high grade, ... 50c
...cial ... 37½c
... 11c
... 7c
...ard quality, ... 3c
...15c quality, ... 10c
...linings, 15c ... 10c
... 5c
...uality, fine odors, ... 19c
...ttles, Monday ... 9c
...iefs, pure linen, ... 10c
..., 25c quality, fast ... 15c
..., 50c quality, ...r weight ... 29c
...the latest perfect ...only ... 89c
...—random stripe, ...s and drawers ... 65c
...wn Skirts, double ...ttom ... 50c

...t Linens. At the head of ...g enterprises and therefore ...ny and every day.
...—2 bales 18-inch, ...yard ... 3½c
...0 dozen linen damask—... or knotted fringe—...25 a yard—...in at ... 29c
...ases celebrated Bates' ...ds, full size— 57½c
...0 dozen—a big job lot, in ...nd anything desired in the ...ry towel at HALF the ...r known 7½c to 50c
...d Sets—A great line to be ...right, styles at less than ...with 2½ to 3 yard cloths ... 1.00 to 2.50

...Linens. The wondrous in-...s of art wares are conse-...ttention we pay to the pro-...—at low prices. ...ion of hemstitched and ...nens, stamped in latest de-...
... 35c
..., 20x20 ... 35c
..., 24x24 ... 45c
..., 30x30 ... 65c
...—Another new lot of ou... designs.
... $1.00
... $1.25

...Wares.
...esirable Table Wares at a ...
Cut glass Caraffes or Water Bottles or Decanters, like that shown in the picture—A bargain at 1.85
Genuine cut glass Tumblers to match the Water Bottles, each 25c
...ife Rests, ...in at ... 75c
...nd Peppers—by the pair—...two in a box ... 45c

...s' Cloaks

...Sale.

...ery. Cut Prices.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIV.—NO. 294. MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1895—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

CRAZY MAN AT BAY.

Gaius S. Merwin Causes a Panic in Woodland Park.

FORTIFIED IN HIS ROOM.

Takes Wing Shots at Neighbors and Suburban Trains.

SMOKED OUT WITH SULPHUR

Shoots 44 Times, but Miraculously Misses Everybody.

IMAGINES ALL TO BE BURGLARS.

Suffering from a violent fit of insanity, Gaius S. Merwin, with the aid of firearms, held Woodland Park in a state of siege yesterday for sixteen hours.

Barricaded in the upper front room of his residence, No. 35 Woodland Park, on the south side of the park, he maintained his position throughout the greater part of the day, repelling every attempt to dislodge him with a fusillade from his revolver.

He would send for one of his intimate friends, and, when the friend appeared, take a shot or two at him. When the supply of intimate friends ran out he filled in the time with wing shots at passing Illinois Central trains.

GAIUS S. MERWIN.

Although Merwin fired forty-four times—the tally was kept by his interested neighbors, who "scored" from behind brick walls—he failed to hit any one. His intentions were bloodthirsty enough, but his nerves prevented accurate aim.

PEOPLE GET IN RANGE WHEN MERWIN IS OVERPOWERED.

Thousands of people watched the madman's murderous antics all day long from behind trees and buildings. The police were notified early in the day and a squad of six men was detailed to dislodge Merwin. They soon found they had the biggest kind of a job on their hands. At first they tried moral suasion, but when the enemy let drive a bullet through the door at Sergt. Enright, telling him he was a good man, good enough to stop a bullet, they changed their maneuvers.

Dislodged by Sulphur Fumes.

To forcibly dislodge the enemy meant loss of life. So strategy was resorted to. An entrance was forced into the basement and a pound of sulphur was thrown into the furnace. Soon the stupefying fumes were noticeable to those outside, but they had no effect on Merwin, other than to increase his artillery practice. Another shovelful of sulphur was thrown in. This had the desired effect. In ten minutes the house was filled with the fumes, and the madman of Woodland Park fell back on a bed, half suffocated. When the officers broke in the house they found him lying there, his revolver by his side, and his rifle standing at the head of the bed. It took half an hour's hard work by three doctors to bring him to. Then an ambulance from St. Luke's Hospital carried the unfortunate man to the Detention Hospital, and the siege of Woodland Park was ended.

Merwin is a pig-iron merchant, formerly of the firm of Roger, Merwin & Smith, who had an office in the Monadnock Building. He retired from this firm a year or two ago, and for some time forsook business, owing to ill-health, resulting from a kick on the head by a vicious horse, received three years ago in Tennessee. He resumed business for himself five months ago. He has lived three years in Woodland Park, which lies on Cottage Grove avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets. He is 35 years old, wealthy, of high social standing, and a member of the Union League club and the Sons of Connecticut.

Calls Up A. O. Packard.

Although at times Merwin has heretofore exhibited symptoms of insanity he has never developed any violent traits and when he appeared yesterday morning about 9 o'clock on the porch of his house clad in only his night robe and called out that his house had been robbed by burglars during the night his neighbor, A. O. Packard, who heard him, thought at once his statement was true and hurried to a point immediately below where Merwin was standing that he might the better talk to him.

"I tell you burglars were in my house last night," excitedly exclaimed Merwin, tossing his arms wildly about. "Run for the police."

"All right," said Packard, "I'll go to the Stanton Avenue Station and notify them."

"No, I don't want any of that gang. Go to the Central Station. Those are the fellows I want. Get Capt. Dutton and tell him burglars were in my house last night."

By this time Packard had found out something was wrong. He saw how frantic Merwin was becoming and tried to quiet him.

"Go, go, I tell you," said Merwin, "the burglars may come back."

"Isn't there some one around here," said Packard, "that you want to see?"

"I want you to send a telegram to the Central Station; that's what I want," said Merwin.

Tries a Shot at Mr. Packard.

Then, without another word, the maniac sprang back into his room and a second later the glass in the east window of his room crashed as a pistol ball went through it within four inches of Packard's head and flattened itself against the brick of Mr. Packard's house.

Merwin fired one or two more shots and then dressed himself in a new black Sunday suit, combing his hair and beard carefully and standing before the mirror a considerable time arranging his tie.

Coming to the window again Merwin called for P. J. Moffett, President for Illinois of the Standard Oil company, who lives next door on the west. Mr. Moffett came out to the front of the house and asked what was wanted.

"O, there were burglars in my house last night. But I don't want to talk to you. Get Mr. Flagg."

Mr. Flagg lives across the park directly opposite Merwin. He was notified he was wanted, but declined to enter into very close conversation with a madman armed with a revolver. Merwin then begged that Judge Payne be sent for, but when the Judge arrived his efforts to soothe Merwin were about as fruitless as those of the others had been.

"You get out of here," was Merwin's greeting to the astonished Judge. "You are one of the men that robbed my house last night. I know you, and I'm going to kill you."

The Judge, who had remained at a respectful distance, beat a hasty retreat to cover. In a few minutes Merwin fired several more shots through the window glass on the east side and the open window on the west side of his room.

Denies His Intimate Friend.

About this time W. A. Dewey, the intimate friend of Merwin who had accompanied him home from the theater Saturday afternoon, when he first showed symptoms of another attack of his mental ailment, drove into the park and called out to Merwin that everything was all right and for him to come down-stairs and talk. Merwin did not appear at the window, but Mr. Packard, who had gone up into the library of his house, which is only ten feet from Merwin's fort, heard the latter marching up and down.

"Forward, march," commanded Merwin. "Company halt—one, two, three—fire," and again his revolver cracked.

The police, who had been in the rear of the house planning some method of capturing the crazy man, now mounted the stairs and Sergt. Enright knocked on the door and called for Merwin to open and let him in.

"Well," said Merwin, "you're a pretty good man, but you will do just as well to stop a bullet as anybody I know of," and Enright had barely time to act on the gentle hint before a bullet crashed through the door, just missing the Sergeant by a few inches.

This shot increased the respect of the police for the crazy man, and future conversations were conducted from down-stairs or from adjoining rooms.

HE BEGINS HIS SHOOTING TOURNEY.

Practices on Suburban Trains.

Merwin by this time had so frightened everybody that he could get no one else to talk to or shoot at, so he amused himself by shooting at Illinois Central suburban trains which passed at the east end of Woodland Park. His bullets seeming to have no effect on the cars, he returned to the west window, and, spying little George Moffett looking at him from an upper window of the Moffett residence, he fired a shot that struck within a few feet of the boy.

[Continued on third page.]

EASY ROADS TO DIVORCE.

INDIANA EASILY LEADS ALL STATES AND DECREES ARE VALID.

Hoosiers Were the First to Recognize the Utility of Flexible Laws and to Make Escape from Marriage a Matter of Little Difficulty—Statistics Show That Persons Are Tired of Oklahoma and Dakota, Whose Decisions May Be Overruled.

While certain well-defined rules govern all other trades, fixing their locations and establishing their centers, those of the divorce industry seem to be as migratory as a strong-legged tramp and as uncertain as the marble in a roulette wheel.

Indiana was the first State which ever recognized the possibilities of mutual profit between suitors and residents in lax divorce laws and for a long time had a monopoly of the business. Then the laws of Illinois were so amended that the marriage bonds could be more easily untied and Chicago had quite a boom. Its advantages as a place of residence during the year of waiting were quickly recognized. But lately the Dakotas, Wyoming, and Oklahoma offered inducements no person seeking a divorce could resist. But it is one thing to secure trade and another to hold it, and so much fault has been found with the divorce goods offered on Western bargain counters that their custom is deserting them and now Indiana's trade is looking up again, with every prospect of an increasing and well-maintained boom.

On the September docket of the Parke County, Ind., Circuit Court, just ended, the divorce cases were one-eighth the entire number of cases set for trial. In Clay County there were thirty-eight divorce cases tried during the September term, while in Vigo County there were four times as many as in Parke. There are already five cases filed for the November docket in Parke County. For the February term of this year there were seven, while six divorce suits found places on the April docket, making a total of twenty-nine in the Parke County courts thus far this year.

Forty—Count 'Em.

The records in the Clerk's office for November show forty divorces during the year. In the 1893 docket this record sinks into insignificance, out of the 155 cases tried there being forty-nine of them for divorce, or nearly one-third of the entire list. Of these the February term put up six of them, April eleven. September brought in seventeen, while by November fourteen more dissatisfied couples wanted to be released. The divorce business in Parke County was only in its infancy in 1891, and in 1892 it only brought up sixteen cases during the year, September, with seven petitions, being the heaviest month.

With twenty-nine divorces on record in Parke County at the present date, the year 1895 will outstrip all its predecessors before it gives up the fight on Dec. 31. From every other county in the State, where the September term of court has closed, comes the report of an amazing number of divorces on trial. The population of the county is equal to one one-hundredth of the population of the State of Indiana. Taking the eleven divorces in the September court as an average, which is a fair and conservative estimate for the State as a whole, it means that there were 1,100 divorce suits on trial in the Indiana September courts just closed.

They represent 2,200 parties to the suit. An army big enough to defend the State from any military intrusion. If this great company of disappointing mortals could be got together in a kind of refitting school, with sly little Cupid as the chief instructor, it is believed fully 800 new couples could be made from the old 1,100 disunions and misfits.

Hoosierdom's Ways of Divorcing.

Upon investigation it is found that the common method of procuring a divorce in Western Indiana is to have the clerk of the court make out a notice of non-residence. The fee for this process belongs to the clerk, but it happens that three times out of five he never gets it, and it is also a fact that nearly all divorce cases are worried along through the courts on a dead-beat process. Then when the complainant, or attorney, asks the clerk for the papers, he has no choice but to give them, and place the case on the court docket ready for a hearing. Next a notice is taken to the printing office of a paper of general circulation, and the editor is asked to print it four successive times. When court convenes the attorney asks this same editor for a statement showing the notice to have been printed four times, which statement is given the court.

Here the dead-beating process comes in again, and the Park County papers have inaugurated a crusade against the practice, claiming that not one out of four of these divorce complainants ever pay for the publication of the notice. They say that hereafter all notices must be paid for before they will testify to their having appeared, which testimony is absolutely essential to every granting of a divorce. The attorneys are also steering shy of these manifold divorce cases, stating that of the ten to twenty in every term of the Circuit Court not more than half of them are good pay. And still further the court officials are getting a little weary of this divorce business on the ground that it is largely due to these divorce suits that so much other important court matter must be subjected to syndry docketings, and, in many cases, held over from term to term owing to a lack of time to hear it. Thus the moral reformers, the editors, the court clerks, the lawyers, the court officials in Indiana have at last struck a sympathetic chord and it will bind them all together on this divorce question. The average time of these divorces is found to be within three years after marriage.

BLOW UP BANK VAULT WITH DYNAMITE

Explosion Wrecks the Building but Does Not Get the Cash.

Butte, Mont., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—A desperate but unsuccessful attempt was made to rob Hoge, Daly & Co.'s bank at Anaconda shortly after 4 o'clock this morning by blowing it up.

Two watchmen, Thomas Hammerle and E. L. Kunkle, were asleep in the bank at the time and were awakened by noise coming as they thought from within the vault.

They left the building to investigate and just as they got on the outside a terrific explosion occurred, shattering the plate-glass front and ripping out the whole iron front of the vault and scattering bank books and papers all over the street. The cash apartment of the vault remained intact.

In a few minutes the bank was surrounded by police and citizens and one of the robbers was caught on the roof of the building, where he stood as if dazed.

The others had made their escape. The man caught was identified as A. L. Firpo, a young mechanic who has lived in Anaconda for several years and was well known.

He refused to talk or disclose the identity of his assistants, but said he had but one partner in the affair. The robbers had gone to the roof of the bank building, which is only one story high, and cut a hole through the roof and down into the vault.

The hole was large enough to admit a man and it is surmised the men have worked at it for a week or more.

After reaching the vault they used dynamite, with which they were evidently inexperienced, and did not realize its explosive power.

There were several hundred thousand dollars in the bank at the time of the attempted robbery. The damage to the building amounts to about $2,000.

Firpo has confessed the whole affair, and upon his confession Will H. Darling, a young blacksmith, was arrested as an accomplice.

Firpo said they made their own tools and began operations on the roof of the bank early last night.

They cut through the roof and about three feet of brickwork into the vault, where they found about $6,000 in silver lying loose, but they were not satisfied with that and attempted to break open another portion of the safe, where about $100,000 in gold and currency was deposited.

CARNEGIE GOES BACK ON PITTSBURG.

He Says Chicago and Lake Erie Points Are Steel and Iron Centers.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Andrew Carnegie, who for years has boasted of Pittsburg as an iron and steel manufacturing center, today declared that this city's supremacy has gone to Chicago and Lake Erie points.

Mr. Carnegie has been here a week, and today, before leaving for New York, he sent to the newspapers a typewritten statement of his views on a variety of topics. He had been solicited for his views on the plans for the proposed Lake Erie and Ohio River ship canal, and it is on this subject he takes up the loss of Pittsburg supremacy and gives some cherished notions severe blows.

He says: "It has been my business to study the question of iron and steel manufacture in the United States and after I have passed in review the claims and advantages of various points I have never failed to come back to good old Pittsburg and say, 'Here is the spot.' I continue this study and today I can no longer say this. Pittsburg is no longer the best point to manufacture steel in the United States. It takes two tons of iron ore to make a ton of finished steel. It takes only one ton of coke to make one ton of steel pig iron. Therefore, a manufacturing plant on the shores of the lakes north of Pittsburg, getting its two tons of ore by water, has the advantage of having to transport only its one ton of coke by rail. The lake shore is the place now to locate new steel works."

Mr. Carnegie protests against a ship canal being built, declaring lake transportation is tending toward ships of such size they could not be brought here. He suggests a seven foot canal for barges, and also urges that the canal be built as a public privilege. Otherwise, he says, Pittsburg will cease to be the steel city, and Chicago or some other lake point will hold the title.

Mr. Carnegie assumes the proposed canal would carry ore at 20 cents a ton, and says: "It costs $1.80 to bring two tons of ore to the Pittsburg manufacturer. With canal tolls at 20 cents a ton the cost would be 40 cents. There would also be, say, five cents a ton greater expense taking the ore fom a barge than from railway cars at the furnaces. This would be a total of 50 cents for two tons. It would mean that Pittsburg, in competition with Chicago, Lorain, Cleveland, and other lake points, would be given the advantage of $1.40 on every ton of steel manufactured; whereas, now the advantage is the other way."

ATLANTA READY FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Crowds from All About Are Beginning to Pour Into the City.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 20.—The vanguard of the multitude advancing on Atlanta from every direction in anticipation of the visit of President Cleveland and his Cabinet to the expositon this week began to arrive here today. All incoming trains were heavily loaded, and reports from railroad authorities indicate that the crowd of visitors which will gather here next Wednesday will be the largest ever assembled in any Southern City. Among the distinguished guests arriving today was Gov. Coffin of Connecticut, accompanied by his staff and escorted by the famous Foot Guards of New Haven, 175 strong. Vice-President Stevenson is still here and Gov. O'Ferrall of Virginia will arrive tomorrow. The week will be the most brilliant in the history of the exposition. The indications are for Indian summer weather, in amiable contrast with the downpour which characterized Mr. Cleveland's visit here in 1887.

NEW ORLEANS' BIG FIRE.

NEARLY 200 HOUSES DESTROYED AND 1,000 PERSONS HOMELESS.

Section of the City Known as Algiers Destroyed—Wharf Packed with Spectators Gives Way and Sixty, Including Women and Children, Are Precipitated Into the Water, but All Are Saved—Loss Will Probably Reach $500,000.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—That portion of the city known as Algiers was almost wiped out by flames this morning, causing a loss of from $350,000 to $500,000, and rendering 1,000 persons homeless.

An immense crowd went across to Algiers tonight to look at the ruins. They were packed so densely on the wharf awaiting the ferry that it gave way, and over sixty persons, including many women and children, were precipitated into the river. They were all rescued, but several sustained broken limbs and internal injuries.

The fire started a few minutes after midnight in the shanty occupied by Paul Buffia. Six fires have started in this place before the present one, and the facts surrounding this one indicated he started it for the insurance. He bought six gallons of coal oil Friday, and those who at first responded to the alarm claim they plainly smelled burning oil. The house burned as though it had been saturated by oil. So plain did the citizens consider his guilt that they made an effort to lynch him, and a strong cordon of police was all that saved him.

The fire wiped out nine squares, or 197 houses, and rendered homeless 1,000 persons. These were nearly all of the poorer class, and the flames destroyed all they possessed. The fire started several squares to the rear of the river bank, and burned down to the edge of the Mississippi. There were no water mains in the portion of the city where the fire burned, and the flames had to be fought by bucket brigades. All the harbor tugs steamed across the river and offered their assistance, but could do nothing, as they had no lines of hose, and there were none to give them.

The fire department was sent over from this city, but the firemen were powerless, as they had to depend on the fire wells for a water supply. None of these lasted more than five minutes, as there was no water in them, owing to the low stage of the river. The fire could not be headed off. It simply burned itself out.

All the furniture was destroyed with the buildings and the occupants were left destitute. Tonight a public school and three public halls have been put at the disposal of the homeless people. A Relief committee has been appointed, and at a meeting held tonight $7,000 was raised for the homeless. This is a mere bagatelle compared to what will be required. It is estimated the loss will be between $350,000 and $500,000.

A suspicious fact and one that goes far to confirm the belief that the fire was of incendiary origin is that Paul Buffia, in whose place it started, took his entire family from home last evening and spent the night on this side of the river. His excuse is that he came over to be treated for rheumatism and was afraid to leave his family alone in Algiers.

THE ADVENTURES OF THE DUKE.

Chorus Girl—"I don't want to know you!" Sparrow Cop—"Keep off the grass!" N. Y. Policeman—"No coasting allowed!" The Duke—"Gad!"

MIDNIGHT FIRE IN AILSA HOTEL.

Guests Flee in a Panic, but Escape Without Serious Injury.

Eighty-five guests of the Ailsa Hotel, No. 336 Dearborn street, were aroused at 1:35 o'clock this morning by cries of fire.

A few minutes later most of the panic-stricken guests, principally women, were screaming from the windows, while others were making frantic efforts to escape from the building.

Miss Bertha Levy, who slept on the third floor, became unconscious from excitement and was carried down-stairs by Policeman Linehan.

The fire started in George Ettleson's saloon, No. 338 Dearborn street.

F. Ettleson, a brother of the proprietor, was sleeping in the rear of the saloon and narrowly escaped suffocation. He was awakened by the cracking of glass and made his escape through the rear door.

The frightened guests rushed to the street and three of them pulled alarm boxes at three different corners. The Fire Department had the flames under control within twenty minutes after its arrival.

The hotel is managed by Mrs. Stokes. The building is four stories high and adjoins the Caxton Block. It is owned by the Carter H. Harrison estate. The damage is $1,000.

OHIO BANK WILL CLOSE ITS BUSINESS.

Dull Times and Stringency of the Money Market the Cause.

Washington Court-House, O., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The People's and Drovers' Bank in this city will post the following notice on its doors tomorrow:

"On account of the stringency of the money market this bank has been compelled to close for the time being. Every claim will be paid in full. Efforts will be made to resume soon."

The assignment creates no alarm, as the stockholders, who are individually liable, are worth $2,000,000. The capital stock of the bank is $200,000.

PRAIRIE FIRES SWEEP OVER KANSAS.

Thousands of Acres of Crops and Barns and Fences Burned.

Topeka, Kas., Oct. 20.—During the last four days destructive prairie fires have swept over parts of four counties in Western Kansas and a large scope of country in Eastern Colorado.

The fire which has caused most damage started in the western part of Finney County on Thursday and spread to Greeley County, burning over a strip of country four miles in width, over 200,000 acres in all.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, OCT. 21, 1895.

Weather for Chicago today: *Fair, warmer.*

Sun rises at 6:11; sets at 4:58½.

Moon 4 days old; sets at 7:03 a. m.

INDEX OF TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS

Pages.

1 Crazy Man Terrorizes a Neighborhood.
Indiana's Divorce Record.
Fire in New Orleans Causes $500,000 Loss.
Campos Demands Immediate Aid.
2 Chinese Murderers to Be Executed.
Mora Claim Breeds Scandal.
Anson Appears in "A Runaway Colt."
3 New York Gushing Over Marlborough.
His Real Name Is Bernard Isaacs.
4 Boom for Belle Plaine Bowlers.
Thistles Win with One Man Short.
Hot Springs Watching Gov. Clarke.
Lake Shipping News.
Insurance Affairs.
5 Hesing-Kohlsaat War Is Warmer.
Frightfully Beaten by Thugs.
George Landgraf Mysteriously Missing.
7 Woman Clubs Not for Mutual Admiration
In an Anti-toxin Laboratory.
8 Col. Ingersoll's Lecture.
Forty-two Women Preach in Baltimore.
Snow in Michigan.
Removals and Reregistration.
9 Monument to Explorer Marquette.
No Cars to Move the Corn Crop.
Funeral of "Ducky" Drake, Pickpocket.
10 Sunday Sermons.
In the New York Markets.
11 Dr. W. F. Crafts Lectures on the Lost Arts.

COL. COLT MAY SUE FOR A DIVORCE.

James J. Van Alen Is Said to Be the Co-respondent Named.

Providence, R. I., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Providence and Newport society was shaken to its foundation today when it was rumored that Col. Samuel P. Colt had decided to bring suit for divorce against his wife.

Two petitions for divorce are said to be ready for presentation; one is the suit which Col. Colt has prepared, and the other a cross-suit. Col. Colt is a member of the distinguished Colt revolver family of Connecticut, and is the brother of Judge Le Baron B. Colt of the United States Circuit Court.

In Colt's petition, it is alleged, James J. Van Alen, the New York and Newport clubman and millionaire and member of the inner circles of society, is named as co-respondent. Col. Colt's evidence is said to be of the most complete character, and report has it that it includes a bundle of letters from Van Alen to Mrs. Colt, one of which was found in Mrs. Colt's apartments when she was staying at a New York hotel.

BISHOP FALLOWS OBJECTS TO TRILBY.

His Announcement the Show Will Not Be Given Causes a Discussion.

The dramatization of "Trilby," which is to be given representation at the People's Institute, has caused discussions among the directors of the institute. Last evening at the close of the Rev. Mr. Clarke's sermon Bishop Fallows advanced to the platform and announced that the play would not be given. Bishop Fallows said he considered it immoral and not just the right thing for presentation at the institute.

Dr. Clarke said it was perhaps too late to stop the exhibition, as contracts had been made with the company which could not be broken.

Manager Gleason of the institute auditorium says the play will be given as announced. He says Bishop Fallows has no authority to stop the play, as such authority belongs solely to the Board of Directors. Manager Gleason says all the objectionable features have been eliminated in the new version.

THREE THOUSAND FOR PEW RENT.

Bill Presented by a Priest to Offset a Charge for Horse Feed.

Wabash, Ind., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Barney Cary, a well-known Irish resident of Lagro, this county, is a member of the Catholic Church of that place, and recently during the absence of the priest, Father Kelly, in New York, he took care of the clergyman's horse. When the pastor returned Barney presented a bill for $17.50 for his services, which the priest pronounced exorbitant.

He finally, however, agreed to allow the claim on condition that it be applied on Mr. Cary's pew rent, and he floored Mr. Cary with a bill of $3,300 on this account.

The latter declined to take the credit, and sued Father Kelly for the bill, and Justice Wilson, after an interesting trial, took the case under advisement.

GEN. COXEY GOING TO START A PAPER.

Will Begin a Daily Publication to Help Out in His Ohio Campaign.

Massillon, O., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The tireless Coxey is so dissatisfied with the scant attention paid to his canvass for Governor by the press that he has decided to set up an opposition and will therefore begin the publication of a daily campaign paper at his own expense Monday and circulate it throughout the State. It will be called "Coxey's Daily Paper." The reincarnated Populist is keeping his printing office going night and day on campaign literature, giving employment to about twenty men. His bill for postage amounts to $30 weekly. All the expenses of his fight come out of his private resources.

LARGEST CHURCH BELL IN THE WORLD.

Preparations for Casting Under Way in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 20.—Preparations for the casting of a mammoth church bell have been going on for some weeks at the Buckeye bell foundry in this city.

The bell will be larger than the famous 13½-ton bell at Montreal, which is now the greatest on the continent. In ornamentation it will surpass all bells in existence and will be the largest swinging bell in the world.

It will supplement a chime of forty bells. The clapper will weigh 640 pounds. It is to swing in St. Frances de Sales Church.

BUYS GROUND TO BUILD NEW HOME.

Jewish Orphans' Society Will Erect a Building on Drexel Boulevard.

The first annual reception in connection with the Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans was given yesterday afternoon at the home, No. 3601 Vernon avenue. Last week the society purchased 370 feet of ground at Sixty-second and Drexel boulevard for $37,000 on which to erect a building. There are at present thirty-five children cared for in the home, their ages ranging from 3 to 14 years.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

At Goldfield, near Bull Hill, Colo., City Marshal Dan Benton was killed and Frank Stevens and Andy Coyle were badly injured by Frank Smith in a pistol fight.

At St. Johns, N. F., four alleged smugglers were arrested, one being Michael Tobin, a Government member of the Assembly and Governor of the savings bank. Thirteen others are to be arrested and the Whiteway Government may be disrupted.

LAST EDITION.

MORE MEN OR NONE.

Campos Needs Reinforcements Straightway.

IS URGENT WITH SPAIN.

Demands Many More Artillerymen and Engineers.

GLOOM ON EVERY SIDE.

Refuses to Be Answerable for Results Without Them.

SPANISH ARMIES SUFFER DEFEAT.

Havana, Oct. 17, by way of New York, Oct. 20.—[From the Tribune's Special Correspondent.]—Spain's position in Cuba is more than critical—it is desperate. This assertion is made by Martinez Campos himself, and to the Spanish Government, Oct. 16, Martinez Campos sent an urgent telegram to Madrid, which in substance reads as follows:

"Our position here, which has long been critical, is rapidly becoming desperate. The reinforcements I have in previous cable dispatches asked for must be sent at once. I wish to urge that they be embarked at a still earlier day than that previously suggested. Further, the object of this telegram is to ask that there be sent me at once with the utmost dispatch 12,000 artillerymen and engineers. Unless this be done I cannot answer for the result. I must have these reinforcements at once. I repeat, our situation is more than critical, it is desperate—nothing can be done by us, we must conquer or lose all."

This telegram, practically in these words, is accurate in its statement of the situation. During the last two days I have been able to learn the inside facts, and they look black for Spain. The reason for the apparent pause is now manifest.

Martinez Campos established his headquarters in Santa Clara, living in a country house close by. What he was doing there was a mystery which I have had cleared for me. He has been in active correspondence with the revolutionary chiefs, endeavoring to arrange some sort of a compromise. In this he failed utterly. His hands were tied by the announced policy of the government, and he was frankly told that he could not give any guarantee that his government would feel bound to observe, and that autonomy he either could not offer, or, if he did, it would not be accepted. He was also frankly informed that no compromise whatever could be made, but that the war should be carried on to the end. At the same time that these efforts to terminate the war were being made the revolutionists were making great progress in the field. The threatened policy of war on the railroads was declared to be in force and the declarations were followed by deeds. Roloff's proclamation was followed by that of Maceo, and already the result is visible. The whole railroad service east of Colon is practically paralyzed, and it seems probable that it will be shortly totally stopped, even for military operations.

Reports of Grave Disasters.

Add to this the terrible reports of grave disasters and defeats which have been reaching him from Santiago de Cuba, and which have been entirely suppressed.

Of some of these I had meager details. I can now say positively that a number of heavy engagements have been fought in that province, and each has been a crushing defeat for the Spaniards. The capture of two armed sailing vessels and one sailing launch merely emphasized the gravity of the matter on the "Do de Mayo." There were captured by the revolutionists one gatling gun, 500 or 600 rifles, and several thousands of cartridges.

The new uprisings near Union de Reyes, the strength of the two new parties in Pinar del Rio, the strong manifestations almost in the suburbs of the Cienfuegos Remedios and Santa Clara, and finally the certainty that he is utterly unable to keep the rich Province of Matanzas from falling into the power of the revolutionists—all these things were reasons enough to make Martinez Campos urgently demand reinforcements.

When he found all his negotiations with the revolutionists were fruitless he left Santa Clara for Cienfuegos, where he embarked for Santiago de Cuba on the Villa Verde.

There he received ample confirmation of all disastrous reports previously sent to him. Then it was that he sent the dispatch already quoted.

This ample confession by Gen. Campos of the actual condition of affairs is the most important event of the war up to this time, and the few who know it look gloomily at the future.

Martinez Campos has publicly assured the people in speeches and in the columns of the papers that the harvesting and milling of the crop would certainly go on this year as usual.

In conferences with his trusted officers when the telegram was sent on, he spoke of this question. He said:

"Of course we must put on a brave front and encourage the people to believe they can make their crops, but can they? Gentlemen, unfortunately it is not in our power to decide this important question. If the rebels say no, then there will be no crop unless I receive all the forces I have asked, and not then unless they arrive very soon.

Gloom Among Officials.

After sending forward the telegram he reembarked on the Villa Verde and was expected to reach Havana this afternoon. It is certain that great gloom and dismay is in the higher official circles and that greater vigor and activity are manifest among the revolutionists. They are winning profitable victories, weakening and dispersing the royal troops, and capturing large quantities of arms, munitions of war, and stores. The country is now absolutely theirs, and they have begun to encroach on the towns.

It is seriously feared by Martinez Campos that they may be able to capture some large town and hold it sufficiently long to satisfy the most strictly technical construction of the law of recognition of belligerency. The promised reinforcements were to have been sent to reach Cuba between Nov. 15 and Dec. 15.

Gen. Campos in a telegram preceding this said he must have these fresh reinforcements in the field Nov. 1 if possible. He wants the artillery and engineers in such heavy force for the purpose of trying to build one or more strategic railways dotted with small forts and fortified villages connecting large fortified towns, and thus establish a line of communication with his base of supplies at Havana. This line can also serve as a base line in his attempt to crowd the revolutionists into a corner. He also proposes to prepare the larger towns so that if necessary they can withstand a

Havana, Oct. 20.—Lieut.-Col. Bush, with 150 infantry and fifteen mounted troops, fought the insurgents at Carmita plantation. The insurgents fled, but the cavalry overtook them at San Vicente, killing three and wounding five of them.

The bridge at Marrero, province of Santa

Clara, has been partially blown up with dynamite by the insurgents.

At Guinia, in the district of Trinidad, the insurgents have hanged three men who formerly acted as guides in the last war.

The cyclonic disturbance mentioned in previous dispatches begins to be felt in the southern districts of the island, and there is an indication of the storm center approaching Havana and Matanzas.

DENIES THE INSANITY OF CAMPOS.

Story Circulated by the Insurgents in the Nature of a Campaign Lie.

New York, Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Dr. William Shaw Bowen writes to the New York World from the city where he is staying for a few days:

"The report from Cuba that Gen. Campos is insane is probably unfounded. Its value as news is on a par with four-fifths of the so-called news of the Cuban rebellion. If there has been any departure from the normal in Gen. Campos's condition the change has occurred since I saw him last, a fortnight ago. The same report had been circulated by the Cubans for several weeks before my last visit to him. It was whispered in my ear at Santiago and at Cienfuegos. I afterward heard the same thing at Havana.

"The story of Campos' insanity has been circulated with a specific object. Warfare with the tongue and pen prevails quite as much as warfare with the sword in wretched Cuba.

"Campos gave no indication of insanity when I listened to his brilliant conversation Oct. 5. A Cuban, a partisan of the revolution, accompanied me as an amanuensis. When we left the General the Cuban admiringly exclaimed: 'Campos' mental characteristics are wonderful. He is the greatest man I ever met.'

"Today Campos controls every seaport, every town, every hamlet, every point of consequence on the railways, in fact, nearly every cross-roads in the district in revolt. He needs more troops, for this policy of guarding every important point has fully occupied his army. The total number of men in the Spanish army in Cuba is less than 80,000. This includes nearly 60,000 regular troops, volunteers, civil guards, and guerrillas. Considering the difficulties of the country a prudent commander should insist on having at least 50,000 more soldiers. At the present time Campos is supreme. Should Gomez and Maceo fall into his hands they would not lose their lives, but Roloff would have short shrift."

SAYS SPAIN WON'T COME TO TERMS.

Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs Declares It Is Impossible.

Madrid, Oct. 20.—Señor Canovas de Castillo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is quoted as saying that is was impossible that Spain should come to terms with the Cuban insurgents.

Advices received here from Cuba say Gen. Oliver's column defeated 600 insurgents in the District of Los Remedios, and thirty of the insurgents were killed.

LINO AMERZAGA SHOT BY SPANIARDS

Cuban Leader Executed After a Trial by Court-Martial.

Havana, Cuba, Oct. 17.—[Special Correspondence of the New York World.]—A dispatch from Trincida, Santa Clara Province, reports that after the attempt through means of a tunnel to liberate the Cuban leader, Lino Amerzaga, the latter was taken out of prison, tried by court-martial, committed, and shot today at noon.

DE LOME DOES NOT EXPECT RECALL

Spanish Minister Places No Credence in the Report.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 20.—Señor Depuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister, places no credence in reports that he is to be recalled because of the alleged dissatisfaction of his government with his work here. He so expressed himself to a reporter today when his attention was called to the matter.

Up to the present time he had received nothing but proofs indicating the home government was entirely satisfied with the manner in which he had conducted the affairs of the legation here.

Reports of his possible recall, the Minister was inclined to think, originated from those who believed the cause of the insurgents would be promoted thereby.

There had not been, he declared in conclusion, any dissatisfaction with his course on the part of the government, but on the contrary, many evidences of its approval.

TO RAISE A REGIMENT OF SOLDIERS.

Rochester Man Says He Will Send Troops to Cuba.

Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Unless the plans of the Hon. John P. Tumilty fail a regiment of Rochester sympathizers will soon be raised to go to Cuba. Mr. Tumilty is an ex-State Assemblyman who has large business interests in Cuba.

Mr. Tumilty for some time has been in secret correspondence with Washington and Chicago sympathizers.

"There are many sympathizers in Rochester, and I have no doubt I will be successful in raising a regiment of soldiers here to go to the aid of the Cubans. I am interested in a company, the object of which is to fit out merchantmen as privateers to cruise in Cuban waters. Another object of the company is to furnish the Cubans arms and ammunition."

CUBAN SYMPATHIZERS RAISE FUNDS.

Meetings to Be Held All Over the Country the Evening of Oct. 31.

At a meeting of the General committee appointed by the mass-meetings of Sept. 30, which expressed sympathy with the Cubans, held at the Union League club yesterday, a Finance committee was appointed to raise the funds necessary to defray the expenses of organizing meetings to be held throughout the country Oct. 31.

The committee has been in extensive correspondence throughout the country on this matter, and have sent out several thousand letters and circulars. The outlook is that several hundred meetings will be held Oct. 31.

At the General committee meeting instructions were given to request each member of the General committee, and such others as feel in sympathy with the movement, to contribute generously to pay for the expense of this work. Send check to any of the undersigned:

John F[illegible]son, Chairman, 115 Dearborn-st.
W. D. Kerfoot.
R. J. Smith.
Walt. H. Chamberlain, Treasurer, 1527 Monadnock Building.
Charles Raggio.
E. S. Lacey.

CONGRESSMEN ON CUBAN QUESTION.

Majority Sympathize with the Insurgents—Would Recognize Them as Belligerents.

It is the duty of Congress to give careful consideration to the condition of affairs in Cuba, to the end that the United States may promptly, as soon as warranted, recognize the Cubans as belligerents. The sympathies of our people are towards Cuban independence; our national interests are the same way.

CHARLES A. RUSSELL (R.),
Third Connecticut District.

The United States should extend a friendly greeting to the Cubans and acknowledge their belligerent rights.

HENRY F. THOMAS (R.),
Fourth Michigan District.

I think Cubans should be recognized as belligerents. When the object of revolution is liberty American citizens extend sympathy.

J. A. PICKLER (R.),
Representative from South Dakota.

CUBAN WAR MAKES SPONGES DEARER.

Big Advance in Prices Is Attributed to the Hostilities on the Island.

Sponges and chamois leather have taken prominent places in the list of drug sundries whose prices have advanced. Sponges have gone up 10 per cent while chamois leather has risen 80 per cent.

The conditions in the sponge trade are peculiar. The better grades come from Marseilles and the Mediterranean, but very large quantities are the product of Florida waters. Freshets two years ago had the effect of destroying many of the plants, in addition to so roiling the ocean waters as to make fishing less easy. Another source of supply afforded by Cuban waters has been interfered with by the war in Cuba. In consequence of these facts the sea's bottom off the Bermuda Islands has been depended on to make up the deficiencies, and the sponges produced there have marked a sharp advance. Mediterranean sponges rarely advance in price, but the quality of those received changes, and this circumstance indicates the fluctuations on the market for them.

The soft, pliable leather known as chamois is to a very large extent a fable, so far as the name is concerned. The little Alpine animal which has supplied material for many a song and story furnishes only an infinitesimal portion of it. The ordinary chamois skin of commerce is produced from the inner lining of sheepskin. The outer portion of the same pelt makes morocco. The tanning of it is an English process. English methods of splitting the skin are said to be superior and accordingly most of the chamois skins are imported. The advance is largely in sympathy with the rise in other kinds of leather.

Continued purchases of tallow by a big soap concern continue to attract attention in the drug trade, where the operation is considered in connection with the advance made by glycerine. It was said the buying resembled an effort to control the supply—an attempt which has been made before in past years. The shortage of cattle has reduced the supply of tallow.

"We are buying a good deal of tallow," the head of the soap firm admitted yesterday. "We are making purchases in the American market and also in Australia. But we are not trying to perform any such impossible feat as cornering the market. Our purchases are for our own use. We require a large stock."

PLAN TO AID THE ARMENIANS.

Society to Be Organized to Protect Them from the Turks.

Besides holding mass-meetings to voice sympathy Chicago will take a hand in giving actual help to the persecuted Armenians this winter. The plan has been formed to organize branches of the Society of United Friends of Armenia in every church of the city. It is receiving the earnest indorsement of pastors and laity alike.

This plan was unfolded by Mrs. Elizabeth Shipman last night in the Ryder Memorial Universalist Church at Sixty-fourth street and Sheridan avenue. She is both an officer and organizer of the society. The Rev. F. W. Miller, who accorded the courtesy of his pulpit to Mrs. Shipman, spoke warmly of the movement in conclusion and pledged to it his hearty coöperation.

"I will personally come among you with the hat this winter," said the speaker, "and ask you to contribute to the support and defense of this wronged people, whose survival at the present seems problematical. If you feel sympathy for your outraged Christian brothers and sisters who are crushed beneath the iron Turkish heel measure it in money—out of your bounty or poverty, as the case may be.

"The situation has resolved itself into whether Armenia or Turkey shall be upheld as a factor in civilization. Which is worthy of your support?

"When you reflect that tonight there are in Turkish prisons thousands of innocent men, women, and children, whose only offense has been the espousal of Christ, that thousands have died already, and countless others, if unprotected, will also perish, you cannot longer remain apathetic. To make the contrast stronger remember that the name Turk is a synonym for the destruction of all that is civilizing and humanizing. They have overrun civilized lands to debauch, and destroyed whatever good they found in them. There is an old proverb that where the heel of the Turk presses the grass never grows again. It has a deep literal significance."

Railroad for Peru.

Lima, Peru, via Galveston, Oct. 20.—Vice-President Billinghurst advocates the immediate building of a railroad from Oroya to Perene, a distance of 100 miles, the road to be a narrow gauge. Eight bridges will have to be built, but the route is without any particular natural obstacle and the production of the region is increasing rapidly.

FIRE CAUSES A WATCHMAN'S DEATH.

Employe of the Northwestern Fertilizing Company Dies of Heart Trouble.

John Eccles, night watchman for the Northwestern Fertilizing company at the Stock-Yards, whose plant was burned Saturday night, dropped dead last night in the offices of the company. He was 60 years old. It is supposed his death was caused by heart trouble induced by excitement at the fire.

The Stock-Yards were visited yesterday by thousands of curious people who went to see the ruins caused by the fire at the Northwestern Fertilizing company's plant.

The loss is $250,000, and it is said the loss is fairly covered with insurance. The officers of the company were on the ground early yesterday morning, and it was decided that the plant would be rebuilt.

Yesterday after the fire it was found that the intense heat and water had warped the machinery and that it was useless and a total loss. The building was a frame structure, a veritable firetrap, and was valued at about $15,000. All that remains of it is a mass of charred boards and joists.

The company employed 125 men and were getting ready for the spring trade. They were running full time and were starting in on a busy season. The ground on which the old building stood is the property of the firm and the new building that is intended to replace the one burned down will be erected over the old site. Work on it will be started as soon as the insurance people get through with their examination.

HAUGHEY ACQUITTED OF WRECKING

Believed to Have Been Used as a Tool by His Father.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Schuyler C. Haughey was acquitted by a Federal jury today on a charge of assisting his father, Theodore P. Haughey, in wrecking the Indianapolis National Bank, which failed in 1893.

The case went to the jury yesterday noon, and the voting stood ten for acquittal and two for conviction until 9 o'clock this morning. The verdict was a great surprise to District Attorney Baker as well as to the lawyers for the defense.

The evidence showed that young Haughey supplied his father with fictitious paper on which thousands of dollars were taken from the bank and misapplied by President Haughey, and which was also used to deceive the Treasury agents who examined the bank's books.

Albert J. Beveridge, who outlined the defense of young Haughey, made a strong appeal on the grounds that President Haughey alone was guilty of wrecking the bank, and his son was simply a tool without criminal knowledge of the transactions in which he figured.

Since President Haughey pleaded guilty and received a six years sentence sentiment has completely changed on the case. The friends of the aged banker always insisted that his extravagant sons were responsible for his downfall

CHRYSANTHEMUM SOCIETY OF AMERICA

Court of Final Appeal in All Matters Pertaining to the Flower.

"The Chrysanthemum Society of America" is the title of an organization which may be regarded as a court of final appeals in all chrysanthemum matters. Its officers are trade specialists who make this flower their study. An important part of their work is the judging of new varieties submitted to them. That this work may be properly done committees are appointed in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and Chicago to whom growers may submit blooms of new seedlings on certain dates during the chrysanthemum season.

If a seedling shows marked value it receives the society's certificate; if less meritorious it may be recommended for further trial, or condemned as valueless for cultivation. In any case, the merit of the variety is settled by the society's dictum. Introducers of new sorts are also expected to register the names of their débutantes with the Chrysanthemum Society to prevent duplicate titles.

The Chicago committee began its work of judging seedlings Oct. 12, and will continue every Saturday to Nov. 23.

The first of the new blooms will be on exhibition at the coming chrysanthemum show, to be held in Battery D Nov. 5-9.

Weekly Corporation Report.

The United States Corporation Bureau, The Temple, Chicago, reports the weekly list of newly completed corporations in the United States for the week ending Oct. 19, 1895: Total corporations, 240; total capitalization, $42,060,165, distributed as follows: Mercantile and manufacturing companies, 106, $6,403,965; banks (not national) and investment companies, 3, $165,000; national banks (to Oct. 9), 1, $50,000; gold, silver, and other mining and smelting companies, 29, $22,177,500; coal and iron companies, 5, $440,000; light, heat, power, and transportation companies, 23, $6,463,000; building and loan associations, 3, $3,000,000; irrigation companies, 3, $132,000; miscellaneous companies, 67, $3,228,700.

Tomorrow Is Registration Day.

There will be only one day of registration this fall, Oct. 22, tomorrow. Voters who registered last fall or last spring, who have not moved, will not have to register again. All who have changed their residence will have to register Tuesday or they cannot vote.

CHINESE HEADS TO FALL.

EIGHTEEN LEADERS OF KE CHUNG RIOTS TO BE EXECUTED.

These Are the Murderers Who Were Given Up After Five British Warships Were Sent to Enforce the Demands of the Government—The Execution Will Take Place Today—Deposed Japanese Minister Instigated Plot to Kill Corean Queen.

Foo Chow, China, Oct. 20.—[Copyrighted, 1895, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Fourteen will be executed tomorrow. The four condemned leaders will leave Kucheng on Wednesday and be brought here to be put to death.

THE COUNTESS OF ANNESLEY.
[Photo by Alfred Ellis, Baker street, W.]

These are the eighteen vegetarians the Viceroy of Fokien agreed, after five British warships appeared at his capital, to execute immediately.

GEN. MIURA INSTIGATES THE PLOT.

Certain That Japanese Were Guilty of Corean Queen's Death.

Tokio, Japan, Oct. 20.—[Copyrighted, 1895, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Lieut.-Gen. Miura, Japan's deposed Minister to Corea, and a few attachés of the Japanese Legation at Seoul, instigated the plot to kill the Corean Queen, it is now believed.

Probably she was assassinated by Japanese "Soshi" under the direct orders of Tai-Won-Kun. The imperial Cabinet here is resolved to punish the guilty, regardless of rank.

Meanwhile the efforts of certain diplomats to implicate Japan in the affair continue, although the government at Tokio was kept utterly ignorant of it for several days by the craftiness of Gen. Miura. Count Okuma cannot return to the Cabinet yet.

DETAILS OF J. W. MACKAY'S DEATH.

Accident Was Not Witnessed by Any of His Companions.

Paris, Oct. 20.—[Copyrighted, 1895, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The exact details of the deplorable death of John W. Mackay Jr., as furnished by his sister, the Princess Colonna, have been obtained by the World reporter and are as follows:

Young Mackay was taking lunch on Friday afternoon with two friends, Messrs. Lynch and Digby, when a steeplechase match was proposed. Somebody suggested a gallop might be unwise immediately after eating, but the suggestion was overruled and horses were brought out.

One of them was a half-broken colt belonging to the stables of the château which Mr. Mackay had rented. Mr. Mackay mounted this one himself, rather against the protests of his friends, and they started off around a circular course. The colt was fractious and Mr. Mackay's companions easily distanced him.

On the second round they noticed that Mr. Mackay looked rather flushed as they passed him. On the third round they found him lying on the ground. He was carried to the house and a doctor was summoned.

The physician on his arrival, two hours later, first bound up the injured head. On further examination he found a leg broken and the knee cap fractured.

During the examination the sufferer looked up and smiled. The doctor said: "If I had seen this first I need have done nothing for the other wound. He is paralyzed from the waist downward and feels no pain. Even could he survive he would be a helpless cripple for life."

The statement published here that Mr. Mackay was insensible after the accident until his death is incorrect. He was perfectly conscious throughout, but apparently entirely without pain.

RECENT FATAL STORMS IN MEXICO.

Partial Destruction of Villages with Heavy Loss of Life.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 20.—The story of the terrible storm that recently swept the Gulf of California has only been hinted at in the meager dispatches that have been received from Mexico. The first word-picture of the gale in its awful entirety is drawn by Capt. Van Helms, master of the steamship Willamette Valley, who has just arrived from the region devastated by the cyclone.

It is now apparent that this whirling windstorm will go down in history as one of the most fearfully destructive ever known.

The cyclone passed over a country remote from connecting lines of railroad and far away from reliable means of communication. The telegraph wires were all prostrated, and many of them will remain down for weeks to come.

These reasons mentioned, and others as potent, will account for the fact that the world will first learn of the partial destruction of the capital of the State of Sinaloa through Capt. Van Helms nearly three weeks after the cyclone.

The fury of the storm was not most felt at Lapaz, as had been supposed, but at the interior plateau town of Culiacan. The storm burst in the mountains back of this important town and the waters worked an awful wreck.

Between twenty-five and thirty people were drowned outright and many others were injured in the raging flood that rushed through this city. Culiacan is a historic city. In it are the State buildings of Sinaloa. Back of it are some of the richest silver mines the world has known. It is a town of fully 11,000 people. The Culiacan River runs through it.

CONFIRM DEATH OF COREAN QUEEN.

Protest Against Action of the King's Father by Russia.

Yokohama, Oct. 20.—Newspaper advices received from Seoul say the Corean Government confirms the news of the Queen's death. It is reported that the Russian Minister has protested against the maladministration of state affairs in Corea by Tai-Won-Kun, the father of the King, and has demanded that the King should administer affairs. It is believed that if the protest is ignored an ultimatum will follow.

The Nichishimbun newspaper says the Japanese Minister, Miura, and other officials of the Japanese Legation are indicated as the principal fomenters of the disturbance, the Japanese soldiers having acted on Minister Miura's orders against the views of the Japanese advisers to the Corean Government, who declared that Minister Miura's action would lead to serious international complications. Orders have been given that over forty Japanese residents of Seoul should be deported.

A Tokio journal, the Asaki, says Minister Miura and the Japanese officials are returning to Japan under an escort of gendarmes. The foreign representatives at Seoul are stated to have demanded protection for their respective legations. All of them agree in denouncing the Japanese as the murderers of the Queen.

SAYS QUESTION SHOULD BE SETTLED.

Senator Davis Talks Vigorously About the Venezuelan Matter.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 20.—In a course of an interview today on the Venezuelan matter, Senator K. C. Davis, for a long time Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, said:

"Considering the present situation in Venezuela and the action of the British Government on the seizure of Corinto, I say most confidently that the United States ought to intervene in this business or formally and by proclamation abandon the Monroe doctrine as a scare crow which will no longer frighten."

The Senator gave at considerable length the history of the original announcement of this doctrine by President Monroe, and outlined the troubles over the boundaries between British Guiana and Venezuela, adding:

"I do not apprehend any war with England arising out of existing conditions, or out of anything which we can foresee. She is a prudent nation with all her power. She has given in the Dominion of Canada a hostage of peace to the United States far outvaluing the utmost that she can hope to obtain or inflict by war. I think that firm remonstrance, an attitude so unyielding it will demonstrate the certainty of warlike action as the last extremity, will repress aggression, assert our dignity, secure our safety, and vindicate our principles."

Senator Davis left tonight for Worcester, Mass, where he delivers an address Wednesday evening on the Northwest.

EMPEROR RETURNS TO POTSDAM.

Gives Away His Bust and Telegraphs Compliments to Bavaria.

Berlin, Oct. 20.—Emperor William and Empress Augusta have returned to Potsdam from their trip to Woerth and to Strasburg, in the imperial province.

Emperor William has presented a life-sized bust of himself to Prince Herrmann Ernst von Hohenlohe-Langenburg, the Stadthalter of the imperial province, in memory of his visit to Strasburg. He has also telegraphed complimentary congratulations to Prince Luitpold of Bavaria in reply to the latter's telegram congratulating him upon his visit to Strasburg.

As has already been cabled to the Associated Press, the fact that not a single member of the Bavarian royal house was invited to the fêtes at Woerth has caused some comment in Germany, especially in view of the fact that the late Emperor Frederick had commanded the Bavarian troops during the war.

Porte Confirms His Acceptance.

Constantinople, Oct. 20.—The Porte has communicated to the Ambassadors of the powers the imperial decree giving the details of the Armenian reforms.

Foreign Brevities.

Most of the crops in Nicaragua are ruined by cold weather.

President Diaz received the American scientists at the palace and gave them a warm welcome.

Japanese newspapers say the leaders in the Port Arthur atrocities have been decorated with medals and highly honored for their barbarity.

The Brazilian Senate has approved the first reading of the restricted amnesty bill of the House There are no signs of the formation of a new Chilean Cabinet.

Raca Latina, a Spanish daily paper in the City of Mexico, says Spain will send the Sixth Division of the navy to bombard New York as soon as Cuba is whipped.

ADEE AND MORA CLAIM.

BROTHER OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Unfortunate Assignment Made by One of the Claimant's Attorneys Years Ago—Nothing in the Conduct of the Official to Implicate Him—Causes Sharp Criticism of the Recent Action of the Department of State—Favors Were Looked For.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—While it is true that the major portion of the money received from Spain has been paid to Maximo Mora, a large sum has been held in the hands of Secretary Olney to satisfy claims of the numerous lawyers in the case as well as assignments in large numbers. Among these assignments is one which may create considerable gossip and possibly some sharp criticism of the State Department, although the officials there declare the person involved is wholly blameless in the matter, and as Secretary Olney knows every detail of the case, he has doubtless given it his sanction. The assignment is for $20,000, and was made by Nathaniel Paige, the original lawyer in the case, in favor of David Graham Adee, the consideration being legal services of a kind not specified.

The unpleasant feature of the case is that David Graham Adee is the brother of Alvey A. Adee, Second Assistant Secretary of State. As the claim has been in the hands of the State Department for years, and as the assignment was made as far back as 1882, enemies of Mr. Adee will be apt to charge that his personal interest through his brother was responsible for the successful prosecution of the claim, and this charge is likely to be repeated soon from Spanish sources.

Alvey A. Adee, the present Assistant Secretary, was made Secretary of Legation at Madrid in 1870, and remained there for seven years. Antonio Maximo Mora the same year suffered the loss by confiscation of his estates in Cuba, for which he has just been paid. This government protested against the outrage, and the correspondence with Spain was carried on while Alvey A. Adee was Secretary of Legation at Madrid. The claim languished, the Spanish Government promising to pay, but doing nothing.

Early in 1882 Alvey A. Adee, after having been chief of the Diplomatic Bureau in the State Department since 1877, when he returned from Madrid, was made Third Assistant Secretary of State. The same year Nathaniel Paige, Mora's principal counsel at that time, made a deed of assignment for $20,000 to David Graham Adee, the brother of the newly-made assistant Secretary. The beneficiary under the assignment was an attaché of Paige's office and so far as is known had no particular legal training. The enemies of the assistant Secretary, when the facts become known, will charge that the assignment of a part of the claim to David Graham Adee was made solely because of his relationship to an official of the State Department who was in a position to further or hinder the claim. The coincidence of the dates and the fact that Mr. Paige says David Graham Adee never did any work on the case renders the matter one of sufficient importance to justify an explanation from the State Department now that the thing has leaked out. In justice to Assistant Secretary Adee it should be said that a diligent inquiry has been made among the attorneys for Mora and officials of the department and they unite in saying that Mr. Adee has uniformly declined to have anything to do with the case, at least of late years. He has perhaps since the claim was settled manifested some curiosity about his brother's share, but beyond that nothing appears to his discredit.

It is generally believed that Attorney Paige made the original assignment hoping for some favors in the department through the brother of the official which were never rendered. It is understood these charges against Assistant Secretary Adee have more or less of a political flavor, as he is a Republican hold-over, and some of the attachés under him in rank have a direct interest in provoking an investigation which might create a vacancy by which they would profit.

* * *

Washington, D. C., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Senator Teller of Colorado, the real leader of the silver men and undoubtedly their first choice as a Presidential candidate, arrived here today and this evening made a formal announcement regarding the attitude of the silver men in the next Congress. The statement coming from the Colorado Senator is important, for he never talks through his hat.

"I believe the Senate can run along very well as it is," he said, "and under ordinary circumstances there can be no combination of the silver men to control general legislation. We are agreed only on silver, and would split at once on other matters. It is a fact, however, that we shall combine to prevent the election of a gold standard man to the vacancy on the Finance committee caused by the retirement of Senator McPherson. Wolcott of Colorado is likely to be our choice if the matter is pressed.

"I believe the President will in his annual message again press for the retirement of the greenbacks, and that will bring the whole currency question before us. For this reason we shall insist on the control of the Finance committee in the Senate. On general matters the silver men will split on party lines."

* * *

An exploration of one of the islands off the coast of the Gulf of California will be begun in a few days by Prof. W. J. McGee of the Ethnology Bureau of the National Museum. The island is inhabited by a race of barbarians, who are also reported to be cannibals, and all previous exploring parties have met with misfortune. There will be a horseback ride of 400 miles across a desert before the coast is reached, and life on the island is so dangerous that it is necessary to be continually on the watch. McGee will be absent about six weeks.

* * *

During the month of August the name of Grover Cleveland was affixed to 5,034 land patents while the President was fishing at Buzzard's Bay. The secret of this appears from the announcement that there is a young lady clerk in the Interior Department whose special duty it is to make free with the signature of the President of the United States, her official title being "Secretary to the President to Sign Land Patents."

GENERAL NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Drought the Longest Ever Known in the Weather Bureau's Existence.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 20.—Reports received at the Weather Bureau indicate the present drought is one of the severest, most prolonged and generally known in the United States since the bureau's organization. There are a few places which show an exception to the general condition, but in no large section of the country, unless perhaps in the Northwest and Far West, does there appear to have been a soaking rain for the last two months or more. Where there has been exceptional precipitation it has been confined to small areas. In some parts of the country the drought began in the latter part of July, but in most of the sections it did not become markedly pronounced until in August.

News Notes from the Capital.

Consular reports show the Palermo lemon crop to be twice as large this year as last.

The annual report of the Commissary-General shows resources amounting to $2,557,147 and expenditures of $2,365,065, leaving a balance of $192,082. The report shows a conviction that an emergency ration for one day can be reduced in weight to 30 ounces.

BRIDGES ARE IN NEED OF REPAIRS.

Condition of the North Side Approaches Is Dangerous and Bad.

The condition of the principal North Side approaches of the business center is a daily disgrace to Chicago. A tour of the Rush street, State street, and Dearborn avenue bridge district reveals a condition of desolation and needed repair. Starting at Dearborn avenue the block north of Michigan street is half filled by the material used in rebuilding the jail. It is difficult for two lines of traffic to pass this overgrown lumber heap and widespread brick yard. The Dearborn street bridge is an exception to the rule. It is in a fair state of repair.

North State street has been repaired with material gathered from some dump grounds. Old shoes and chips of wood decorate the surface of a recently filled-in trench. Nearer the bridge large iron manholes lean against the sidewalk and enhance the rustic appearance of huge piles of lumber and long piles of iron piping. The work of repairing walks over the Northwestern tracks moves on slower than the mills of the gods grind. The eastern sidewalk is still closed, the western is wanting a permanent handrail. Six men worked there yesterday. Their main occupation seemed to be that of killing time.

Cass street northward was in fair condition as regards surface, but Cass street has no outlet for traffic across the river and little traffic to wear its surface.

The condition of Rush street would put a prairie dog town to shame. North of Kinzie there is a big bear pit of decayed wood paving in the center of the street. As far as the eye could reach the paving had gone the way of all unrenewed paving. The heavy traffic has worn huge holes all the way along this street. Daily these holes grow deeper and worse.

The north approach of Rush street bridge is old, worn, and decayed. The surface of the bridge is rotten and irregular. But the southern approach is the worst of all. It is a matter of daily apprehension on the part of the policemen guarding this vortex of traffic when the crazy, rickety structure disappears beneath some heavy-laden truck. The whole bridge sinks, quivers, and trembles as each load traverses it. The much-needed repairs here have been delayed, as the needs of State street bridge were more pressing. The lumber necessary has been placed in huge piles to hamper the traffic and wait until the bridge repairers are ready.

It is said 50,000 vehicles a day cross the Rush street bridge in the busy season.

GOVERNMENT AND THE PACIFIC ROADS.

Director Patrick and C. P. Huntington Talk of the Reorganization.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Government Director Patrick said today in reference to the directorate's plan of reorganization of the Pacific roads that the board was of the opinion that the same conditions that existed when the charter was granted existed now, and that the roads should have been made continuous from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean and should have been operated as one line and under one company. But never since the completion of the Central Pacific and Union Pacific roads had this been done.

After careful consideration, according to Mr. Patrick, it was decided to foreclose the government liens on the main through route and in this way acquire possession of the whole line. In the bill by which the Attorney-General was authorized to execute these proceedings a minimum amount should be fixed by Congress which the government would receive of the indebtedness of both lines, amounting to about $140,000,000. The government could intervene in the foreclosure now pending or bring another, and the directors were convinced that at the foreclosure sale a syndicate would be ready to purchase the property, pay the first mortgage liens, and pay the government the amount demanded, and perhaps competition would arise by which the government would obtain an even larger amount of the indebtedness.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 20.—C. P. Huntington said today: "The settlement of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific government debts is a business question. The government must and will no doubt make up its mind as to what is the best thing to do. Of course if it makes up its mind that it will take possession of the two roads and assume their other indebtedness, well and good. No one could prevent it from so doing, and I for one would not prevent it. By this statement I mean that unless some settlement of the debt is arranged through an extension of time of payment the Central Pacific people will not be able to pay the debt when it matures. At the maturity of the debt on this failure to make payment the government can step in and take the road with its remaining indebtedness. It will, of course, have to provide for the later."

URGES CHRISTIANS TO MAKE HOME RUNS

Michigan Preacher Likens Baseball Home Plate to Heaven.

St. Louis, Mich., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—A novel sermon was preached in the Methodist church this evening by the pastor, the Rev. H. H. Ford. It was intended for baseball players and their friends, who crowded the church.

The interior of the edifice was decorated with all the implements of the game—bats, balls, masks, base bags, gloves, and uniforms being distributed around.

The preacher's text was from Isaiah xxii., 18, and in his remarks he compared the situation and paraphernalia of the game to phases of human life, alluding to the several players' positions as examples for Christians to follow.

The first base he likened to meditation; second, conviction; third, repentance; and home plate, heaven.

Some time ago he preached a sermon to firemen, at which time the church was fitted out with a hose cart and other firemen's articles.

Omaha Police Sue for Salaries.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 20.—Some peculiar litigation has been provoked by the recent A. P. A. excitement in Omaha growing out of the police muddle. The Mayor employed seventy-five special officers to maintain order in anticipation of the threatened trouble. They were on duty several days and nights. The A. P. A. influence in the Council prevented the men being paid. The men now sue, and the same influence has declared that each case shall be tried separately.

Splendid day and night school. Bryant & Stratton's Business College, 315 Wabash avenue.

POP ANSON MAKES A HIT.

SUCCESSFUL PREMIER OF HIS PLAY, "A RUNAWAY COLT."

Tank Dramas and Real Buzz-Saw Comedies Thrown Into the Shade by the Realism of the Great First Baseman's Performance — Spectators Transfixed by the Runaway Scene—The Star Talks of His Production—Predicts Success for Hoyt's Latest.

Capt. Adrian Constantine Anson made his first appearance yesterday afternoon in Michigan avenue, near Sixteenth street, in his new play, "A Runaway Colt." Capt. Anson made a decided hit and it was evident throughout the performance that he had striven to please. His striking personality made his rendition of his rôle peculiarly acceptable, and it will be learned with regret that this was his only appearance in the rôle of "The Runaway Colt" at this time, as he leaves today to make arrangements for his tour of the East before coming West.

"The Runaway Colt" and a party of admiring friends and relatives had ridden to the Wisconsin Central Depot on their wheels while the "Colt" made arrangements for suitable accommodations for himself and family on their trip to New York, where the ascendant star of "The Runaway Colt" will shed its effulgence around about the headquarters of the Giants and the blue rooms of the different play-houses.

Slowly the cavalcade started back, the "Colt" gayly leading on, and as they proceeded down Michigan avenue his daughter Grace challenged him to a sprint. Away they went, the "Colt" striking his gait at once. He took the pole and led all the way until near Sixteenth street, where, losing a pedal, he began to single-foot. While endeavoring to get as near to the curb as possible without running into it his foot struck the wheel, and pausing on the brink of utter and complete overthrow, "The Runaway Colt" took counsel whether he should gracefully fall into the street or against the pavement.

"Of two evils choose the less," quoted the "Colt," and forthwith he fell into the street. Cold and still lay the stalwart frame of the "Runaway," with his daughter bending over him, waiting anxiously for a return of life and endeavoring to stanch the blood from a wound on his brow. Gently he was borne into the drug store on the corner, and after a convulsive gasp returned back to earth.

He was taken to his home, No. 160 Thirtieth street, and an inventory of the damages showed nothing more serious than the loss of various patches of skin. Shortly after the performance he said:

"O, the accident was a mere trifle. Sporting will be pretty lively this winter, and I think it is—simply a litle gone, nothing at all—Chicago will win the pennant next year. I can't see any reason why it shouldn't. They have demonstrated this year that they can play ball. O, no, I don't feel the effects of it at all—just a little bruised up. Our team is showing up well for next season. We got a lot of new pitchers this year and next year they will be our long suit. I leave at 10:30 on the Baltimore and Ohio. My new play which Hoyt has written will take all my attention, so I don't expect to play billiards to amount to anything this winter; just for amusement. My play is a baseball play.

"I have never acted before, but I guess I will be all right. Grace, how long was I off in the drug store? O, I thought it was longer—I am going to open my season in Syracuse Nov. 11. This patch will be off my face in a few days. I knocked the skin off my shins. I killed 125 geese, 25 cranes, 80 ducks, and 30 chickens—grouse, I mean—I guess they are all the same thing. My play is all right. Eventually—eventually I will strike Chicago. I expect to do pretty well in Chicago. I don't feel at all stiff, but may in the morning—but I start for New York. Come and see me when I appear here."

The "Runaway Colt" did not take kindly to the inquiry of why he slid and who the umpire was, and sought the cheer of his fireside to dream of histrionic conquests, billiard matches, hunting trips, of Chicago winning the pennant, and meanwhile to nurse his shins.

INSPECTS THE PRISONS OF THE WEST.

New Jersey Prison Commissioners Are Taking Practical Lessons.

Z. K. Pangborn of Jersey City, the Rev. George C. Maddock, chaplain of the State Prison and President of the Industrial School for Girls at Trenton, and Francis B. Lee, an attorney of Trenton, N. J., are at the Great Northern Hotel. They go from here to Pontiac to inspect the reformatory, and, if so advised by Maj. McClaughry, will visit the State Prison at Joliet also.

They are members of the Special Penal Commission appointed by the Governor under an act of the Legislature of New Jersey. Last winter the Legislature of that State passed a bill for the establishment of an intermediary or reformatory institution like those at Concord, Mass., and Pontiac, in this State; and at the same time it adopted a joint resolution for the appointment of a special commission with power to revise the criminal code if necessary.

Charles T. Lewis is Chairman of the commission and T. P. Baker of Trenton is the fifth member. Those on the tour have visited the institutions in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. They are to report to the Governor in December a plan for a building and its management. Members of the commission favor indeterminate sentence for persons convicted of misdemeanors and the Boston idea of a probation system in police cases.

FOX RIVER MILLS WILL STOP AGAIN.

Water in Lake Winnebago Nearing the Minimum Limit.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The 10,000 men employed in the mills in the Fox River Valley will be thrown out of work again on account of the low water. The mills will have to shut down again.

During the last ten days the factories have lowered the level of Lake Winnebago more than three inches, though complying with the orders of the War Department.

This brings the water down to within one inch of the limit established by the department. When that limit is reached, and the millmen say it will be in a few days, the mills using water will have to shut down.

If rains do not come it will mean a shutdown until after the close of navigation. If the government insists upon keeping the lake full, however, it is probable the mills will have to run without water all winter.

One Day for Registration.

Tomorrow will be the only chance to register preceding the coming election. All who have moved since last fall or who did not register preceding the Mayoralty election or have since changed their residence, will have to register.

No Drugs to CHEW
No Stems to SMOKE
PUREST AND BEST.
MAIL POUCH
TOBACCO
No Nerves Quaking
No Heart Palpitating
No Dyspeptic Aching
ANTI-NERVOUS
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

MAKES A HIT.

EMIER OF HIS PLAY,
WAY COLT."

d Real Buzz-Saw Com-
Into the Shade by the
the Great First Base-
rmance — Spectators
the Runaway Scene-
s of His Production—
ess for Hoyt's Latest.

onstantine Anson made
e yesterday afternoon in
near Sixteenth street, in
Runaway Colt." Capt.
ded hit and it was evi-
he performance that he
se. His striking person-
ition of his rôle peculiar-
t will be learned with re-
his only appearance in
Runaway Colt" at this
today to make arrange-
of the East before com-

Colt" and a party of ad-
relatives had ridden to
ntral Depot on their
Colt" made arrangements
mmodations for himself
trip to New York, where
of "The Runaway Colt"
lgence around about the
he Giants and the blue
ent play-houses.
lcade started back, the
ng on, and as they pro-
igan avenue his daughter
him to a sprint. Away
Colt" striking his gait at
e pole and led all the way
th street, where, losing a
to single-foot. While en-
s near to the curb as possi-
ng into it his foot struck
sing on the brink of utter
erthrow, "The Runaway
whether he should grace-
street or against the pave-

hoose the less," quoted the
with he fell into the street,
the stalwart frame of the
his daughter bending
anxiously for a return of
ing to stanch the blood
his brow. Gently he was
store on the corner, and
gasp returned back to

his home, No. 160 Thir-
n inventory of the dam-
ing more serious than the
atches of skin. Shortly
ance he said:
was a mere trifle. Sport-
lively this winter, and I
a litle gone, nothing at
in the pennant next year,
eason why it shouldn't.
trated this year that they
no, I don't feel the effects
ttle bruised up. Our team
for next season. We got
hers this year and next
our long suit. I leave at
more and Ohio. My new
has written will take all
I don't expect to play bill-
to anything this winter;
t. My play is a baseball

acted before, but I guess I
Grace, how long was I off
? O, I thought it was
ng to open my season in
This patch will be off
days. I knocked the skin
illed 125 geese, 25 cranes,
hickens—grouse, I mean—
all the same thing. My
Eventually—eventually
cago. I expect to do pret-
o. I don't feel at all stiff,
morning—but I start for
e and see me when I ap-

Colt" did not take kind-
of why he slid and who th
d sought the cheer of hi
of histrionic conquests,
hunting trips, of Chicago
nant, and meanwhile to

PRISONS OF THE WEST.

ison Commissioners Are
Practical Lessons.

n of Jersey City, the Rev.
ock, chaplain of the State
sident of the Industrial
at Trenton, and Francis
rey of Trenton, N. J., are
thern Hotel. They go from
to inspect the reformatory,
sed by Maj. McClaughry,
te Prison at Joliet also.
bers of the Special Penal
ointed by the Governor un-
Legislature of New Jersey.
Legislature of that State
the establishment of an in-
reformatory institution like
, Mass., and Pontiac, in this
he same time it adopted a
for the appointment of a
on with power to revise the
necessary.
is is Chairman of the com-
P. Baker of Trenton is the
hose on the tour have vis-
ns in Massachusetts, Penn-
hio. They are to report to
December a plan for a
management. Members of
avor indeterminate sentence
victed of misdemeanors and
of a probation system in

ILLS WILL STOP AGAIN.

ke Winnebago Nearing
inimum Limit.

s., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The
oyed in the mills in the Fox
ill be thrown out of work
of the low water. The mills
t down again.
ten days the factories have
of Lake Winnebago more
es, though complying with
War Department.
e water down to within one
established by the depart-
at limit is reached, and the
will be in a few days, the mills
have to shut down.
t come it will mean a shut-
r the close of navigation. If
insists upon keeping the
ver, it is probable the mills
without water all winter.

y for Registration.
be the only chance to register
oming election. All who have
fall or who did not register
ayoralty election or have since
idence, will have to register.

gs to CHEW
ms to SMOKE
AND BEST.
AIL
UCH
BACCO
Quaking
eart Palpitating
No Dyspeptic Aching
NERVOUS
DYSPEPTIC

FUSILLADE BY A MANIAC

GAIUS S. MERWIN HOLDS WOODLAND PARK IN SIEGE.

Fortified in His Room, He Takes Flying Shots at His Neighbors and at Illinois Central Trains—Shoots Forty-four Times but Misses Everybody—Smoked Out with Sulphur Fumes—Takes All Who Approach Him for Burglars.

[Continued from first page.]

Then Merwin returned to the pastime of shooting at the railroad cars, returning now and then to the open west window, whence he would kiss his hand to the immense crowd that had collected on Cottage Grove avenue.

Every now and then, when it seemed as though he had quieted down, Merwin would send a reminder from his pistol that he was still doing business at the old stand.

By this time the residents of the park were panic-stricken. Women and children retreated to the back part of their houses and some few sought refuge in cellars.

Mrs. Merwin, who was lying ill at Abraham Baldwin's residence, sent word to the police that her husband was liable at any time to turn his pistol on himself and commit suicide. Besides this there was no telling when the madman would seize his rifle, which stood at the head of his bed, and shoot into the gaping crowd on Cottage Grove avenue.

Decide to Try Sulphur Fumes.

These reasons influenced the police to redouble their efforts to capture Merwin, and several schemes were suggested whereby he might be secured without injuring him or giving him any opportunity to hurt any one else. At first it was proposed to force chloroform into the room, but that was given up as too dangerous.

Then young Dr. Lauris B. Baldwin came forward with a suggestion.

"Burn some sulphur in the furnace downstairs so the fumes can rise through the air pipes into his room," said Dr. Baldwin. "He can't stand that long."

A boy was sent to the druggist and returned with two pounds of sulphur. A handful was thrown on a shovel of live coals and held in the air chamber of the furnace, from which all pipes had been cut off except those communicating directly with Merwin's room.

PERFORATES HIS FRONT DOOR.

Then "plain clothes" Policeman William Cody took up a position outside the door and kept up a vigorous conversation with Merwin in order that at the first moment he showed signs of being suffocated the door could be burst open and the maniac secured.

"Say, Mr. Merwin," said Cody, "won't you please come out? I want to talk to you."

"I can't say that the desire is mutual, young man," said Merwin. "Who are you, anyhow?"

"I am a police officer."

Thinks All Are Burglars.

"No, you're a burglar, you are, and you'd better go away and leave me alone."

"O, let me in," said Cody. "I'm all alone out here."

"I don't want you in, you burglar," said Merwin, queruously. "Why won't you go away?"

"But I'm all alone," pleaded the detective, just at the wrong time, for immediately afterwards Merwin called out he felt a good deal like shooting, and the ensuing scramble for cover of the neighbors and newspaper men, who had gradually crowded themselves into the small hallway, undeceived the imprisoned man.

"O, are you alone, Mr. Burglar!" said Merwin, sarcastically, "or was I dreaming?"

"Come, now, open up," said Cody again. "I'm your friend."

The conversation was kept up until it was plain the sulphur was not doing its work. A fresh shovelful of coals was obtained, and a double handful of sulphur was thrown on. Cody renewed his talk with Merwin, and in five minutes the prisoner began to show the sulphur fumes were taking effect.

"All ready, boys," said Cody to the policemen. "I guess we can get him now."

"Mr. Merwin," said Cody, "I want to come in."

"Come in, burglar," said Merwin, "and I'll shoot you."

Cody waved his men back. Five minutes more passed.

"Mr. Merwin, now may I come in?" asked Cody.

"O," said Merwin, after a considerable pause, "I—I——"

"In with you, men," yelled Cody. With one vigorous kick he sent the door flying open, and the next moment Merwin was pinned to the bed on which he was lying by half a dozen stalwart policemen.

Doctors with the Maniac.

Drs. Baldwin and Rogers, who entered with the police, at once examined Merwin, who was still conscious and struggling feebly to reach his revolver, which lay beside him on the bed. They at once ordered him taken out, and Policemen Hartman, Stowell, McGuire, and McCarthy carried him out of the sulphurous fumes into another room and laid him on a pallet on the floor, with his head near an open window.

For nearly an hour, while waiting for an ambulance to come from St. Luke's Hospital, Drs. Baldwin, Rogers, and White worked with Merwin. At brief intervals his ravings were so violent it required the combined strength of three and even four big policemen to hold him down. He talked constantly, and rolled and kicked, displaying phenomenal strength for a small and apparently weak man. The doctors said, however, that was nothing unusual. Sometimes he would scream as if being pursued by wild beasts, and then cry like a child. Once he shouted:

"Won't somebody tell my wife to get some putty and vaseline and stop up that hole in my head?"

The doctors made an examination, but could find no hole. Then Merwin appeared to be with a crowd of friends, and said:

"It's my turn to buy the beer."

Then it was some one stealing his wife, and this thought was always followed by a declaration of burglars in the house. As a last resort Dr. Baldwin shot a hypodermic injection of morphine into his arm, after which he gradually calmed down and became quiet.

Removed to the Hospital.

When the ambulance finally arrived at 5 o'clock, an hour and fifteen minutes after Merwin had been taken into custody, and the policemen carried him downstairs out of doors and placed him in it he was as if one dead. Drs. Baldwin and Rogers and one policeman accompanied him to the Detention Hospital. He made no more outbreaks and at midnight was reported to be resting quietly.

On arriving at the hospital Merwin was strapped to a bed, it being deemed necessary as a precautionary measure to do this, lest, should he get to raving again, he might hurt himself.

The neighbors of Merwin in Woodland Park expressed much sympathy last night for the unfortunate man and for his wife, who lies so critically ill at Abraham Baldwin's residence. Several had thrilling incidents to relate in connection with the affair.

A. O. Packard, who talked to Merwin when he first appeared on the portico in his night robe and who heard the first bullet whistle ominously by his head, said:

"Mr. Merwin has been subject to attacks of insanity due to an injury received several years ago in Tennessee, but never before has he been violent. I did not know what had happened during the night, and when I heard Merwin exclaim burglars had entered the house, I supposed, of course, it was so, and offered to go at once for the police. When I saw how wild his eyes were I concluded he was insane. The police that had remained in the back of the house then came around and told me Merwin had become violent during the night.

Seen Through a Window.

"After my parley with him he sprang into his room and immediately afterward fired the shot that came so close to me. Moffett, Dewey, and Judge Payne came at different times and endeavored to quiet Merwin, but their friendly advances were usually greeted with pistol shots. From my library I could see him drill in his room. 'Forward, march, left, right; left, right; halt, fire,' and then would come the crack of the pistol. He brandished the rifle he had, but I am certain he did not fire it."

Little George and Jimmy Moffett, aged respectively 12 and 7 years, were deeply interested spectators of the exciting events. George gained distinction by being shot at, while Jimmy gloried in the fact that he was the only one who kept a careful and exact count of every shot.

"There was forty-four of 'em," said Jim. "I put down a mark every time he shot, and there's forty-five marks. He only shot forty-four times, but I put down two marks the time he shot at George, 'cause I got scared."

George said, "I didn't think there was any danger, so I was looking out of a bedroom window up-stairs when he happened to see me and said something and fired. Then I went down-stairs and helped Jim keep tally."

William Flagg, who lives across from Merwin, said: "Yes, I was sent for, but I didn't see that I could do any good and I didn't go. O, any number of people tried to calm Merwin, but it was no use. He is a very pleasant, sociable man in his ordinary condition, and this affair is to be regretted."

James P. Moffett said: "I carried on a short conversation with Mr. Merwin. He wanted some one else as soon as he saw me, although a minute before he had said if I would come he would talk with me. He dressed himself with the utmost care after his first appearance in his night clothes, and but for the pallor of his face and the wild look in his eyes would have deceived any one as to his mental condition."

Sergt. Enright's Story.

Sergt. Enright said: "I was standing before Mr. Merwin's door asking him to come down stairs when he made the remark that I could stop a bullet as well as any one. I made the quickest move I ever made in my life and had as narrow an escape as I ever want to have. We were more careful after that. It was 3:45 o'clock when Officer Cody made the capture."

Anna Nystrom is the servant girl at Merwin's.

"I knew something was wrong with Mr. Merwin yesterday morning when he scolded me so and told me to pack up my clothes and go home," she said. "I sent all my clothes home before 12 o'clock. He was cross at lunch and at dinner I was so frightened I went for Mr. Baldwin and his wife. They came over and quieted him. During the night he rushed about the house with his revolver and I locked myself in my room, where I sat in terror all night."

Abraham Baldwin sent a telegram yesterday morning to Thomas P. Merwin, father of the unfortunate man, at New Haven, Conn., briefly informing him of his son's serious illness. In a little while he received an answer from the father saying he would start to Chicago at once and arrive here tomorrow evening.

BEGINS QUEER ACTIONS SATURDAY.

Compels His Wife to Go to a Concert and Orders Servant Away.

Soon after he dressed himself Saturday morning Merwin commenced to act queerly. He went into the kitchen and began talking harshly to the servant girl, Anna Nystrum, something he had never been known to do. Addressing her roughly, he said:

"You pack up your things and get out of here. We don't want you any longer."

By his manner both Mrs. Merwin and the girl knew at once there was something seriously wrong, but said nothing then. On returning home at lunch time and seeing the servant still there he went off into another outburst of scolding and exclaimed:

"Are you here yet? I thought I told you to get out."

Then he cautioned his wife about being more careful concerning him, and also that they must watch the house more closely to see that burglars did not rob them. While at lunch he ordered Mrs. Merwin to get ready and go with him to the Melba concert at the Auditorium. She demurred and coaxed him not to go, saying she did not feel able to make the trip, but he insisted and compelled her to go with him.

On the way down-town his actions were wild and his talk rambling, and during the concert he was restless. Once he said to his wife:

"There are four detectives just behind us, but keep quiet and don't say a word and maybe they won't get onto us."

Mrs. Merwin Appeals to a Friend.

As they were passing out of the theater W. A. Dewey, who has long been Mr. Merwin's most intimate friend, met and greeted them. Mr. Dewey is President of the Sons of Connecticut Association and at a meeting during the day had proposed him as his successor.

The moment she could get an opportunity to speak to Mr. Dewey without being observed by her husband Mrs. Merwin conveyed to him her fears and asked that he accompany them home. He did so. Merwin, however, appeared all right except that he talked irrational at times, but not more so than on many occasions since being injured.

While getting ready to sit down to dinner he broke out again and more violently than ever, raving at the servant girl because she had not gone away and at his wife about burglars being in the house. Mrs. Merwin began to get alarmed and sent the girl to Abraham Baldwin's, No. 47 Woodland Park, with a request that Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin come over and dine with them. They were already at dinner when Anna Nystrum rushed in and told them how Merwin was carrying on.

They left their own table and went at once to the Merwin residence. Their appearance there caused new trouble. Merwin seemed to surmise they had been sent for because of his unusual conduct, and heaped abuse upon the heads of every one. Mr. Baldwin tried to talk and soothe him, but his efforts in that direction had, apparently, directly the opposite effect.

"When we sat down to the table," said Mr. Baldwin, "it annoyed him, and he resented it as a piece of impertinence on our part."

As soon as the dinner had been served Mr. Baldwin telephoned to Dr. J. H. Low, the family physician. He reached the house a few minutes after 8 o'clock, and at once administered an opiate to the suffering man, which had the effect of quieting him for a time. On being assured by the doctor that he could handle the patient without assistance Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin returned to their house.

Finds House Barricaded.

"We held ourselves," explained Mr. Baldwin, "in readiness for another call. One came about 11:30, when Mrs. Merwin threw herself against our front door, sobbing and crying and calling on us to let her in. I asked whether he had tried to kill her. She said 'No.' The poor woman was almost prostrated with grief.

"I ran to their house as quickly as I could, and found the doors all locked. A rear window, through which Mrs. Merwin had escaped, was up and he was tramping through the house shouting all sorts of things. I hastened then to a drug store at Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-fifth street and telephoned to the Stanton Avenue Police Station for assistance. From there I went to the Douglas club in Ellis avenue and got Dr. White to return with me. Shortly after we got there four or five policemen came with a patrol wagon. We forced an entrance through the basement and got inside the house. By that time Merwin had shut himself in the front room up-stairs. We then talked to him through the door, and I told him who I was. His replies at first were that we had stolen his wife and he did not want to see us. That if we did not leave he would shoot us. Then he took a new tack and called us burglars. I said: 'Dr. White is here and wants to see you.'

"'I don't want to see Dr. White. He is not my family physician. I want to see Dr. Low,' was the reply.

"It was impossible to do anything then. The man had locked every door in the house and placed the keys in his pocket. When we got to him today they were found lying neatly arranged in a row on the table. So we gave it up and I went home."

Policeman Hoolahan was left on guard for the night. Anna Nystrum had been locked in her room and remained there powerless to do anything. Merwin quieted down somewhat, and towards morning apparently slept a little. He kept saying: "You all go away from here. I don't want to see any of you. My doctor might come in, but I don't want to see anybody else."

Frightens His Wife Away.

Before Mrs. Merwin escaped and ran to Baldwin's he had been charging through the rooms and hallway, revolver in hand, threatening to shoot burglars. Then is when his wife became frightened and thought he might try to shoot her. She started towards the front door and he asked her where she was going.

"I am going to the drug store after medicine," she replied.

He flourished the revolver, told her not to leave the house, pulled her away from the outside door, and locked it. He also locked the inside door, leaving her a prisoner in the little vestibule. Fortunately there was a key to the vestibule door hanging where she could get it. With this she released herself, ran through the hall to the rear, and jumped out of a window five feet above the ground. In her delicate and sickly condition, the jar of such a high jump, coupled with the excitement and exposure to the cold night air, rendered Mrs. Merwin so ill the neighbors yesterday were solicitous as to whether she would survive the terrible ordeal. As she left the vestibule and started through the hall her husband was going up the stairway swinging his revolver and shouting he would kill the burglars.

Mrs. Merwin remained at the home of the Baldwins Saturday night and yesterday under the medical treatment of Dr. L. D. Baldwin.

Kicked by a Horse Years Ago.

While sojourning in Tennessee three years ago Merwin was thrown from the back of a horse he was riding, and the animal also kicked him on the head. He never fully recovered from the injuries then received. At times he suffered terrible pains in the head, and during his sufferings occasionally talked in an incoherent manner, but when the pains would stop he appeared perfectly sane. He had been in business with the firm of Rogers, Merwin & Smith, but dissolved his partnership there a year or more ago and retired, thinking a rest would probably drive the sick spells away. He went East to the home of his father, at New Haven, Conn., and remained there during the winter and spring. Upon his return to Chicago five months ago he engaged in the pig iron trade on his own account. His friends and neighbors expressed themselves yesterday of the belief that the worries and cares attendant upon the starting of a new business and trying to build up trade were more than his injured brain could stand.

Four years ago Merwin took up his residence in Woodland Park, living first on the north side of the grounds, and moving two years ago into the residence at No. 35. It is a frame structure of modern design, two stories in height above a high basement, and has a square tower over the main entrance. The house is beautifully furnished, showing refinement and good taste. Mr. and Mrs. Merwin have always been popular with their neighbors, who are for the most part people of high social, business, and professional rank. Woodland Park is lined on the north and south sides with handsome dwellings, and the grounds serve as a great lawn, used by all the families in common.

The room in which Merwin took refuge and carried on his warfare against imaginary foes was left in an almost wrecked condition. Forty empty cartridge shells were found lying on the floor and table. There were half a dozen bullet holes through the door, but, to all appearances, he did most of his shooting through the windows.

STRONG WITNESS AGAINST DURRANT.

Bootblack Wilson Says He Was Told About Taking Girls to the Church.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 20.—The prosecution in the trial of W. H. T. Durrant has found a witness who will testify that everything was not right in Emanuel Church prior to the murder of Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams. This witness is a colored bootblack named "Budd" Wilson. Tonight, when he was served with a subpœna, he told this story:

"I know King and Durrant so well that they talked freely with me. I was surprised that such religious young men should be carrying on so, but I concluded they were about the same as others. I learned from those two boys themselves that they were taking girls to the church every night. I often heard them tell of the fun they had and of the different girls who accompanied them. I know myself of five girls who used to go there with them. The people in the mission would be surprised if they knew who the girls were. They all belong to respectable families, and the worst of it all is that their parents never dreamed that such things were going on."

END OF THE GOLDBEATERS' STRIKE.

Strikers Are Given More Wages and Go Back to Work.

The difficulties between the Chicago members of the Goldbeaters' Union and their employers have been settled amicably, and it is probable the Chicago men will pay no heed to the order from the union's headquarters in New York calling for a general strike. The Chicago beaters, numbering about forty men, went on strike about two weeks ago for higher wages. The four local shops could not hold out against the men's demand. Wages were raised and most of the men have gone back to work. The wages of the two or three hundred girls employed were advanced before the strike, therefore only the beaters were affected. The managers of the gold leaf factories did not make a strong stand against the workmen. They were glad to pay higher wages, but were not sure they could do so and continue a paying business, and whether they can succeed with the higher schedule still remains a question.

Relatives Do Not Credit the Rumor.

Relatives of Miss Marie Dressler, the actress, do not credit the rumor that she is on her way to Chicago to marry James T. Mix, junior member of the paper manufacturing house of George H. Taylor & Co. Mrs. W. J. Johnson, wife of the manager of the Orleans Hotel, No. 358 Wabash avenue, a sister-in-law of Miss Dressler, whom the latter always visits when in Chicago, is sure the story has no foundation.

GUSHING OVER THE DUKE

NEW YORK HYSTERICAL IN THE MATTER OF MARLBOROUGH.

Phrenologist Feels the Ducal Bumps and Grows Wise in His Delineation of Character—Likes Miss Vanderbilt's Cranial Elevations Better—The Rev. R. Heber Newton Favors the German Sunday—General News from Gotham.

New York, Oct. 20.—[Special.]—New York newspapers are devoting much space to the young man who is just now largely in the public eye, his Grace the Duke of Marlborough. His arrest on Friday for coasting in the park has given fresh impetus to the stuff that is written about him, and this, coupled with the details of the approaching wedding, gives the gossips much to talk about.

MISS CONSUELO VANDERBILT.

[Who will become the Duchess of Marlborough Nov. 5.]

One paper today goes so far as to set forth a phrenological exposition of the young man. The public is told by the professional man who claims to have felt the bumps of the two candidates for matrimony that he likes the young woman better than he does the Duke.

"The Duke," it is set forth, "has a type of origin that might be expected in one who has not had to fight the battle of life. His blonde complexion, sloping shoulders, prominent eyes, narrow lower face, and several other marks which are characteristically feminine point to a general condition of negativity—that is to say, he is not very strong in any sense, and will be molded by circumstances to a great extent. He is malleable and adaptive; his temperament is responsive and acceptive, and he would easily conform to any standards that might be set for him. This insures him an easy path in the social world and aids him greatly in making friends."

When it comes to the matter of affection, however, the newspaper in question says that there are "evidently active and ardent, and, though not of the highest type of constancy in his attachments, there is no reason why he should not be loyal to a wife who is his affinity. I say this because his temperament is not the most steadfast, but his chin is too narrow for a heavy voluptuary."

Next his sporting proclivities are touched upon in another publication which scrambles to tell the public what the Duke wears, eats, and how the Duke spends his days. He should be from all personal indications, it is said, "more interested in those amusements that would appeal to the imagination and to the other sentiments rather than to the lower range of faculties, such as combativeness and destructiveness. For instance, he would rather go to the theater than a prize-fight, although he might attend the latter, also, probably, once in a while, just to be with the crowd."

Not in the Prize Ring.

This is nice and satisfying, and should give Americans the hope that his Grace may keep out of the ring and not indulge in anything gamier than bicycle coasting. When it comes to business talent the outlook is not good for the future of the young bride if he were compelled to rely upon the spouse for maintenance, in the green grocer or general trade lines.

It is seriously set out in another newspaper that "the Duke has not the form of face or head that would denote a business talent. Both are too narrow, especially across the middle section, and his nose seems to be especially narrow just above the nostril, where the commercial nose is wide."

And here comes the forceful hereditary mark that stamps him a Churchill after the highest form and fashion of the illustrious Jack who gave his sister to be a King's mistress and made favor to Queen Anne. "His nose," the chronicler sets out, "is much nearer the nose of a spendthrift than that of a miser. From the relatively narrow head, the apparent straightness of the nose, and many other signs I should not take him to be contentious or quarrelsome, although he is doubtless sensitive and touchy on all sides."

It is surprising to what extent the Duke has been sized up and in what elaborate detail the New York papers have dissected his characteristics. A leading newspaper sees fit in the course of a society item that bears upon the wedding to pick out the Duke for this choice bit of analysis, and here again the Churchill traits dominate: "As to moral faculties, he has indications of more benevolence than conscientiousness, more mercy than justice, more regard for the spirit than the letter of the law. His forehead is expanded in the upper part and also in the temples, where it is joined by the hair. This shows development of those qualities that adorn the mind without necessarily adding to its strength. In the wide temples, for instance, there is music; a little higher up there is a considerable width of ideality or love of beauty, while the full upper frontal region at the edge of the hair denotes great suavity and agreeableness of manner."

Of the Ducal Intellect.

Another writer in a fine touch of admiration comments as follows: "The Duke's intellect, which occupies the central part of the forehead, is bright and clever, but not profound. He doubtless has conversational talent."

The question whether this is a love match or not has engaged the attention of New York writers to a large extent. One says:

"Do I think this a love match? Well, I see no reason why it is not, and there are many indications that it is. The Duke, who is a man of the world, would certainly be attracted to a girl who is as innocent and refined as this one seems to be. He would admire her quiet, earnest, steady affection, because his own is rather ardent, demonstrative, and possibly a little capricious. There seems to be between these two a general harmony where there ought to be, and a difference where similarity would produce discord. As one is light-haired and the other a brunette, it is probable that they will be congenial on the score of magnetic affinity. Each is complimentary to the other, and thus their love should form a current that would revolve in a circle, as it were, that need never be broken."

When a New York society reporter indulges in rhapsodies and analytical flubdub of this character it means much, and New York readers never fail to be suitably and profoundly impressed with the observations.

Annoyed at His Arrest.

Then there was that arrest of the Duke on Friday. That galled the toadies who are bestowing their pleasing phrases undisturbedly upon "His Grace of Marlborough."

"The absurdity of the situation," says one, "can scarcely exceed the wrath of the young English nobleman, who characterized the whole proceeding as an outrage, but it is not believed that any international complications will arise from the incident."

"His face was flushed with annoyance yesterday," writes another, "as he animadverted on the manner in which certain of the morning papers had embroidered the news of his arrest with wholly imaginative details."

And this same newspaper has this from a writer who indulges frequently in the wholesale and fearless criticisms of men and things:

"I was very sorry to see that one of the threats uttered by his Grace of Marlborough when in his very excusable tantrum over his arrest was to the effect that he would leave this blarsted country at once and be married in England. This would indeed be to take a very severe vengeance upon a society which really respects the Duke and had no share in his humiliation by the park police. Is there nothing that society can do or say to appease the Duke's wrath to the extent of permitting the wedding to proceed as announced? This wedding means a great deal not only to society but to hundreds of humble dependents upon society, such as dressmakers, florists, caterers, and musicians. Then the Duke should take the Valiant into consideration. It is said that splendid boat has been placed at the disposal of the Duke and Duchess for a tour through Europe—a regular floating Blenheim, a luxurious, movable palace such as no British Duke of them all possesses.

"If the Duke goes off in a huff now the yacht will surely not go into commission. Come, Duke, come, Charlie—let me call you that just once—let bygones be bygones. Forgive the overzealous 'sparrow cop' who sinned in ignorance and, I hope, without malice."

THEATRICAL MATTERS IN GOTHAM.

Plays by Belasco and Carleton and Two Imported Companies.

New York, Oct. 20.—[Special.]—A comic opera entitled "Leonardo," words by Gilbert Burgess and music by T. Pearsall Thorne, opens at the Garrick tomorrow night. The company is J. C. Duff's. A war melodrama, "The Heart of Maryland," by David Belasco, will be acted at the Herald Square on Tuesday night. A comedy written by Henry Guy Carleton for Nat C. Goodwin will be performed for the first time at the Fifth Avenue also on Tuesday night. It is an attempt to illustrate official and social life in Washington. The latest of imported companies is performing "His Excellency at the Broadway, and is doing it attractively. Nobody knows how long the "Gay Parisians" will stay at Hoyt's. "A Black Sheep," which was to have come, is kept away.

The duration of "Christopher" at the Empire is uncertain. It will have to move in December.

The end of "The Prisoner of Zenda" would not be in sight at the Lyceum but for the necessity, after a while, of giving place to the stock company for its winter season. There is nothing to prevent "The Widow Jones" remaining at the Bijou as long as audiences want her to. "The Capitol" holds its place at the Standard.

"The Chieftain" Francis Wilson will take away from Abbey's after next Saturday night. Henry Irving and his company from the London Lyceum follow.

This is the final week of "Fleur-de-Lis" and Della Fox at Palmer's. Next will be "The Shop Girl," a burlesque from the London Gaiety.

Not much time remains to "Hansel and Gretel" at Daly's. A new pantomime will be produced in a week or two, and after that Ada Rehan will return.

Only the present week will be devoted by Joseph Jefferson at the Garden to "The Cricket on the Hearth" and "Lend Me Five Shillings."

EX-MILLIONAIRE DIES ON A CAR.

His Only Daughter, Worth $800,000, Gives Him No Assistance.

New York, Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Jacob Henry Armbruster, a belt line horse car conductor, dropped senseless on his car a few nights ago and died at the Flower Hospital shortly afterward. He came to this city from Chicago, where he had been a conductor on the North Chicago Street railroad. After serving in the war Armbruster entered upon lucky speculations. Inside of thirty days he made nearly $1,000,000.

Shortly afterwards he married Ellen T. Totts, daughter of a wealthy Philadelphian. In 1875 Armbruster suffered financial reverses. In 1880 his wife got a divorce. Last year the first Mrs. Armbruster died. Her father died soon afterward, leaving about $800,000 to Armbruster's daughter by the first marriage. She let her father work for small wages and finally die a street car conductor. The dead man's aged mother had the body removed to Philadelphia for burial yesterday.

IN FAVOR OF THE GERMAN SUNDAY.

Reginald Heber Newton Advocates the Manner of Continental Observance.

New York, Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The Rev. R. Heber Newton spoke in favor of a German Sunday in New York City at All Souls' Episcopal Church today. This city, Dr. Newton said, was face to face with the issue raised by the Sunday saloon. Something was to be done about it. He then sketched that bête noir of the New-Englander, the German Sunday.

Is it not an excellent Sunday, said Dr. Newton, for the average man? Church-going in the morning and perhaps at the close of the afternoon, and for the afternoon a family party in a perfectly unobjectionable resort, listening to the choicest music and partaking of a long-drawn-out social meal together?

DULL CAMPAIGN IN NEW YORK STATE.

Tammany Hall and the State Democracy Will Not Act in Concert.

New York, Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The local political field tonight sums up as follows: There will be no united action between Tammany Hall and the State Democracy in the election of legislative candidates. Tammany Hall, at a meeting of its Executive committee today, accepted the terms proposed by the State committee. The State Democracy at an Executive committee meeting declined to accept the ultimatum unless Tammany would withdraw Timothy D. Sullivan, Louis Munziger, and Maurice Featherson as its candidates. A combination may be made, on Frederic R. Coudert Jr. for the Republican Fifteenth District.

The Committee of Fifty put forth an address advocating the election of the fusion ticket and giving its reasons for supporting it. These reasons are in short:

First—That it is a ticket made up of able, respectable, and honorable men.

Second—That no such movement as that carried through by the Committee of Seventy last year was possible under existing political conditions.

Third—That Tammany was the same old organization, bent on enriching the magnates and degrading the public service, and must be defeated for the municipal betterment.

Experts have discovered that the new blanket ballot is not a secret ballot. The hired voter can put his cross before every name except one specified by the vote-buyer and for that office vote upon any name agreed upon in the blank column.

Dr. Chauncey M. Depew in a speech in Brooklyn described the Republican campaign as one of the dullest and most apathetic he has ever seen. He also indorsed Commissioner Roosevelt's crusade in New York.

"I have been traveling," said he, "over the State of New York for the last month. Never in my life have I seen such apathy and political deadness throughout the State as exist this fall. Politics lies hidden out of sight. Perhaps that is the reason why David B. Hill advises a still hunt in this campaign. In a political still hunt the only ones who suffer are the seekers for reform."

Dr. Parkhurst's Vigilant League issued an address, in which it is argued that excise and Sunday opening is not the real issue of the campaign, but Tammany and anti-Tammany.

Frederic R. Coudert will preside at the Democratic State mass-meeting to be held in Cooper Union on Wednesday night, and David B. Hill will be the principal speaker.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Significance of the Anaconda Sale Lies in Its Coming Effect Upon Exchange.

New York, Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The quarter interest in the famous Anaconda copper mine which has been sold to Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., representing a syndicate consisting of themselves, the Rothschilds, Messrs. Cassel, Wernher, Beit & Co., and the Exploration company of London, is the result of negotiations begun early in September by Messrs. Lounsbury & Co., representing the owners of the Anaconda mine.

The especial significance of the transaction at the present time is that, as practically all of the stock has been placed abroad, exchange will be drawn against the transaction to the extent of about £1,700,000 sterling ($8,228,000).

Dr. Talmage's Farewell Sermon.

The Central Presbyterian Church, corner of Tompkins and Willoughby avenues, was filled to overflowing at the services this morning on the occasion of Dr. Talmage delivering his last sermon in Brooklyn before leaving for his new field of labor in Washington today. So large was the attendance that he found it necessary to speak in the chapel, in the church, and from the steps in front to a crowd that blocked the trolley cars on Tompkins avenue. The scene inside the church was affecting.

Reflecting on Sheehan.

The Commissioners of Accounts have reported their investigation of the purchase of supplies for the Department of Police between Jan. 1, 1893, and Feb. 15, 1895. It points out that John C. Sheehan, Chairman of the Committee on Supplies of the Police Department, paid for various supplies over 203 per cent of the price now bid. Finally the report avers that of $242,822.57 expended by John C. Sheehan "a large portion was described so indefinitely in the vouchers as to be beyond the possibility of identification."

No Fiddlers at the Waldorf.

Martin Marsick, the French violinist, arrived on the French liner La Touraine today. His first appearance will be at Carnegie Music Hall Nov. 1 with Walter Damrosch.

At the Waldorf the manager and his party, consisting of the musician and his wife, were told no guests playing the violin or piano were taken. At the Windsor no objection was made. Mr. Marsick has a wonderful collection of violins, two of which, a Stradivarius and a Nicholas Amati, are almost priceless.

Georgia Cayvan Disgusted.

Georgia Cayvan, the actress, who is home again after nearly a year in Europe resting, recovering her health, and looking for new plays for her coming starring tour, said today: "I discovered that the universal play, by which I mean the play adapted to please all countries, is seldom written in foreign lands. Not once in years is a play produced in France that can be properly presented elsewhere. The filth of the French theater disgusted me, and I was fairly driven home to get away from the impressions it made on me."

Gotham Brevities.

Gov. Morton will return tomorrow and Senator Quay comes on from Philadelphia

Russell B. Harrison is visiting Gen. L. T. Michner. Gen. Harrison is expected tomorrow.

The Rev. J. A. B. Wilson of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Church has accepted a call to the church at Los Angeles, Cal.

Henry Preserved Smith, the Lane theological professor tried for heresy, arrived on La Champagne from Egypt, where he has been studying Oriental tongues for several months.

As a result of the ruling of the Westchester Racing Association's stewards ruling A. J. Baldwin off the tracks the Californian may join Ed Corrigan in his fight against Eastern tracks.

ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS CONVENE.

Forty-third Annual Assembly Will Be Held at Masonic Temple.

The forty-third annual assembly of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the State of Illinois will convene in the City of Chicago, in Oriental Hall, Masonic Temple, northeast corner of Randolph and State streets, on Wednesday, Oct. 23, at 10 o'clock a. m. The hotels have agreed to entertain representatives at reduced rates. A rate of a fare and one-third for the round trip has been made by all the railroads of the State for the representatives and others attending the convention.

The Grand Commandery of Illinois Knights Templar will meet in annual conclave at Masonic Temple on Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 22 and 23.

Thursday and Friday, Oct. 24 and 25, the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Illinois will convene in annual convocation at the Masonic Temple. The convocation will call together representatives from eighty-eight counties. William L. Milligan of Ottawa is Grand High Priest.

Oriental Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in the Valley of Chicago, will celebrate its fortieth anniversary Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Nov. 19, 20, and 21. George W. Warville is Commander-in-Chief. The Committee on Fraternal and Princely Courtesy consists of the following: Frank M. Luce, Charles K. Herrick, George M. Moulton, William Sharpe, Glenwood Preble, Edgar D. Raynor, M. L. C. Funkhausen, Fred A. Rich, C. O. F. Burkstrom, Thomas John Jr., Jay L. Brewster, Herbert A. Rogers, H. M. Britton, James Little, C. S. Seaver, William L. Milligan, Eugene L. Stoker, William J. Lafferty, L. B. Coe, George H. Vanpell, Joseph F. Dias, William A. Boatman, Daniel J. Chamberlain, Zeno T. Griffin, Walter E. Carlin, Howard B. Gibbons, T. H. Bedell, M. E. Blanchard, B. F. Mason, Nels Younggreen.

A banquet will follow the ceremonies at 8 o'clock Thursday, Nov. 21.

Must Register Tomorrow.

The only chance to register this fall will be tomorrow. There will be but one registration day before this fall's election. All voters otherwise qualified if they have moved recently will have to register again this fall.

HIS REAL NAME ISAACS.

BARNATO ONLY THE STAGE NAME BARNEY ADOPTED YEARS AGO.

Pretty Sister-in-Law of the Kaffir King Is Playing in a Comic Opera in New York—She Is on Good Terms with the Isaacs and Reveals Some of the Interesting Family "Semi-Secrets"—She Thinks Barney a Great Actor.

New York, Oct. 20.—[Special.]—There is a pretty girl who has snapping black eyes that light up well-molded features, who is now playing a small part in one of the comic operas running at Abbey's Theater. She dances a Spanish fling and sings in a quintet. Her main occupation in the opera is to stand around in picturesque costumes and striking poses and look pretty. The young lady is Miss Alice Holbrook. More than that, she is the sister-in-law of the richest man in the world, "the King of the Kaffirs," Barney Barnato.

She is probably paid about $20 or $25 a week. Her brother-in-law is estimated to be worth £200,000,000, or something like that, and Miss Holbrook and her sister and "Barney" are on the best of terms. He paid for her education in London and Mrs. Barnato writes to her constantly. Miss Holbrook lives in a flat, two flights up, on Fifty-first street and Sixth avenue. She is there with some friends named Manthorpe, and is not the least inflated by her close relationship with the richest man in the world.

"Yes, it is true," she said, "Barney Barnato is my sister's husband. I have known him very well indeed for ten years. He has been very kind to me. He paid for my education and gives me every encouragement to keep striving for success as an actress.

"Of course I could tell you a great many things about Barney that I don't feel at liberty to speak about. He is entirely a self-made man. He began from absolutely nothing, way down at the bottom of the social scale. Why, do you know that even after he began to get rich I had to write his letters for him? He couldn't spell the words, you know. But in the last two or three years he has improved wonderfully, and now you would hardly suspect that he had not been properly educated.

"It isn't exactly true that he started in South Africa with a circus. It wasn't exactly a circus—" and then she changed the conversation with remarkable rapidity. She did not explain that it was a trick donkey that the "Kaffir King" was exhibiting in South Africa when he ran across the chance to transfer diamonds to England and to get an opening in the financial world. She preferred to talk of his history only since he began to make money.

"No," she said, in answer to an inquiry, "my real name is not Holbrook. I can't tell you what it is. It would be better not. My family is descended from one of the old Huguenot families that settled in South Africa long ago. I was born in Simmons Bay, in Cape Colony, and brought up on a Boer farm."

"And is Barnato your brother-in-law's real name?"

"No, it's not. His real name is Bernard Isaacs. Some of his intimate friends still call him Isaacs. Barnato is only his stage name. He is an English Jew, and one of the best fellows as a comrade you ever met. In Johannesburg they look up to him as a King. Whenever he goes there the inhabitants give him a grand reception. He is met with a band and a procession, and they take the horses out of the carriage and draw it themselves.

"One of Barney's queer habits is to lie for hours and look at nothing. All that time, I suppose, he is keeping up a wonderful thinking. He has a great brain. It's a marvel. One thing that the public doesn't know about Barney is his ability as an actor. He is really a very good one. I have seen him play Mathias in 'The Bells,' and play it well. If it was not for his luck I'd think myself that he was a better actor than a banker."

Miss Holbrook showed some beautifully colored pictures of the Barnato family, which she has just received. Her sister Fannie was the eldest of the family. She is a handsome woman, tall and dark. The Barnatos now have three children. One was born only a month ago.

"His good fortune all comes at once," said Miss Holbrook. "For years they had no children."

Unknown Man Drowned.

C. A. Smith, bridgetender at the Lake street bridge, heard cries for help from the river at the foot of Fulton street early yesterday morning. He notified the police, and the Central wagon, in charge of Officer William Gibbons, was sent. After dragging the river for half an hour the police recovered the body of a man 35 years of age, six feet tall, with light brown hair and mustache, and wearing a dark brown coat and black and white striped pants. A credit check for $3, payable to Herman Smith of the Rolling Mill store, and several business cards of the West Side Coal company, No. 216 South Center avenue, were found in the pockets. The body was removed to No. 11 Adams street, and has not yet been identified. During the search for the body Officer Gibbons made a misstep on the docks and sprained his ankle. He was removed to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital.

MAKE YOUR FEET GLAD
You will be well rid of feet trouble if you wear
Selz Royal Blue $4 Shoes
They're easy, comfortable and six months of wear in every pair.
SOLD BY STREETER,
134 State St. 68-70 Madison St.

By Flersheim, Barker & Severn,
Auctioneers, 186 Wabash-av.
Works of Art.
HIGH CLASS
OIL PAINTINGS
Messrs. Gerome of New York and 74 Rue La Petite, France, have ordered us to sell by
—AUCTION—
On Wednesday & Thursday, Oct. 23 & 24,
The entire collection of
125 PAINTINGS,
And to close up the partnership of the French firm. We shall sell the Paintings without limit or reserve. Paintings now on view.
Catalogue until day of sale, which commences each day at 10:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., Oct. 23 and 24.
FLERSHEIM, BARKER & SEVERN,
Auctioneers.

THE HUB'S Daily Bargain
Men's $5 and $6
Shoes
Today for $1.50

ITS BOWLERS GOOD ONES.

POPULAR SPORT TAKES A BOOM AT THE BELLE PLAINE CLUB.

Though a Young Organization Its Membership Is Rapidly Increasing—Preparing to Challenge Other North Side Clubs—Women Who Are Becoming Expert Bowlers—O'Mahonys Beat the Sheridans at Hurling by a Big Score.

The Bell Plaine Athletic club, whose clubhouse is located at Graceland and Southport avenues, has taken up bowling and is playing a series of matches with picked teams. The club was organized a year ago with a membership of twenty and now has fifty-two, which is constantly increasing and will soon reach the limit of 100. The club-house has a billiard-room, assembly-room, and two bowling alleys. Dr. W. H. Marble, one of the charter members of the club, is a steady bowler and has made an average during the last three months of 194½, the highest individual score being 254. Elmer Kimball is a still stronger player and his average for three months is 198. The highest score rolled by any member of the club was made by John Gall, who has a record of 267. The club is entirely self-supporting and is flourishing like a green bay tree.

On Tuesday nights and Thursday afternoons the women of the club have the privileges of the club-house and among them are a number of good bowlers. Mrs. Charles Lark is one of the most skillful players and has a record of 165. Miss McGuire has done even better and has a record of 171. The regular bowling nights for club members are Thursdays and Saturdays. The club is preparing to issue a challenge to North Side bowling clubs for a tournament. The scores of the games played on Saturday night are as follows:

TEAM NO. 1.					TEAM NO. 2.				
Name.	Str.	Sp.	Br.	Sc.	Name.	Str.	Sp.	Br.	Sc.
Kimball	6	3	1	218	Schlake	5	3	2	184
Hartwig	4	2	4	162	Blum	3	3	4	151
McCabe	3	6	1	179	Lark	4	3	3	180
Ford	5	3	2	188	Fink	0	5	5	137
Goodjohn	2	2	6	133	Weston	2	3	5	143
Green	6	3	1	227	Knill	2	4	4	148
Total				1,107	Total				943

Scorer—Davis. Umpire—Snelling.

TEAM NO. 1.					TEAM NO. 2.				
Name.	Str.	Sp.	Br.	Sc.	Name.	Str.	Sp.	Br.	Sc.
Kimball	4	5	2	178	Schlake	4	2	4	150
Hartwig	2	4	4	154	Blum	4	2	4	173
McCabe	3	4	4	154	Lark	4	4	2	172
Ford	3	2	5	141	Fink	5	1	4	175
Goodjohn	7	1	2	191	Weston	2	4	4	149
Green	1	7	2	162	Knill	5	5	0	201
Total				980	Total				1,026

Scorer—Davis. Umpire—Snelling.

O'MAHONEYS TAKE THE SIXTH GAME

Administer a Crushing Defeat to the Sheridan Club at Hurling.

By defeating the Sheridans yesterday at Thirty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue the O'Mahoney Hurling club gained its sixth straight victory. Only one game is between it and the championship, but as that is against the Sarsfield club the result is by no means a foregone conclusion. Unfortunately for the Sheridans five of their best men were absent and their places had to be filled by substitutes, four of whom were boys and too light for such company. After the Sheridans had attacked at the start and sent the ball over the O'Mahoney line the latter came back and in a twinkling Clifford sent the ball through the uprights. R. Barney sent in a beautiful hit from forty yards out which Cronin hit back, and Barry, catching it, sent in another hot drive, enabling Clifford to notch a point.

There was no let-up to the O'Mahoney attack, and again Barry scored with a swift grounder that hit Ryan and went through the goal. Two more points were quickly scored, the second being a beautiful stroke by O'Connell. The ball seldom got into O'Mahoney territory, and Clifford had plenty of chances. After he had added a goal and a point R. Barry got in another hard drive which the first named player cleverly elevated with his caman and it fell just under the bar. Another point by the same player was followed by a good goal by Kennedy. Three more points were scored by the leaders and then the Sheridans braced up and kept their goal intact until half time arrived.

After change of ends the Sheridans improved, and only fine work by Davis in goal and Capt. Murphy kept them from putting on a good score. As it was they notched three goals, Gooby getting one and Furlong two. A point also fell to them, but there the scoring stopped. Occasionally the O'Mahoneys took a run-up and Clifford, Ryan, and J. Barry scored goals. Three minor points also came to them. The game resulted in O'Mahoney having notched six goals and twelve points to three goals and one point made by their opponents. The line-up:

O'Mahoneys.	Positions.	Sheridans.
Davis	Goal	Cronin
Murphy	Backs	Ryan
Shea	Backs	D. Ahearn
Connors	Backs	Connors
Driscoll	Half backs	Nelligan
Luerin	Half backs	Cooley
Callahan	Half backs	Lehane
Doran	Half backs	Dwyer
O'Connell	Center	Ryan
O'Donnell	Center	
Barry	Wing	Farrell
Sullivan	Wing	Costello
Dunn	Wing	Dwyer
Kennedy	Forwards	Furlong
Clifford	Forwards	Hayes
J. Barry	Forwards	Ahearn
J. Ryan	Forwards	Ahearn

Referee—P. D. Fitzgerald.

HOPE FOR INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

Brooklyn Chess Club Sure It Can Defeat the English Masters.

New York, Oct. 20.—At the reception to H. N. Pillsbury in Brooklyn on Tuesday a cable message from Sir George Newnes of London was read and was received with great applause. It was sent by Sir George in response to the following letter:

> My Dear Sir: When our Mr. H. N. Pillsbury was at Hastings I cabled and wrote him to open negotiations for a cable match between London and Brooklyn. What I really wished to do was to bring on an international competition at chess between England and America—each country being represented by eight of its best players.
>
> Mr. Pillsbury met with scant encouragement for the plan in England and I fancy if he had been so fortunate as to have discussed this matter with you some basis for the contest on the part of England might have been proposed by yourself. We Americans would really like to have a try with England at chess, and, if you favor the sport, I am sure you can easily bring it off for your country.
>
> As the Brooklyn Chess club can always put into the field a stronger and more truly representative American team than can any other chess organization, I venture the suggestion that it would naturally undertake this end of such a contest. And as the citizens of Brooklyn will give a public dinner to Mr. Pillsbury on Tuesday, Oct. 15, at which the most distinguished representatives of chess in America will be present, I venture also to suggest you embody any proposals you may be inclined to make in a cable message to the Brooklyn Chess club there to be made public.
>
> I would rather suggest our national Thanksgiving holiday (the last Thursday of November) for the play, if that date would be agreeable to you.
>
> JOHN D. ELWELL.

This attempt to bring about an international chess contest has been received with much enthusiasm, particularly by the American chess masters, who are eager for the opportunity of matching themselves against the experts of Great Britain. A large number of letters promising support to the project have been received, among them being letters from Pillsbury, Lipschütz, Showalter, and Hymes. In his letter Pillsbury suggests a suitable trophy be offered for such a match, to be contested for annually, or to be contested for after the manner of the America cup.

HE AGAIN LOWERS COURSE RECORD.

Westcott Goes the Waukegan Route in Fast Time—Miss Anderson's Feat.

C. Arnold Westcott succeeded in lowering the Waukegan road race course record from 6:35 to 5:40 yesterday. He left the clubhouse at 7:30 and was paced by the following tandem teams: Peck and Catto of the Lincoln Cycling club, Jordan and Lobdell, and Steele and Fuller. The tandems broke down on the road and he was left to make a good share of the course unpaced. Peck and Catto brought him in from Evanston. He lowers the course record 55 minutes, but is 10 minutes outside of the American record.

Matilda Anderson, paced by members of the Monitor Cycling club, started for the women's record over the Elgin-Aurora course at 6:10 yesterday forenoon. She reached Elgin at 8:47 and Aurora at 10:13. She finished at Washington boulevard and Halsted street at 1:02:15, making the entire course of 104 miles in 6:52:15, lowering the record of Mrs. George Bunker of the Unique Cycling club of 6:56 by over three minutes. Miss Lizzie Glaw's record of 6:48 seems to be of a doubtful nature. It is questioned whether she registered at Aurora, as there is no record of it.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—J. W. Gillis, H. R. Gron Jr., D. Cahill, C. E. Salter, S. Guthrie, L. Prindeville, and T. Prindeville, Chicago cyclists, arrived here this afternoon, having made the run from Chicago to this city on their wheels. They report the roads in excellent condition, but the weather rather cold.

WEIGHTS AND ENTRIES FOR TODAY.

List of Probable Starters at the Various Race Tracks East and West.

The following is a list of the horses and the weights they will carry in the events to be decided today:

At Forsyth.

First race, 6 furlongs, selling—Guido, 110 pounds; Proverb, 107; Bob Wagner, Glenoid, Mr. Dunlap, Souvenir, 102; Simrock, 100; Teeta May, San Salvador, Samson, Lizzie N., 97; Social Smith, 82.

Second race, 5½ furlongs, selling—Hi Henry, 108 pounds; Midstar, 106; Anna Mayes, 105; Liberty Bell, 102; Lorretta, 100; Lucinda, Little Phil, Warren Leland, 99; Wells Street, 97; Lettie, 94.

Third race, 7 furlongs, selling—Gunwad, 107 pounds; Ulster, E. H. Sherley, 105; Our Maggie, Walkover, 102; Thurman, 100; Dejure, Ada May, 97; Idyle, Estelle F., 92; Repeater, 87.

Fourth race, 1 mile, selling—Ingomar, 103 pounds; Welsey, 108; Prig, 102; King Mac, 98; Haraldine, 95; Montepenso, 93.

Fifth race, 1¼ miles, over hurdles—Harry Smith, 150 pounds; Tom Johnson, 142; Col. Weightman, San Gabriel, 140; Scamp, Tambio, 130; Hercules, 128; Morse, 125.

At Latonia.

First race, selling, 1 mile—Maj. Dripps, Capstone, Uno, San Blas, Gloriana, No Remarks, Hinton, Traverse, Billy Bennett, Master Fred, Sister Ione, 115 pounds.

Second race, 6 furlongs—Handspun, Elsket, May Thompson, Canewood, Lady Pepper, Springvale, Strathmeath, Lady Courtright, Issie O., Miss Dad, Carrie Lyle, Momus, Whyota, 104 pounds; Prince Imperial, Egbart, Balkline, Millard, Fair Faith, 107; Buckwa, Bessie Yeiser, 109.

Third race, selling, 6 furlongs—Oswego, Ganny Hunt, Mike Kelly, Hannah, Equinox, Arabella, Fair Ladye, Ida Wagner, Feast, 97 pounds; Amerique, La Galondrina, 99; Petrarch, Old Center, 102; Evidence (by Eberle), 103; Monteith, Presidio, Umbrella, 104.

Fourth race, selling, 1 mile and 70 yards—Relict, 90 pounds; Aimee Goodwin, 93; Fayette Belle, 93; Birmingham, 95; Basso, Peabody, G. B. Cox, 99; Morte Fonso, 102; Strathrol, 105; Ashland, 108.

Fifth race, maidens, 5 furlongs—Equinox, 110 pounds; Massie, 110; Jim Douglas, Zufallig, Garland Bar, 112; Tartar, Leonaise, Martin, 113; Mayor R., Sir Marcus, Ferryman II., Robinson, Cashier, Sir Wellington, Byron McClelland, 115; Vigars, 118.

Sixth race, selling, 6 furlongs—Hanton, 103 pounds; Judge Denny, 104; Onaretto, 105; Sir Vassar, Sir Dilke, 106; Little Bramble, 107; Squire G., 101; Arcadia, 97; Helen H. Gardner, 90; Vice Regal, Royal Princess, 99.

At St. Louis.

First race, 1 mile—El Reno, Fonschway, John Dunn, Oak Forest, Redcap, Servitor, 101 pounds; Bayard, Hush, Eau Claire, May Blossom, Warsaw, 98.

Second race, 5 furlongs—Bing Binger, Irish Chief, George Hume, 108 pounds; Consuelia, Astolfina, Abbie Fisher, Belle of Oakgrove, Lady Lou, Lucky 13, Jack Martin, Paragon, Etta Wells, 105.

Third race, 7 furlongs—Fallon, 98 pounds; Kingstone, Sir Archer, Schiller, Sumatra, 95; Hex, Leaseman, 92; Fondest, 83.

Fourth race, selling, 1 1-16 miles—Assignee, 112 pounds; Booze, 108; Crevasse, 107; Dockstader, Probasco, Gov. Sheehan, 100.

Fifth race, purse, 6 furlongs—Elano, Minnie, Mercury, Find Out, King Elm, 105 pounds; Collins, Swifty, Wildfire, 102; Thorn, 100; Senator Hill, Capt. Pickerell, Mickle, 97.

Sixth race, selling, 1 mile—J. P. B., Sullross, Michel, 107 pounds; George Beck, John Hickey, 104; Cavespring, Immilda, Miss Rowett, 101; Treasure, Tasco, Fra Diavolo, Hibernia Queen, 98.

Louisville Pooling on Latonia Races.

First race—Master Fred, Major Dripps, $10 each; San Blas, $5; Traverse, No Remarks, $4 each; Hinton, Uno, $2 each; field, $3.

Second race—Buckwa, $15; Egbart, $10; Fair Faith, Handspun, $6 each; Balk Line, Prince Imperial, May Thompson, $4 each; Whyota, $2; field, $2.

Third race—Old Center, $10; Hannah, $8; Ida Wagner, Equinox, $6 each; La Galindrina, Feast, Mike Kelly, $4 each; field, $6.

Fourth race—Basso, $15; Strathrol, $10; Morte Fonse, $6; Aimee Goodwin, $5; Peabody, $4; field, $4.

Fifth race—Mazarine, $10; Robinson, Garland Bar, $4 each; Vigars, Byron McClelland, Zufallig, $2 each; field, $5.

Sixth race—Squire G., $15; Sir Dilke, $10; Judge Denny, $6; Little Bramble, Onaretto, $4 each; Helen H. Gardner, $3; Vice Regal, $3; field, $3.

At St. Asaph.

First race, 6½ furlongs—Hay Tay, 110 pounds; George Hakes, Adjourn, Psyche, Duke of Gloucester, 107; Flakewood, Granger, Ceremony, John Croker, 102.

Second race, 4½ furlongs—Dillon J., 112 pounds; Theresa, Dr. Johnson, Mollie May, Tartar, 109; Jilson, 105; Dama, Countess, Ballinasloe, Somage, Pattie, Stanley M., 102.

Third race, selling, 6½ furlongs—King Paul, 101 pounds; Air Plant, Eddie M., Tralee, 96; Hazel, Tanglefoot, Gaiety, Silver Queen, Luke Richards, 93; Jimmie James, 88.

Fourth race, selling, 5 furlongs—Jo Jap, Pope, Fidget, 110 pounds; Herndon, Blizzard, Clansman, Tribute, Grampian, Gorella, 107.

Fifth race, 6½ furlongs—Vespasian, Devisee, Minnesota, 110 pounds; Salisbury, Pat Rabbit, Busirus, 107; Electro, 105; Lady Teacher, Mohawk, 102.

Sixth race, selling, ½ mile—Imp. Plunderer, Dedury, Jim Lamb, Carnolite, Ronald, 105 pounds; Deceitful, Misery, Trumpeter, 102.

At Kansas City.

First race, 6 furlongs—Cornerib, 103 pounds; Muldoon, 107; Jess Matthews, Ollie C., Harpoon, Venie, 105; Serilda, 104.

Second race, 6½ furlongs—Adelina, Victor D., 111 pounds; Furlong, 114; Montello, 109; Postboy, 115; Gray Baffle, 114; Fanny D., 113; Darwin Wedgewood, 114; Miss Jessie, 109.

Third race, 5 furlongs—Night Latch, Joe Hansman, Midway, Cora S., Vampire, Miss Nelson, 95 pounds; Hopper, Earl, Oakland, Vick, May Not, Leia Jennings, 104.

Fourth race, 7 furlongs—Importance, Southernest, Richard T., Alonzo, Artless, 101 pounds; Invercauld, Viletta, 103; Bob Clampett, 98.

Fifth race, 4½ furlongs—Tony Day, Kansas Beauty, Lank, Sleepy Dick, Limber Jim, Monticello, Neilie B., Gertrude B., Annie E., Conductor McSweeney, 105.

Special race, 4 furlongs and 50 yards—Moloch, Little Dick, Sam Brown, Little Eli, Ancile, Peddler, Napoleon, Maid of Ansel, Lucy Day, 110 pounds each.

Not All Fools at Kittsondale.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Frank Davis of Ortonville, Wis., and Charles Craigie of Minneapolis were advertised to run a 100-yard race at Kittsondale this afternoon for "$500 and the Northwestern championship." The police would not permit the race, Chief Clark being convinced it had been "fixed" for the purpose of victimizing the betting people.

Hamilton Club's Whist Trophy.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The Hamilton club of Philadelphia won the contest for the American Whist League trophy last night. The opposing team was the Nashville Whist club, which won the cup at Minneapolis some months ago. The score:

Hamilton..........0 0 0 2 3 0 2 1 1 0 2 1—12
Nashville..........2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 3

Sterling Fails to Win a Game.

New York, Oct. 20.—Today N. Jasnogrodsky won the fifth and final game of the chess match, a P–Q 4 opening, after forty-three moves, against the Mexican champion, M. M. Sterling. Final score: Jasnogrodsky, 5; Sterling, 0.

General Sporting Notes.

W. Bott: Fitzsimmons and Maher fought twelve rounds.

Abe Johnston of Boston has bought of A. A. Kitzmiller, Wichita, Kas., the 5-year-old pacing mare, Red Lady, by Red Wilkes, dam Severn, by Grand Sentinel. She has a record of 2:14.

STATE BANK OF DULUTH WILL NOT OPEN

Robbery of Cashier Stuckey Cripples the Institution Seriously.

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—In consequence of the defalcation of Cashier Stuckey of the State Bank that institution will not open its doors in the morning, according to the stockholders, an assignment having been made to C. L. Davidson of Little Falls, the heaviest owner.

The State, county, and city have considerable money in the bank and individual deposits will amount to nearly $100,000. Mr. Stuckey's father of Detroit, Mich., has not offered to make good the shortage as reported.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Spieser, Bing & Co., wholesale clothiers, made an assignment to Isadore Karger, who filed bonds in the sum of $20,000 with Julius and Solomon Karger as sureties.

William L. Zunker, contracting carpenter, made an assignment to Thomas Roberson, the assignee furnishing a bond for $10,000, with B. C. Adams and E. E. Warner as sureties.

ASKS FOR AN OFFICIAL REPORT.

Milwaukee Wants Mayor Swift to Tell About Alleged Ill-Treatment.

Milwaukee wants Mayor Swift to make an official report on the alleged ill-treatment accorded the Aldermen from Chicago when they went to the Cream City semi-centennial celebration. Mr. Swift had not received the request last night, so had no idea what he would be asked to report on.

"Only one Alderman," he said, "that I can find has said anything about ill-treatment. He has made a mistake, and I guess he is sorry now, but there is nothing serious in the whole matter. We were well treated there."

Mayor Koch of Milwaukee has received an invitation to the citizens of Milwaukee to join with the Chicago-Southern States Association in the excursion to the Atlanta Exposition. The Mayor and a number of the city officials will go to Atlanta with the Chicago party.

Must Register Tomorrow.

There will be only one chance to register preceding the coming election. Voters who are otherwise qualified who do not register tomorrow cannot vote. This does not apply to those who registered last fall or last spring and have not changed their residence since.

WIN WITH A MAN SHORT.

THISTLES KICK ALL AROUND THE MELROSE PARK ELEVEN.

With but Ten Men the Association Champions Make Ten Goals to Their Opponents' Four—St. Lawrence Team Gives the Rangers a Scare, Being Beaten by but Three Goals to Two—Princeton Tigers Must Brace Up.

Ten men of the Thistles easily defeated eleven of the Melrose Park club yesterday on the latter's grounds. Had the champions presented their full strength there would have been no end to their scoring. Soon after the start McLeod scored with a good shot, and within five minutes Jarrett added a second and third. McLeod kicked a fourth and matters looked exceedingly blue for the home players. A ray of sunshine came when H. Munton got clear from the Thistle defense and scored the first goal for his side. For the rest of the first half play was confined to the home territory. Govier kicked two more goals, and Young added a seventh with a minute of the interval.

Middleton added the eighth goal as soon as the ball was again set in motion, but Worley responded within two minutes by kicking goal. Even play succeeded for some time, and then Middleton and Worley again scored goals. T. Morton put the sphere through for a fourth and last goal, and Jarrett brought the Thistle total to ten by heading through. Final score: Thistles, 10 goals; Melrose Park, 4 goals. The line-up:

Thistles.	Positions.	Melrose Parks.
Cameron	Goal	Field
Judge	Backs	Barker
Weir	Backs	F. Munton
Redemacher	Half backs	Jedike
Dewar	Half backs	Bucholz
	Half backs	Giles
Grovier	Right	I. Munton
McLeod	Right	F. Barker
Young	Center	Worley
Jarrott	Left	H. Munton
Middleton	Left	W. C. Smith

The St. Lawrence team furnished a surprise to the Rangers in the game at Milwaukee and California avenues and though defeated the Saints deserve great credit for their fine showing, especially as they played one man short through the second half.

The ground was in poor condition and militated greatly against good play. In the first half the home team had matters much its own way, scoring three goals, Wild getting two and G. Macduff one. Warnes was disabled and could not continue. The St. Lawrence men made a plucky fight. Sheppard passed the leather to Dillon, who shot hard at goal and it glanced off a Ranger's back through the goal. Gilchrist broke through and kicked a second goal and for the last ten minutes excitement ran high. Miller kept his goal in safety and victory rested with the Rangers by three goals to two. The line-up:

Rangers.	Position.	St. Lawrence.
Miller	Goal	Conley
Christie	Backs	Powers
F. Campbell	Backs	Warner
Wilson	Half backs	Sims
McCulloch	Half backs	Graham
Henderson	Half backs	Porteous
Weston	Right	Warriner
G. McDuff	Right	Dillon
Wild	Center	Gilchrist
Goldie	Left	Dale
S. McDuff	Left	Sheppard

Referee—Heywood.

YALE WILL PLAY A KICKING GAME.

Team Too Light for End Plays—Its Game to Be Old-Fashioned.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 19.—[Special Correspondence.]—The Yale eleven is getting into a condition of fairly well-drilled team play. Just a month remains before Yale's solitary game of the season worth training for, the Princeton match, and it is possible now to define the style of play Yale will fall back upon for the match. It seems almost settled Yale will try but few end plays. The eleven is light, and the ends are not sure in their tackles. In the case of young Hinkey this fault is, of course, due to the split hand which has impeded his development for two weeks, but Bass fails to acquire speed after careful coaching. Yale will do a great deal of punting this year, more than any year since 1888. All the Yale backs are being coached rigidly in punting, and three of them kick equally well, and for long distances—Jerrems, Thorne, and Letton. De Witt is the weakest prominent candidate of the lot.

Under the plan adopted by Capt. Thorne the men are so dispersed that as long gains as possible can be made. The development of receiving a kick-off by the Yale team this year has proved a revelation to all visiting teams, the long ground gaining with interference, and finally the well-directed punt, invariably giving Yale a gain of from twenty to forty yards. Thorne himself is a great drop kicker, and the feat of Letton in kicking the goal from the field against Harvard two years ago when a member of the Andover Academy team is still remembered.

Yale allows an opposing team to gain an advantage this year in its ability to break through and stop punts. Yale breaks through slowly, and not an intercepted kick has been credited to a Yale linesman yet. Yale is trying an entirely new policy in sending its backs through the line this year. In nearly every play the backs are sent ahead of the man with the ball. This is a style of play hitherto attended with failure as a regular method at Yale, and only tried by elevens composed of veterans anywhere. It is the most difficult means of forcing a center known, but it is also the most effective. The odd feature of its introduction at Yale in the present instance is that Capt. Thorne should think it advisable, with his team of youngsters, to attempt it.

Most of the Yale mass plays this year will be directed against the tackles and guards. It is Yale's present style of play to keep the ends in close, even when on the defensive, but never to play the ends behind the lines, on the offensive.

The Yale management is delighted with the results of the new rules. The accidents of the year have been fewer than half a dozen, and these were nearly all reopening of old wounds. There have been absolutely no severe accidents, the worst being the wrench Longacre received to his knee, but as he has been troubled with water on the knee for three years, and the wrench of last week will keep him off the team less than a fortnight, it will be seen it was not of a serious nature. Next to this Hinkey's sprained finger was the worst. It is felt at Yale that the new Yale-Princeton rules are just what was needed in revision of playing regulations.

Vance McCormick, Captain of the '93 team, is here and will remain a week. His visit is thought to mean that practice in drop kicking will begin. "Kid" Wallace, '89, has been here for two or three days. His prowess as a "practical" end rush has induced Capt. Thorne to invite him to try to brace the present candidates for the Yale ends. There has been no move at Yale towards secret practice, and indications are there will be but little this year. Yale will probably play an open, old-fashioned game, relying on sharp, well-drilled team work to win instead of tricks.

NORTHWESTERN'S TEAM A SURPRISE

Chicago's Conquerors Not the Eleven Beaten by Wisconsin and Beloit.

When Chicago University men were making their wild claims of what they were going to do with Northwestern prior to Saturday's game they forgot to reckon the team they were to face, although bearing the same name, was a far different aggregation from the one defeated by Wisconsin and Iowa. Eight of the men that helped form the Northwestern team in those games have been replaced, and in every case, with the exception of Culver, by better men. The "keystone" of its stone-wall line Saturday was the three center men, Stockstill, Pearce, and Pendleton, the trio weighing within five pounds of an even 600. Pearce played his first game at center in the contest with Beloit. He is a veteran at the position, playing it first in the champion team of '92, when Paul Noyes was Captain. If Phil Allen thought he was going to have a snap with Pearce it was because he had never met him, for Pearce has never found his superior.

McClusky, who played left tackle, was a guard in the '92 team, and made such a record then for going through the line and tackling that Van Doozer, after hard work, persuaded him to go in training for tackle. He had been practicing for a week, but he was not advertised as an attraction for the game, as Capt. Van Doozer preferred he should be one of the surprises. Both ends, Siberts and Glass, are new men in those positions. The former is a freshman, and played full back last year on the Evanston High School team. He made the star tackle in Saturday's game, and plays all around Hudelson, whose place he took.

Perhaps the men who saw Brewer at full back repeatedly hit the Chicago line for eight and ten yard gains, who never made a fumble, who was in every interference, and who tackled hard and sure, would not have believed that was his first game, but so it was. Brewer played a couple of times on the sophomore team last year in class games, but had not had a football in his hands until the day before the Chicago game. But Brewer is a prominent athlete at Northwestern. He throws the hammer, puts the shot, and runs in the short dashes. He weighs 175 pounds, is 5 feet 11 inches tall, and Van Doozer thinks he has in him a coming star.

Every man on the Evanston team is an Evanston student, and all are members of the college department but Andrews, and he is a member of the academy. There are no members of the professional departments in Chicago now on the team.

PRINCETON WILL HAVE TO IMPROVE

Game with Lehigh Shows the Tigers Are Not in Championship Form.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Smith, who was injured in the game with Lehigh yesterday, is doing nicely today. His ankle was sprained slightly and he may not be able to play for several days. Armstrong was not injured at all, but badly winded. He will be able to engage in the practice tomorrow. The result of yesterday's game shows clearly the 'varsity will have to improve greatly in almost every respect before the Harvard game. A great deal will depend upon the practice games this week. The coachers intend to have a strong scrub in the field and there will doubtless be a few changes back of the 'varsity line before the end of the week.

The men who were laid off from the effects of the first few games of the season are now getting back to work again. Pope and Bannard were brought out during the latter part of the week after a few days' rest. Suter, who had his chest injured during a practice game, and Poe, whose ankle was twisted, are both in the race again. Johnston has got over a slight illness and is playing at left end again, where he is badly needed.

From present appearances the line will be able to put up a better game than last year. Some of the men have not had the experience of a championship game, but for this reason are the more anxious to learn and work harder. Gailey at center is doing finely. Rhodes has improved greatly during the week. He now plays between Gailey and Lea. Riggs, on the other side of Gailey, is putting up a good game. The left side of the line has been strengthened greatly by his being placed at left guard. Not much can be expected of Wentz this year, while Turney will be used as a substitute.

Lea is playing his position at right tackle in excellent form, and his presence on the team is indispensable. Church is without doubt the best line-breaker on the team. Cochran's work at right end could hardly be improved. Hearn plays a good game at end, and he and Knight will prove themselves good substitutes. Thompson came out for the first time during the week. He has a bad knee, the result of football last year, and this may keep him out of the race for end. Although Brokaw has improved slightly, he is still far behind Smith. Butler is being tried again at quarter. Armstrong promises to be the star half back of the season. The only thing that will keep him off the team is an injury. Fulton is playing left half back in Rosengarten's absence. Barnett, who played so well last year, is not trying this year. Now that Bannard's foot is better Pope, at full back, will have to hustle.

It Makes Manager Hecox Angry.

Manager Hecox of the Austin football team is angry at the Eureka club. The Eureka's manager, Graham, requested Austin to give him Saturday for a game. But, to the chagrin of the Austins and disgust of 300 spectators, the Eurekas failed to materialize. Manager Hecox thinks if Manager Graham and Capt. McMeekin "know as little about the game as they apparently do about common courtesy they are not worthy recognition on the gridiron."

Cyclers and Turners at Football.

The Lake View Cycling club played the Chicago Turngemeinde a game of football yesterday forenoon resulting in a tie by a score of 4 to 4. Kasper of Lake View made the only touchdown for his team and Kelsey for the Turngemeinde team. Kasper also made another touchdown which was not allowed by the referee. The features of the game were the end plays of Fletcher and Kasper of the Lake Views and the tackling of Guhl and Baynes. Kelsey and Zernitz played the game for the Turngemeinde.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

St. Paul agents of Chicago companies are concerned over the attitude of the Salvage Corps of that city. When the Salvage Corps was organized it was not known whether all the local agents would be in favor of its maintenance. The Salvage Corps is a new venture, seven agents at St. Paul having formed the St. Paul Board of Fire Underwriters' Salvage Corps. This name gave the impression to the outside world that the Salvage Corps was controlled by the local St. Paul Board. The promoters of the corps conveyed this impression by issuing a circular letter to the effect that the Salvage Corps was entirely under the jurisdiction of the local Board of Underwriters. When some little stir was raised against the name and its implying the local board was concerned in the corps the seven agents claimed they were under the necessity of taking the name they did because of some provision in the law. It was shown by the agents who formed the opposition, however, that the name as used was not in accordance with any law. Some of the St. Paul agents now charge the formation of a combination by the seven agents and say the main body were not given a chance to participate in the movement or to take stock in the Salvage Corps. The seven agents who control the Salvage Corps say the profits for the first year will amount to between $7,000 and $8,000, and they are willing, they say, to pay back to the companies everything over the actual running expenses required for the year. This does not satisfy the St. Paul agents, who ask some assurance that the surplus receipts will be returned to the companies. The St. Paul agents are asserting bad faith on the part of the seven who control the corps. Some charge now the scheme can be likened to a public salary grab, and they intimate the owners of the corps may sell out to private parties.

* * *

Fire losses in the United States continue to be light. The losses the last week amounted to $2,108,710, as compared with $2,459,385 for the preceding week, and $3,541,140 for the week ending Oct. 5. Losses for the week ending Sept. 28 amounted to $3,684,760. There were five fires during the week in which the losses reached $100,000 or over, involving a total loss for the five fires of $1,075,000. Fires where the loss was under $100,000 contributed $1,033,710 to the fire waste of the week. The losses in detail for the five large fires are as follows:

FIRE LOSSES OF $100,000 AND UPWARDS.

Oct. 12—Temple Opera-House, Duluth, Minn	$200,000
Oct. 17—Empire cordage works, Champaign, Ill.	100,000
Oct. 18—Fire in Blanchester, O.	150,000
Oct. 18—Bachus & Co.'s sawmills, Minneapolis, Minn.	125,000
Oct. 18—Fire in New Orleans, La.	500,000
Losses $100,000 or over	$1,075,000
Losses under $100,000	1,033,710
Total	$2,108,710

* * *

The case of the policyholders who are fighting the increased assessments of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York was announced for hearing yesterday. Adjournment of court compelled it, however, to go over and Attorney William E. Mason will apply for an injunction restraining cancellation of policy because of non-payment of increased assessments next Thursday before Judge Horton.

* * *

The hearing in the case of the Illinois Mutual Fire Insurance company will be resumed tomorrow before Master Farson.

* * *

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—State Superintendent of Insurance Durfee has ended the long and bitter contest between the Canadian and the Illinois branches of the Independent Order of Foresters by issuing a license to the supreme court of the Canadian order authorizing it to transact business in Illinois as a fraternal insurance association. For two years past the Illinois Foresters who are organized as the High Court of the Independent Order of Foresters of Illinois have endeavored to prevent the Canadian order from transacting business in this State. Protests against the issuance of a license were filed with Supt. Durfee, and it was urged that the insurance laws of Illinois prohibited the granting of death benefits, of sick and funeral benefits, of total and permanent disablement benefits, and other practices followed by the Canadian order, but a law was passed at the last session of the Legislature permitting the kind of insurance business transacted by the Canadian order, and Mr. Durfee says it now comes clearly within the provisions of the present laws, and he therefore overruled the protests. The Canadian order has a membership of 1,000 in Illinois, and 36,000 in the United States, with a total membership of 85,000, and a surplus of $1,300,000. The high court of the order will hold its annual session at Joliet next Tuesday.

* * *

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The entire insurance on the Blanchester fire is estimated at $40,000. The Ætna carries $8,000, and the Royal $10,000. Other companies, including the Phœnix, are interested.

ITS CLARKE'S NEXT MOVE

HOT SPRINGS WAITING FOR THE GOVERNOR TO DO SOMETHING.

Fight Will Probably Be Postponed to Nov. 15—Chief Executive May Decide to Call a Session of the Legislature—Peace Officers of Garland County Will Not Let the Militia Interfere with the Fight—Rushing the Case to the Supreme Court.

Hot Springs, Ark., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—There is more confidence felt and manifested today that the contest between Fitzsimmons and Corbett will take place, but general attention is directed to Little Rock, and the actions of Gov. Clarke are awaited with a degree of suspense commensurate with the importance to Hot Springs of the issues involved. All doubt has been removed as to the existence of any statutory provision prohibiting glove contests or prize fights by which there can be any judicial interference with the fight. The day of the contest has not been fully determined by the officials of the club. If it has, it has not been made public for reasons known only to themselves. It is thought that either Nov. 14 or 15 will be selected. In either case, many who did not expect to come because of the elections will do so now.

Gov. Clarke's declaration at the beginning that he would not call out the Legislature if the men fought in the State House yard is remembered and the fear now is he will not abide by it, but will call an extra session of the Legislature at once. It is a recognized fact the Governor has no law to warrant him in calling out the militia without first being called upon to do so by the civil authorities of Garland County, and the opinion is freely expressed here the Sheriff meant every word in his letter to the Governor, written yesterday, and which is supposed to have reached him this morning.

The Governor's Only Hope.

An extra session of the Legislature is now the Governor's only hope of making good his word there shall be no meeting of Fitzsimmons and Corbett on Arkansas soil. If he should persist in sending the militia into this county without being called upon to do so the local peace officers will see that the soldiers do no damage to either life or property.

The opinion of Chancellor Leatherman is generally indorsed. Even the Prosecuting Attorney, who conducted the case for the State, says no other decision could have been rendered. Judge Harrell is of the opinion the Governor will not call an extra session of the Legislature; that it would cost the State something like $100,000 to do so, and the emergency is not such as to warrant the expenditure.

Attorney-General Kinsworthy has been here all day getting the appeal papers ready to take the case to the Supreme Court tomorrow. The transcripts were completed this morning and the Attorney-General will leave for the capital on the early morning train. In an interview he stated as the Governor was exceedingly anxious to have the legal aspect of the question decided, in all probability the Supreme Court would review the papers at once, but he could not say when a decision would be given. He also said if the Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the lower court it would end all interference on the part of the Governor so far as the law is concerned. What other steps, if any, the Governor contemplated taking the Attorney-General would not say. It is thought the Supreme Court will take immediate action.

Club and Julian Meet Today.

A meeting of the Florida Athletic club will take place tomorrow morning, when Martin Julian will be present and be heard anent the proposed postponement of the meeting and change of rules from a finish fight to a glove contest. The best of feelings do not exist between Julian and the officers of the club. The latter allege Julian has no forfeit money up on Fitzsimmons and if he does not put in an appearance he will forfeit nothing but his time. Julian declares neither he nor Fitzsimmons has been treated right in the affair; that they have not been consulted as to any of the proposed changes and that they have been accused of having nothing up on the fight, etc. He says Fitzsimmons is in splendid condition, but, owing to the difference in the weather between here and Corpus Christi, he does not think it best to bring him here before the day of the fight.

"What do you think of the revised articles of agreement?"

"I do not like them at all. We agreed to fight a finish battle to see who is entitled to the championship, and these articles provide for a soft-glove contest for a limited number of rounds. I do not intend to sign the new articles of agreement at all. It will be a fight to a finish or no fight at all. I make this statement most positively."

"What about postponing the contest to some later day?"

"I object to this, also. We agreed to fight Oct. 31. I will have Fitzsimmons here on that day ready to go into the ring and fight. If the other parties are not ready we will claim the forfeit according to contract. Then if they want to make other arrangements we will accommodate them. But this fight must be brought off according to agreement or not at all."

"It is alleged you have no forfeit money up?"

"The money was placed in the hands of the stakeholder all right. All of it but $1,800 has been attached. Just how the stakeholder allowed it to be done I do not know. But that cuts no figure, as we have another $10,000 to put up as a side bet where it cannot be attached by anybody. As for postponing the fight, I can see no necessity of that. As I understand it all that has to be done is to build the fence around Whittington Park twelve foot higher than it is now and throw up the seats, which can be done within twenty-four hours with a large force of men. We consider we have been unfairly treated in the matter and we do not intend to give the other side a single point of advantage over us in the preliminary arrangements. We propose to stick by the original articles of agreement, entered into more than a year ago. Fitzsimmons will come here whenever I tell him to do so, and if the other side convinces me he should come at once I will send for him, but I doubt much if they can convince me it is necessary."

Will Not Run Their Special.

Messrs. P. J. Fallon and Malachy Hogan have issued a card in which they announce they have abandoned their Fitzsimmons-Corbett special, owing to the uncertainty about the time when the fight will be pulled off. They thank their friends for the support given, and refer them to the Carroll-Kennedy special.

BATTLESHIP INDIANA'S FINE WORK.

Under Forced Draught It Does Over Sixteen Knots an Hour.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 20.—The battleship Indiana, which left Boston Friday night, arrived at Cramp's shipyard this afternoon. Edwin S. Cramp said the ship averaged thirteen knots an hour from Boston to Delaware breakwater, which was remarkably fast traveling, considering that the Indiana was built for fighting and not for speed.

Capt. Evans, its future commander, was enthusiastic in his praise of the Indiana's seagoing and fighting qualities. He said that on the run back the engines were worked under forced draught for awhile and the patent log showed a speed of sixteen and three-tenths knots an hour.

It is expected the ship will be ready to go into commission soon after Nov. 1. It will then be given its government trial, forty-eight hours' run at sea.

The Indiana's sister ship, the Massachusetts, is rapidly nearing completion. It is not believed, however, that it will be given an official trial before spring.

WEDS THE MAN SHE SAVES FROM DEATH

Kentucky Girl's Bravery Rewarded by a Husband in Short Order.

Jeffersonville, Oct. 20.—[Special.]—William Bratton and Lizzie Morgan, a handsome eloping couple from Covington, Ky., were married by Squire Ware last night.

A short while since Bratton fell under a moving train and Miss Morgan, an entire stranger, happened to be standing near, and with great presence of mind she seized and dragged him out, saving his life. He inquired her name and in a few days proposed and was accepted.

Bratton says it was love at first sight. At the time of his marriage he was engaged to another young lady.

True to His Sinking Ship.

Senator Vest denies that he has quit the silver party. He is faithful. He will not desert a dying cause, but will stay until the funeral exercises are over. This shows constancy, but it is a great loss of time.—Baltimore American.

MANY MINERS DECLINE TO STRIKE.

Labor Leaders Anxious as to the Outcome of Their Order.

Dubois, Pa., Oct. 20.—Anxiety prevails tonight in the bituminous coal region. Labor leaders are not certain that the strike tomorrow will be general. Dubois and Reynoldsville miners have been idle for months. Beech Tree and Coal Green men decided yesterday to suspend, but the whole affair hangs upon the decision of the Rochester and Pittsburg Coal and Iron company miners at Punxsutawney and the Berwind White miners in the Houtzdale region. The former decided today to work pending the action of the latter. Patton (Cambria County) miners will continue work, while at Hastings, Barnesboro, and Spangler miners will strike. If the Berwind White miners quit the strike will be general throughout the Beech Creek, Houtzdale, Punxsutawney, and Dubois fields. If they continue work it is believed the strike that has been called will be a failure at the beginning.

Phillipsburg, Pa., Oct. 20.—At a meeting at Osceola last night miners from all that district voted almost solidly against striking. Along the Beech Creek railroad the Pardee, Lancashire No. 2, Glenwood, Gearhart, Decatur, Royal, Acme, and Forest men decided not to go out. The Morrisdale miners voted not to suspend work until Thursday. If the balance of the region is not out then they will return to work. It is believed Houtzdale miners will stay at work.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Reaction in Freight Rates.

The expected reaction in the unprecedented rise in lake freights came last week, but the bottom seemed to have been reached Saturday in both grain and ore. With an average loss of a day's time on the entire lake fleet on account of storms and attendant low water, it is likely that there will be some recovery of the loss the fore part of the present week. Shipments from Chicago last week were:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
Buffalo	29,494		2,144,569	478,105	393,261
Erie	10,830	15,000			
Fairport	6,233				
Og'nsb'g	2,363		103,200		
Oswego			50,000		
P. Hu'n			121,000	228,937	
Midland			81,225		
Total	48,920	15,000	2,499,994	707,042	393,261

Flaxseed, 61,500 bu to Buffalo.

Around the Lakes.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., Oct. 20.—Northwest gale with snow. Sheltered—Martini, Alvina, Durkee.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 20.—A shift of wind enabled the schooner C. P. Minch to effect its own release today from the beach at Grand Island, where it went on yesterday.

HARRISVILLE, Mich., Oct. 20.—The steamer Maggie Duncan, beached here yesterday, was raised today with a tug steam pump and diver and left for Alpena to make temporary repairs.

DEER PARK, Mich., Oct. 20.—The schooner Col. Ellsworth dragged ashore two miles above Whitefish Point yesterday, but is resting easy and can be released without much trouble.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Oct. 20.—The steamer Choctaw is thirty-six hours overdue from Marquette. It left there one hour ahead of the Wawatam, and the latter reached here Saturday morning. It is thought the Choctaw is sheltered somewhere along the south shore. The steamer Victory is aground above the dike in Hay Lake, down-bound with ore.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 20.—The mystery of the schooner Nelson's libel was cleared up today. It was libeled by the Grummond Towing company for a wrecking bill amounting to $4,110 incurred in releasing it from Grand Island. It is thought Capt. William Mitchell will tomorrow file the necessary bond to take the boat out of the possession of the government officials.

MANITOWOC, Wis., Oct. 20.—The wrecked schooner John Magee, which was brought here several days ago by the tug Monarch, was last night libeled and the United States Marshal is now in charge. There is a salvage claim of $2,000 against it, besides a tug bill of over $700. The cargo is paving brick belonging to the City of Waukegan. The salvage claim is preferred by the owners of the steamer S. S. Curry, which rescued the Magee when dismasted and nearly full of water.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 20.—The schooner Marion Page, ashore below Point Pelee, was released by the steamer F. and P. M. No. 5 and brought to Amherstburg this afternoon. The wrecker Wales arrived this afternoon with the steamer John Oades. The Oades will be placed in the upper dock for thorough repairs. The water is still low and a large fleet of both up and down bound boats are detained waiting for better water to go over Grosse Point.

ALPENA, Mich., Oct. 20.—The tug Frank W. arrived tonight with the steamer Maggie Duncan, which was ashore at Sturgeon Point. There is a bad hole in the bottom and the forefoot is stove up, but its own pumps keep it free. A diver is working on it. It will take on a steam pump and proceed when temporary repairs have been made. None of the German ore was jettisoned. The tug Maxwell is out searching for the fishing tug Petrel, which is missing from Au Sable.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The schooner Mystic Star, bound from Detroit to Ogdensburg with a cargo of 22,000 bushels of wheat, became disabled in the storm yesterday through the breaking of its steering gear and anchored in the lake, but dragged ashore at Six Town Point. The crew were able to save themselves. Allen's wrecking plant will leave for the schooner as soon as the weather permits. The boat is owned by J. & T. Hurley of Detroit and was commanded by Capt. M. J. Pigeon of Detroit. The storm yesterday was from the west and north with snow squalls, and tonight the wind is strong from the west with snow squalls.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Oct. 20.—The northwester continued all last night and today, but shifted late this afternoon to the northeast and is blowing light tonight. The fleet that was hung up in the river on account of low water at the Encampment has probably departed by this time. Additional marks will be erected at Rains dock at the Neebish to indicate the depth of water at the Encampment. No tidings have been received from the schooner Ellsworth, ashore above Whitefish Point. The Chippewa, Benton, and King were in shelter at Grand Marais. The America arrived at 10 o'clock this morning in tow of the tug Merrick, having been raised late yesterday. The schooner Bruce will be stripped Tuesday, but it is not known when it will be raised.

Vessel Movements.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Curtis, Holland, Fassett, Reed, Maryland.

SANDUSKY, O.—Cleared—Coal—Tyson, Manitowoc; Iron State, West Superior.

GLADSTONE, Mich.—Arrived—Nebraska. Cleared—Grain—Washburn, Buffalo.

NORTHPORT, Mich.—Cleared—Rochester. Sheltered—Pine Lake, Rudolph, Gill, Starke, Peoria, Marie.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Arrived—Niko, Churchill, Nahant, Rust, Hutchinson, Joliet, Schlesinger. Cleared—Hopkins.

TWO HARBORS, Minn.—Cleared—Hundred and Thirty-four, Brown, Buffalo; Thomson, Hundred and Twenty-seven, Erie.

ASHTABULA, O.—Cleared—Coal—Cadillac, Marquette; Alaska, Port Huron. Light—Kirby, Duluth; Green, Escanaba.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Gordon Campbell, Merida, Finney. Cleared—Light—Merida, Palmer, Duluth; Brunette, Milwaukee, coal.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Westover, Bliss, 1:30 p. m.; Lora, 3; Dahlia, Stevenson, Advance, Alert, 4. Up—Clara, Menominee, Foster, 9 last night; Wood, 7 a. m.; Hinton, 11.

ASHLAND, Wis., Oct. 20.—The northwest gale moderated this afternoon and the fleet under the Apostle Islands will leave this evening. On account of the storm no boats have come in since Friday noon.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Orr, G. A. Marsh, Curry, Vance, H. A. Tuttle. Cleared—Flower, Manhattan, Quito, Havana, Escanaba; Middlesex, Halsted, Chicago; Nassau, Cleveland; C. Marshall, Manistee.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Roumania, Barium, New Orleans, Iron King, Iron Queen, Marshall. Departed—Ore—Tuttle, Iron Chief, Iron Cliff, Lake Erie ports. Flour—Ward, Gratwick (steel), Arabia, Moran, Buffalo. Light—Fayette Brown, Two Harbors.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—City of London, Vail, Negaunee, J. S. Richards, Houghton. Cleared—Coal—Davidson, Dobbins, Chicago; Cross, Hundred and Seventeen, Duluth; Pendall, Exile, Buckhout, Toledo. Light—Holland, Duluth; C. H. Burton, Bay Mills; Egyptian, Hill, Chicago; St. Peter, Detroit. The Egyptian, Elfin-Mere, Celtic, and Hodge ran back for shelter.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Yakima, whaleback, midnight; Onoko, 6:30 a. m.; Marigold, Westcott, 7:30; Italia, 8:30; John Owen, United Empire, 10; Schuck, Uganda, 11; Northern Queen, Olympia, noon; Sheldon, Macy, Wilson, 1:30 p. m.; Masaba, Langell Boys, Comstock, 2:30; Oscoda, King, Corning, 3:30; Spokane, Tice, Neff, 4:30; Alberta, 5:30. Down—H. H. Brown, 5 a. m.; Green, Our Son, Genoa, 7; Marina, 8:30; Torrent, 9; Republic, 12:30 p. m.; Victory, 2; Pasadena, 4. Up—Wade, 5:30. Down—Algonquin, 6:30; J. J. McWilliams, 7:30.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Chemung, 12:30 a. m.; Minch, 8:40; Majestic, 9; Marion, 9:40; Brazil, Sauber, 1:15 p. m.; Corsica, Maytham, 1:40. Down—Turner and barges, 5:30 a. m.; Mohegan, Mingoe, 7:30; Selwyn Eddy, 7:40; Iroquois, 9; Wissahickon, 10:30; Denver, 11; H. E. Packer, Omaha, Syracuse, 11:15; R. A. Packer, 11:30; Glidden, Sage, Pillsbury, 1:15 p. m.; Weed, Hesper, Rhodes, 1:30; Adams, Foster, Bulgaria and consorts, 2:30; Porter and barges, 2:40.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Down—Saranac, 11:10 last night; John Eddy, 6 a. m.; Helena, 7:20; Ely, 8; Washburn, 10:15; Buffalo, 2:20 p. m.; Delaware, 4; Waldo Avery, 4:40. Up—Nebraska, 12:15 a. m.; Joliet, 2; Pueblo, Christie and consort, 5; Lackawanna, 5:30; Baldwin and consort, 5:20; Lake Michigan and consort, Langell and consort, 7:30; Manchester, 7:40; City of Concord and consort, Hurlbut and consort, 7:15; Norseland, 11:30; Charles Eddy and consort, Rose and consort (arrived), 1 p. m.; Siberia, 1:30; Harvey Brown, 2:30; Tampa, 2:40; Spry and consort, 4; Conestoga, 5:40. Up—Wilbur, 8:20. Wind—Northwest, heavy snow squalls.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Down—Egan, midnight; Andaste, 2:40 a. m.; Porter and consorts, 3; Keystone, Masten, 3:40; Robert Packer, 4; Wissahickon, 4:40; Omaha, 5; Helena, Rome, 5:20; Lewiston, 5:30; Weed, 7:20; Pillsbury, 8:10; Mackinac, 2 p. m.; German, 5:20; Saranac, 6:10. Up—Nicol, midnight; Wilbur, 1:10 a. m.; Kalkaska, 3:10; Sitka, 6; State Michigan, 7; Hattie Wells, 7:30; Oregon, 11:30; Douglas, 2 p. m.; Amaranth, 4:10; Kaliyuga and consort, 4:30; Whitaker and consort, 7:30; Philip Minch, 7:40; Sauber, 8; Brazil, 8:30; Maytham, 8:40; Corsica, 9. Arrived—Ionia. Departed—Sunrise, Keweenaw, Slauson, Atlantis, Mount Clemens.

Chicago Port List.

Arrived—Lumber—C. J. Magill, Marinette; J. L. Hurd, S. K. Martin, M. C. Neff, Menominee; H. Hutt, Gladstone; I. A. Olson, Manistique; C. Michelson, Manistee. Coal—O. T. Flint, Neshoto, Erie; K. M. Forbes, M. McLachlan, Buffalo. Sundries—Tuscarora, Tioga, Florida, H. J. Jewett, Buffalo. Iron ore—H. C. Richards, Escanaba. Cleared—Grain—T. T. Greene, Port Huron; Mohawk, Toltec, Buffalo; Naiad, Sarnia. Light—Penobscot, R. C. Wentz, Manistee; E. Williams, Cheneaux Island.

KIRK'S

Great Fight in Chicago Against Dirt and the Drudgery of Wash Day.

731 Persons Who Obtained a Free Sample Package at the Newspaper Offices in Chicago on Monday and Tuesday Last Already Heard From.

Who Testify to the Merits of This New Preparation.

EOS (Elixir of Soap).

That already 731 people have voluntarily come forward and testified to the merits of Kirk's Eos since the free distribution made at the newspaper offices on Monday and Tuesday last shows conclusively that the public is appreciating the efforts of Jas. S. Kirk & Co. to produce an entirely harmless preparation that should lessen the drudgery of wash day and the wear and tear of clothes heretofore subject to the usual manner of washing.

One lady writes that after washing with Kirk's Eos [Elixir of Soap] her hands were as soft and smooth as a child's. She said: "No, I don't care to have you publish my name, but I shall do all in my power to get my friends to use Eos. Surely the women of this country should be most grateful to you for this Eos boon to womankind."

KIRK'S EOS (Elixir of Soap).

The many purposes for which it was designed.

Eos was designed to be a perfect washing compound, a preparation that would do the family washing better than it has ever been done before, with less labor and without the use of a particle of soap. To accomplish such wonderful results the best equipped laboratory in the United States has been bending every effort for years past.

It is believed the public of Chicago are fully aware that when a piece of goods passes the crucial test of the chemists in charge of this extensive laboratory, and the preparation emerges from the factory bearing the name and trade-mark of Jas. S. Kirk & Co., it must be as near perfect as modern science can make it.

Among the other advantages Eos has over any washing powder in the world's market today are: That a little Eos in the water makes it soft and velvety. Any one putting their hands in this water after Eos is put in will almost immediately exclaim: "My, this water feels like satin!"

In washing printed goods a preparation should be used that will prevent colors from running. Use Eos, and if used according to directions, it will accomplish this.

It is also guaranteed that Eos will prevent flannels and woolens from shrinking a particle, and that if you wash your flannels in water in which Eos is used they will come out of the wash soft, fleecy, and white. For all scouring and cleaning purposes Eos occupies a preeminently first position.

Use Eos in doing your family washing!

Use Eos to prevent the colors in your printed cotton goods from running!

Use Eos to keep your dishes and for general kitchen work!

Use Eos to scour your tin pans!

Use Eos to clean your paint!

Use Eos when you scrub your floor and your work will be done better than it has ever been done heretofore at half the labor and expense.

Kirk's Eos is for sale

BY ALL GROCERS.

Two sizes, 5 and 10 cents. Try a package and you will never be without it.

MEN, PROTECT YOUR FEET.

The wise man provides for snow and slush now. Our prices save you middleman's profit.

From Maker Direct—

Men's Extension Sole Calfskin Cork Soles— $4.00

Men's Extension Sole, Russia Waterproof— $4.00

Men's Extension Sole, Enamel Cork Soles— $5.00

Absolutely the best line MEN'S SHOES made in America.

OUR $3.00

Razor or London Toe Calfskin Shoes in any style. Don't miss getting your size in this $3.00 Shoe at once.

Two Stores—PALMER HOUSE, and 80 ADAMS-ST.

Smith&Stoughton

ENCLOSE CASH WITH MAIL ORDERS. YOUR MONEY BACK IF SHOES DON'T SUIT.

DR. PARKER'S CURE FOR

RUPTURE

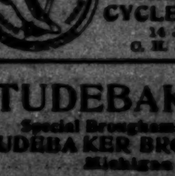
is guaranteed [illegible] COMMON SENSE TRUSS CO., [illegible] CHICAGO.

Gunther's FINE CONFECTIONS. [illegible]

RAMBLER

$100—BICYCLES—$100

GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO. [illegible]



"BALL BEARING" Bicycle Shoes [illegible] CYCLE SHOE CO. [illegible]

STUDEBAKER CARRIAGES [illegible]

STUDEBAKER BROTHERS MFG CO.

Michigan Avenue.

RK'S

Chicago Against
Drudgery of
h Day.

ho Obtained a Free
ge at the News-
es in Chicago
y and Tues-
Already
d From.

to the Merits of
Preparation.

Elixir of Soap).

GROCERS.

PROTECT
YOUR FEET.

$4.00

$4.00

$5.00

OUR $3.00

&Stoughton

PTURE

MBLER

BAKER

CALLS THEM KOHLSAAT'S.

POSTMASTER HESING DISCUSSES THE POSTOFFICE SPOTTERS.

Insists the New Investigation Afoot Is Being Done by Paid Agents of the Editor—He Has Traced Them to the "Times-Herald" Office—Mr. Kohlsaat Says the Postmaster's Story Is an Absolute Falsehood, and No One Knows It Better than Mr. Hesing.

Postmaster Hesing says there is not the slightest doubt that his mail carriers are being dogged a second time by detectives.

"But," said the Postmaster last night, "the men who are now following the carriers' footsteps are not the secret emissaries of the Postal Department, doing Government duty, but are the paid hirelings of Herman H. Kohlsaat, doing dirty work. The letter carriers have known for some days that they were being shadowed. Those of them who were positive of the fact communicated with me, and I have had a little detective work done on my own account, though the men whom I have employed have watched the watchers and not the mail carriers. I have discovered five of these spotters. Two of them have been working at substations and three down-town. One of the down-town watchers shadowed a Randolph street carrier for some time, and then had the nerve to engage him in conversation.

"One of these fine workers for Mr. Kohlsaat will get his nose punched by some honestly indignant letter carrier. I have positive proof that these men are hirelings of the Times-Herald editor, because some of them have been traced directly to his office, followed there by my men. I am only too glad to be informed of the fact if any of the carriers do wrong. I will bring them to book for it, but this dogging a man's footsteps day in and day out to see if he drinks a glass of soda water and loses a minute's time savors of persecution and I intend to see that my men are protected.

"Mr. Kohlsaat is not content with doing this, but he is also engaged in a letter-writing crusade. He is sending communications to business-men asking them what they think of Chicago's postal service. I know this. A friend read a letter which Mr. Kohlsaat sent to a business house asking the firm's opinion of the work of my office. He will not publish he reply he received. There are mistakes in every business, and of course some men may have lost letters or have had them delayed in delivery. Such men will kick, of course, and I presume it is the editor's intention to pick the few fault-finding letters out of the mass and make capital out of them. It is the smallest, meanest procedure all through that I ever struck in all my life."

"When Mr. Hesing says I have men dogging the letter carriers," said Mr. Kohlsaat last night, "he tells an absolute falsehood, and no one knows this better than Mr. Hesing himself. I am not pursuing Mr. Hesing I have not commented editorially on matters in the Postoffice as the agents of the government found them. I have simply waited and am still waiting for developments. I am not small enough nor mean enough to follow or persecute a man whom I whipped squarely in a fight. I have no animosity against him now. He is casting slurs on his superiors at Washington, not on me. He is simply weaving a rope with which to hang himself.

"Now, I just want to tell for the first time how my paper got the story. The first intimation I had the Postoffice had been investigated was when I was called out of bed the night before the story was printed. The night editor telephoned the facts to me and said he thought the story was exclusive. He wanted to know how to 'play it.' I told him to play it up, just as any newspaper would do with a scoop. Then I suggested that Mr. Hesing be at once interviewed. But the man at the office said Mr. Hesing would 'tip it off' to the other papers. So he was not interviewed. That positively is the first I knew of the local investigation. All the political talk Hesing has indulged in about Jones and McKinley is rot, pure and simple."

FAIR AT SOUTH SIDE TURNER HALL.

Mexican Village Filled with Senoritas Selling Wares for a Benefit Fund.

South Side Turner Hall, No. 3147 State street, Saturday night was transformed into a Mexican village, in which a fair was held for the benefit of the Sunday afternoon concert and gymnasium fund of the South Side Turngemeinde.

No fewer than 600 articles of value have been donated, ranging from a wedding cake to a washing machine. The attendance was almost equal to the capacity of the hall, and the stage program consisted in horizontal bar exercise by the Central Turnverein, serio-comic songs by Miss Emma Wood, and statues by members of the Turngemeinde.

The booths were presided over by the following women dressed as Mexican señoritas:

Fancy Work—Misses A. Greve, E. Frost, E. Ketterer, Marx, and Kaebler.

Furniture—Mesdames Hollmer and Scorack; Misses Ruprect, Goeder, and Garos.

Flowers—Misses C. Frost, C. Greve, Alice Hollmer, Clara Schmidt, and Lena Werkel.

Art—Mesdames Sommer, Libkeman, Weinebrod, and Schneider.

Perfumery—Mesdames Weinebrod and White.

Glassware—Misses Leonora Seckel, Mildred Seckel, and Minnie Schmidt.

Candy—Mrs. Bauman and Miss Emma Fiddelke.

Wheel of Fortune—Miss C. Kernan and Mrs. Malon.

Restaurant—Mrs. Tech.

On Wednesday night a special program has been planned for the children. The stage setting is arranged to represent the City of Mexico, and around the hall are palm trees and Mexican and Aztec ornamentation, including a representation of the palace of Quexalcotal.

The success of the fair is due to A. Steidle, scenic artist, and the following Committee of Arrangements:

Chairman—E. Witte.
Vice-President—Mrs. T. H. Schmidt.
Secretary—M. Neugass.
Assistant Secretary—Miss A. Greve.
Treasurer—D. H. Fiddelke.

Messrs.—
A. Clasen, L. Rosenthal,
C. Hammesfahr, O. Weinebrod,
A. Kneidl, A. Wurmb,
P. Muehlman, H. G. Zippe.
B. Moeck Jr.,
Mesdames—
Baum, Hammesfahr,
Ehrhardt, Heeg,
Fredigke, Merkel,
Jansen, Roland.
Misses—
Sommer, Schmidt.

Tonight a violin solo by Bruno Roby and a piano solo by Mrs. Hedwig von Weber-Speroa, will form part of the entertainment.

DISCUSSES THE CAUSES OF CRIME.

American Society of Anthropology Meets at the Great Northern.

The American Society of Anthropology at the Great Northern Hotel yesterday discussed the causes of crime and the prevention of it with especial reference to the case of "Butch" Lyons, hanged for murder.

Dr. J. M. Brice held that crime was hereditary—caused by impressions of the mother before giving birth and by the environments of the child. "The people are to an extent depraved," he said, "and crave news of crime and executions rather than something good and elevating. There ought to be a means of allaying the desire to see the shedding of blood. In the case of Lyons, he was not in the environments we are. His circumstances were different. After a slight offense to appease hunger he was always under suspicion and was watching for the police to jump on him. This developed the idea of retaliation. Like others, in imagination he was hounded, and it put him in opposition to the police."

D. O. Miller believed the cause of crime was heredity and self-induced hypnotism. "The majority of criminals were not naturally so," he said, "but when tempted they yield to influence." Suicide, he was satisfied, was the effect of heredity; and as an argument he cited the case of the Depew family in New York State, four or five taking their own lives. "Hypnotism is one of the chief causes," he added, "and the question is whether or not there is any remedy for it. Man has the animal instincts which cause crime. The moral nature of man protested against it, but the baser nature conquered. The law of kindness to the criminal is the means of reform. Surround the convicted and the wretched with better conditions and more love and human sympathy than we have and society will be improved."

George V. Wells said society was in a great measure responsible for the existence of men like Lyons and the crimes he committed. He could not account for setting up the death penalty for any crime. The Illinois Legislature a few years ago passed a law which was intended to permit the execution of men not guilty of the crime for which they met death. In the case of Lyons a petty offense was followed by police espionage, and one step led to another in the direction of crime."

There were other speakers during the afternoon, including Dr. C. J. Lewis, Prof. J. H. Copeland, and others.

The American Society of Anthropology has been organized four weeks. Its purpose is to establish a college for the discussion of various subjects and to have lectures on sedœlogy, etiology, physiology, biology, sociology, physiognomy, and phrenology, and also upon special topics by a corps of lecturers already selected.

SUNDAY SHAVES FOR GUESTS ONLY.

Manager Eden Does Not Open Great Northern Barber Shop.

Chief Badenoch's order that patrolmen should report all barber shops open on Sunday was responsible for the closing of the shop connected with the Great Northern Hotel yesterday. W. S. Eden, the proprietor of the hotel, said he intended keeping the shop open, but this was when he thought he had nothing but the State law to deal with. But he heard, as he said yesterday, for the first time that a city ordinance in conformity with the State law had been passed, he made up his mind to close. The barbers reported for work yesterday morning as usual, but were told to hold themselves in readiness to shave in their rooms such guests of the house as were in need of the service. A good deal of this private work was done.

The Barbers' Mutual Protective Association of Chicago met yesterday afternoon at No. 83 Madison street and as an organization chartered by the State of Illinois completed arrangements to fight the Cody law. Forty new members were added to the association, making an organization of almost 200. It is expected that in a short time 1,500 members will be on the rolls and a fight can be made which will win. It was agreed that as soon as a larger number of members is obtained a Sunday will be appointed on which every barber who is a member of the association will keep his shop open and the case will be most completely tested. After this general opening day the members will keep their places of business open until their case, now before the Supreme Court, shall be decided. If the law is declared constitutional they will obey it. After the membership fee there will be a special assessment made for every case brought against one of the association, and it was said that one enthusiastic anti-closer declared that he would willingly meet an assessment every day, and many voiced his sentiments. A committee composed of Geo. Schwarz, W. F. Schroeder, E. Angelo, E. Fisher, H. Olshner, and Edmund Wadecke was appointed to confer with Mayor Swift and ask that the order sent out to the police Saturday be rescinded.

It was alleged in the meeting by some of the members that the Aldermen from their respective wards had advised them to push their cases, as they could not but win in the end. They also declared that they found a great deal of opposition to the city ordinance governing Sunday closing and expressed the belief that the anti-Sunday closers had public support.

The preamble in the constitution setting forth the purpose of the association is as follows:

"We, citizens of the United States, State of Illinois, and City of Chicago, all of whom are barbers, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, provide the common defense and protection, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty and right of property to ourselves, as guaranteed by Sec. 1 of Amendment XIV. of the Constitution of the United States, and Secs. 1 and 2 of Art. 2 of the Constitution of the State of Illinois, do ordain and establish the constitution for the Barbers' Mutual Protective Association of Chicago."

TRADE AND LABOR ASSEMBLY MEETS

Takes Up Case of Hayward & Morrill Rattan Company Strikers.

The Trades and Labor Assembly yesterday had presented to it the case of the employés in one department of the Hayward & Morrill Rattan company, Taylor and Rockwell streets, who went on a strike three weeks ago. Thirty women and 200 men were affected by the strike. It was claimed yesterday the women were making from 35 to 50 cents a day, while the wages of the men ranged from 80 cents to $1.50 a day.

Delegate Howard made a plea for the strikers. He said they had found it impossible to live on the wages they were paid and they had struck only as a last resort. They asked for an advance of 7 per cent and were refused. Many of them, he said, were in actual need of food and he asked the Organization committee of the assembly to meet a committee of the wood, reed, rattan, and willow workers and organize them into a union. This request was backed by the statement that Manager Calvin Hill of the Hayward & Morrill company had gone to Gardner, Mass., after a lot of non-union men to take the places of the strikers.

Delegate Pomeroy favored organizing the woodworkers "so they can stand out against the iniquity of 80-cent wages." It was then settled the Organization committee of the assembly will meet the committee of the woodworkers shortly and bring the new men into the union fold. A ball for the benefit of the strikers will be given Oct. 28 at No. 934 West Twelfth street.

A committee was appointed to arrange for a public meeting of organized labor to be addressed by David Lubin, who will present some new phases of the labor question touching the tariff.

ALLEGED BLACKMAIL OF WOMEN.

Work of Men Calling Themselves Agents of the Civic Federation.

Capt. Koch of the Harrison Street Police Station had his attention called yesterday to what appears to be an extensive scheme to blackmail women living on Custom House place and Plymouth place. He made a tour of the district with Sergt. Moore, and came to the conclusion the matter was important enough to require further investigation.

He found men representing themselves as agents of the Civic Federation and armed with warrants alleged to be from the court of Justice Willis at Logan Square and Justice Bauer at Jefferson Park had appeared at several houses and placed the inmates under arrest. In order to avoid taking their prisoners such a distance the alleged constables made them sign bail bonds for which they charged $1 each, and also levied $15 upon the woman in charge for the trouble caused in waiting for them to secure bondsmen.

Capt. Koch says he has information that over $300 has been collected in this way in the last few months by men pretending to be constables and agents of the Civic Federation.

Secretary Easley and Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch declare the Civic Federation has nothing to do with the scheme, and that the perpetrators are not agents of that organization.

LEAVES A GAS JET PARTLY TURNED.

Thomas Eccles Found Dead in Bed in a Room Filled with Gas.

Thomas Eccles, No. 157 Laflin street, a teamster employed by Arthur Dixon, was found dead in bed yesterday morning. The gas jet was turned partly on and the room was filled with gas. The members of the family consider his death accidental and not an attempt at suicide. Eccles was 58 years old, and for the last fifteen years had worked for Dixon in his transfer business. He owned the home where he died, and was said to be in comfortable circumstances. He leaves a widow and two daughters. The inquest will be held at 10 o'clock this morning. The funeral will occur tomorrow at 2 o'clock and interment will be at Graceland.

Robert Shurley of No. 124 Center street is lying at the German Hospital, suffering from the effects of gas inhaled with suicidal intent. Shurley is a printer, and for several days has been drinking. Yesterday morning Shurley closed the doors and windows of the house tightly, turned on the gas in the kitchen, and lay down upon the floor. Neighbors noticed his peculiar actions and notified the Halsted Street Police Station. When the officers arrived Shurley was in an unconscious condition, and he was removed to the hospital, where he soon began to recover. His condition is not considered serious.

Will Not Prosecute Clerk Crane.

P. H. Crane, money order cashier in the Postoffice, indicted by the Federal grand jury several months ago on the charge of embezzlement, was arraigned before Judge Seaman last week for trial. As the shortage against him had been made good by his bondsmen and he had made no attempt to escape punishment the government did not wish to prosecute the case and he was discharged. The Auditor in checking up his accounts found Crane was $800 short. The clerk's defense was he had borrowed the money.

Noonday Lecture at Central Music Hall

"Scientific Proof of Man's Immortality" will be the subject of the Rev. Flavius J. Probst's lecture at Central Music Hall at noon today. As a prelude he will speak on "Executing Sunday Laws: Wanted, Rooseveltism in Chicago." The lectures are free.

THUGS ROB AND BEAT HIM

CHARLES NETTERSTROM IS LEFT A MASS OF BLOOD AND BRUISES.

He Carelessly Displays a Roll of Bills in a Saloon and Soon After Leaving Is Held Up by Two Men, Who First Secure the Money, Then Knock Him Down and Kick Him Until He Is Insensible—Other Holdups and Burglaries.

Charles Rhinehold Netterstrom, a bookbinder, No. 147 Sedgwick street, was frightfully beaten by thugs early yesterday morning and had to be taken to Alexian Brothers' Hospital. After the men had robbed Netterstrom of $60 they knocked him down and beat him into insensibility. When he staggered into the East Chicago Avenue Station at 6 o'clock in the morning he was a mass of blood and bruises.

The assault and robbery of Netterstrom is one of the worst that has ever occurred in the East Chicago Avenue district. Netterstrom was in such an exhausted and dazed condition when he reached the station that at first he was unable to give a clear account of his experience. His teeth were knocked out and his mouth so swollen he spoke with difficulty. His left eye was almost gouged out and clotted blood so disfigured his countenance that his best friend would not have known him.

Netterstrom finally managed to tell the police enough of his story to give them something of an idea of the assault.

He said he had been visiting a brother on Division street and at 11 o'clock started to go home. Before going to bed he stepped into a saloon at Chicago avenue and Market street and took a drink. Two tough-looking young fellows were lounging against the bar and carefully observed Netterstrom when he foolishly exhibited a roll of bills.

"I put the roll of money in an inside pocket of my overcoat and walked out of the place," said Netterstrom. "I started down Sedgwick street, and suddenly I heard footsteps behind me. In a moment guns were placed at my head, and the men began searching my pockets. They took my money and silver watch, and then one of the robbers struck me in the face with the butt of his revolver. I fell down, and both men jumped onto me and began kicking me in the face. I attempted to call out, but the next moment a kick behind the ear put me to sleep. When I came to my senses I made my way to the station the best I could. I am positive the two men whom I saw in the saloon are the ones who robbed me, and I can identify them."

Netterstrom was in such bad shape that the ambulance was called and he was removed to the hospital, where it was said he might lose the sight of an eye.

Inspector Schaack has located the saloon referred to by Netterstrom, and thinks he will be able to capture the highwaymen.

FICTITIOUS STORY OF A HOLDUP.

Heroes of the Fake Tell a Different Tale to Inspector Schaack.

Inspector Schaack was in a rage yesterday over the fictitious story of highway robbery in North Clark street printed in a morning paper. It was alleged that six men held up a party of eight under Uhlich's Hall, and besides taking their money and valuables had brutally assaulted John Beck, No. 100 Wells street. This frightened several North Side residents, who importuned the Inspector to learn if their lives were really safe.

"That report is a deliberate and malicious lie," said Inspector Schaack, "and had no suggestion of fact. It hurts the city and neighborhood and does no good for anybody."

John Beck, Secretary of the Schweitzer Turnverein, and Koeffler, his countryman, heroes of the fake, were called to the East Chicago Avenue Station yesterday morning and asked to tell what they knew of the affair. Beck said the story was a canard.

"My countrymen held a meeting on Wednesday night," he said, "and about 4 o'clock next morning I went home with a friend, carrying $18 in a cigar-box. We were the last to leave, and several other members were strung along Wells street on their way home. At Indiana and Wells streets we saw a man and a woman quarreling, and crossed and interfered to prevent a fight. Five men and boys came by and asked what business I had to put in on the woman's business. We exchanged words, when one struck me in the face and ran. I pursued him. A second man ran with the first, and my comrade chased him. After going two blocks we quit pursuit, and I found my friend, who carried the cash-box, had set it down on the sidewalk as he started after the second fugitive. When we returned it was gone. If I had not put my mouth in another person's business I would not have got hurt. That is all there is to the 'hold-up story.'"

Inspector Schaack took down this statement in detail, and, adding caustic comments of his own, sent them, along with the newspaper clipping, to his chief. He said he had heard something of the story Friday, and had sent out detectives who learned its trivial character. He reported his district so clean that a forage of thirty extra detectives failed to get any crooks in a drag-net maneuver on Saturday night.

MME. MELBA'S JEWELS IN A VAULT.

Thieves Ransack Her Rooms at the Auditorium but in Vain.

Mme. Melba reads other portions of the newspapers than the columns devoted to praise of her singing, and acts on the information thus obtained. That she is wise in this was abundantly proved by a little experience she has had herself with the criminals now so much in evidence in Chicago.

The day after the bold robbery of the rooms of W. S. Walker in the Auditorium Annex thieves entered the suite occupied by Melba herself. They ransacked every nook and corner, overturned bureau drawers, broke into trunks, and left the rooms in sad disorder. They were evidently after money and jewels, for many valuable garments were left behind, and all they took was the cash in the fair singer's purse, which she had left on her dressing table. The money amounted to less than $100, and Mme. Melba is not making any great outcry over the loss.

What the thieves wanted most was the valuable jewels belonging to the songstress, and they were what her foresight prevented them from getting. Ordinarily Mme. Melba is careless about her valuables, and carries them to her room after leaving the theater.

But, as stated, she has been reading the newspapers while in Chicago, and the numerous accounts of robberies caused her to think the safe of the Auditorium Hotel a safer place for her valuables.

After thieves had entered her rooms and highwaymen had held up a pedestrian under her windows Mme. Melba began to think this thing was getting a little too near home, and the next day all of her jewels were transferred to a safety vault. There they are now, and there they will remain until a detective can come on from New York and take them to that city, where they will go into another safety vault and stay there until the owner is ready to sail for Europe.

ROBBED WHILE BOARDING A CAR.

Experience of John Parks, Who Offers a Reward for His Pocketbook.

John Parks, the diamond merchant at the Tremont House, is advertising $100 reward for a pocketbook taken from him by highwaymen the night of Oct. 7, and no questions asked. The holdup was the boldest yet reported to the police.

Mr. Parks was boarding a North Side car at the corner of Madison and La Salle streets at 10 o'clock in the evening when he was attacked by five men. He had an exceedingly handsome brilliant in his necktie, and in his vest pocket a watch which John B. Rice, his old friend, paid $350 for in London.

These valuables he defended successfully with a heavy orangewood cane he carried, but in the fight the thieves got his pocketbook, which was in a hip pocket. This contained $50 and some notes and papers, which he is anxious to recover.

CHARGES ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.

Saloonkeeper Collins Arrested on Complaint of William Flinn.

On the charge of robbery R. J. Collins, who has a saloon at No. 99 West Madison street, was arrested by Desplaines Street Station policemen yesterday afternoon.

William Flinn of No. 450 West Van Buren street says he spent some time Saturday night in Collins' saloon, and when he started to leave Collins and another man assaulted and robbed him of $18. Yesterday he accompanied police officers to the saloon and pointed out Collins as his principal assailant.

W. G. Barfield, No. 577 West Adams street, who encountered two footpads at Kedzie avenue and Washington boulevard Saturday evening, had recovered from his injuries yesterday. His assailants have not been captured.

People in the vicinity of Sixty-sixth street and Cottage Grove avenue are locking their houses securely now because of several attempts at burglary in that neighborhood. Friday night the flat occupied by Charles French at No. 714 East Sixty-sixth street was entered. Mr. French was awakened and got his revolver. On seeing him the men dropped the plunder and made off. Two men of the same description attempted to enter houses at No. 6606 and No. 6610 Evans avenue, occupied by C. E. Gibson and Mr. Hurt, the same night, but were frightened away.

THUGS ROB HIM WHILE AT A FIRE.

John O'Neil Is Held Up and Two Suspects Are Arrested.

While John O'Neil of No. 755 Gorden street was watching firemen putting out a small fire at Thirty-ninth and State streets last night he felt some one reach into the breast pocket of his coat. Turning around quickly he grasped the hand and was about to call for the police when he received a blow on the head which knocked him to his knees.

Policemen John Burk and McCarthy of the Stanton Avenue Police Station arrested Elmer Anderson and Arthur Ball and charged them with the robbery.

When Lieut. Bonfield learned yesterday afternoon that Anderson had been arrested he had a message sent out to the different stations inquiring whether Anderson was not wanted. Capt. O'Neil of the Stock-Yards was the first to send word that Anderson was wanted by him for holding up a man in his district. It was also learned later that Anderson is wanted on the North Side for burglary.

LOSES MONEY AND BREAKS A LEG.

George Green Meets Misfortunes Financial and Physical.

George Green, a cripple, employed as gateman by the Chicago and Northwestern railroad company, by careful saving accumulated $150, which he hid in a trunk. In a burst of confidence, he says, he told Ernest Peterson about it. A few days after he missed his money. He told the police and an officer was sent with him yesterday to arrest Peterson. While looking about a house at No. 132 North Green street, where he thought Peterson was, Green stumbled and fell down a stairway, breaking a leg. He was taken to a hospital.

TURN EVERYTHING UPSIDE DOWN.

Three Young Men Arrested for Disturbing the Contents of a Flat.

The contents of Mrs. John Chamberlain's flat at No. 161 West Adams street was thrown into great disorder yesterday, it is said, by three young men named William Chisholm, Charles Stiles, and John Kyle. They were arrested and locked up at the Desplaines Street Police Station.

Mrs. Chamberlain left her flat unguarded for a short time yesterday. When she returned her possessions looked as though they had been stirred up with a long pole.

Neighbors told her the three young men had been seen about the place and she caused their arrest.

POLICE ELATED OVER A CAPTURE.

Elmer Anderson and Arthur Ball Caught on Thirty-ninth Street.

In the capture of Oliver Anderson and Arthur Ball the Stanton avenue police say they have put behind the bars two of the cleverest crooks and pickpockets in Chicago. Yesterday Anderson was identified by J. O'Neil, No. 755 Gordon street, as the man who picked his pocket and secured $5 and the check. Later he was identified by another victim whom he held up on Oct. 16. He is one of the men who escaped from Central detectives on Thursday night while they were raiding a place at No. 145 Plymouth place.

BURGLARS ON SIXTY-THIRD STREET.

Break Into Columbia Candy Company's Store but Get Nothing.

Burglars broke into the Columbia Candy company's store, No. 336 East Sixty-third street, early yesterday morning by prying off two iron bars over a rear window. They rummaged the cash drawer, but got nothing, as the money had been hidden elsewhere. After the attempted robbery was reported, Capt. Shippy's men rounded up three suspects, but concluded they failed to get the right ones. Patrolman Higgins expected to take two men he saw in the alley, near the store, Saturday night, from their beds this morning.

TALKS OF LYNCHING IN THE SOUTH.

Colored Preacher Advises His Race to Investigate Every Case.

The Rev. D. A. Graham of the Bethel A. M. E. Church, Thirteenth and Dearborn streets, preached last night on the theme, "Is Barbarism in America on the Increase?" He said:

"We must agitate and appeal to public sentiment with facts and not mere talk. The anti-lynching league should be maintained that it may thoroughly investigate each case of lynching, and give to the public the unbiased facts. The South is making diligent effort to convince the North and the world that we are such immoral brutes that law and justice cannot be used in our cases. And it is this studied and continuous effort that is causing the lines to be drawn on us up here. We must meet this by organized and systematic presentation of facts. Let us not forget our faults, the evil heritage forced upon us by the white man. While we defend ourselves from the attacks of the enemy let us constantly be cultivating morals, increasing intelligence, and acquiring property. Above all let us not forget the God of our fathers, who hath said 'Vengeance is mine, I will repay.'"

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The Afro-American League has established permanent headquarters in Peoria, and issues an address setting forth the lack of organization among the negroes of the country, and advising them to unite, not for social recognition, but to attain the rights guaranteed by law. The objects of the league are to secure "by all intelligent, aggressive, and legal means, just and equitable recognition in the mercantile and industrial pursuits in our State, and the complete abolition of all unreasonable discrimination in public service and accommodation."

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IS DEDICATED.

New Edifice at Berwyn Is Formally Opened for Worship.

The Presbyterian Church of Berwyn was dedicated yesterday. The services began early in the morning and lasted throughout the day.

The church is a little wooden building at the corner of La Vergne avenue and Thirty-second street. The land upon which the church is built was donated by Wilbur J. Andrews and Charles E. Piper, representing a land syndicate, and by Frank G. Jaques of Urbana, Ill.

The Rev. George William Wright officiated at the dedication services, which were opened with an organ voluntary. Dr. Howard A. Johnston of the Forty-first Street Presbyterian Church spoke on the "Presbyterian Church," the Rev. W. E. McLennan of the Berwyn Methodist Church on "Interdenominational Fellowship," the Rev. B. N. Martin of the Berwyn Baptist Church on "Pulpit and Pen."

Hoeffer Says It's a Conspiracy.

Columbus, O., Oct. 20.—The Rev. C. W. Hoeffer, the Republican nominee for Representative in Darke County, tonight issued a statement in regard to the letter in which he offered to vote for any one whom the Democratic State committee might name for United States Senator if he were furnished $1,500 to use in his election.

Hoeffer admits the signature is genuine, but claims the body of the letter is a forgery. He says he is the victim of a conspiracy hatched by a Bible agent named Fuller in whom he placed unlimited confidence.

Manufacturers' and Wholesalers' Guide.

THE TRIBUNE will publish in one of its daily issues a full-page reference guide of wholesale dealers and manufacturers of Chicago. After publication in THE TRIBUNE it will be reproduced on 5,000 cardboard sheets [2,000 mounted and framed], which will be distributed by express throughout the country tributary to Chicago. Particulars can be had at THE TRIBUNE counting-room, and Mr. E. P. Critcher will call upon those interested.

No office is complete without Andrews' office furniture. 215 Wabash-av.

CANNOT FIND HER BOY.

MRS. LANDGRAF'S SON GEORGE IS MYSTERIOUSLY MISSING.

Left Home with His Grandmother for South Bend, Ind., Two Weeks Ago—His Mother Receives a Letter Saying the Boy Has Disappeared—Police Unable to Find Any Trace of Him—Said to Be One of the Heirs to a $60,000 Estate.

George Landgraf, the 14-year-old son of Mrs. George Landgraf, of 1425 Michigan avenue, disappeared two weeks ago and despite all the efforts of the mother and the police to locate him, no trace has been found.

The missing boy and his father, George Landgraf, who lives at No. 190 California avenue, are the sole heirs to an estate valued at $60,000, which is owned by the latter's mother, Mrs. Susan Landgraf, at South Bend, Ind. Mrs. George Landgraf, who is living apart from her husband, fears the boy has been hidden in order to disinherit him. She will go to South Bend, Ind., this week to investigate his mysterious disappearance.

Mrs. Landgraf lives in Flat No. 6, No. 1425 Michigan avenue. When seen last night she was considerably agitated over her missing son and expressed fears that the boy may have met with foul play.

Fears for His Safety.

"I don't know what to think of it," she said, "but I am afraid something has happened to him. I am sure if he was alive he would come to see me, and I am going to South Bend this week to find out all about his disappearance. In order that you may understand why I am so anxious about his safety it will be necessary for me to explain the circumstances which led up to his disappearance.

"Ten years ago I was divorced from my husband. He is now living at No. 190 California avenue, where he owns a large barber shop. When we separated the court gave me custody of the child. Since that time I have been taking care of George and his father never contributed a single cent for his support. When he was a baby George was crippled by a fall, and I have been keeping him at home. He was obedient and as gentle as a little girl.

"He was 14 years old Sept. 14. A few days after his birthday my former husband came to me and asked me to let his mother take George down to South Bend. I refused at first, but Mrs. Susan Landgraf, my ex-mother-in-law, came to Chicago and pleaded with me to let her take the child, as she was lonely, so I relented and George went down to South Bend.

Last She Saw of Him.

"Two weeks ago Saturday Mrs. Landgraf came to Chicago and brought George with her. My son came up here and asked me to pack up a few of his things and I gave them to him. He left Saturday night with Mrs. Landgraf and that was the last time I saw him.

"Monday I received a letter from Mrs. Landgraf stating George had disappeared over night. She wrote that after they got home George went to bed and left the door of the room open. When she got up next morning George was gone. Later she wrote again and said she had found a boy in the neighborhood whom George had asked to run away with him. Now, I don't know why George would want to run away. I know he has been brought up in such a manner he knows nothing about running away. I have always taken good care of him and saw to it that he read no dime novels or any literature which would have corrupted his mind.

Notifies the Police.

"When I heard the boy was lost I went to the police and reported the matter to them. I thought George might have come to Chicago, but I know if he was here he would come to see me.

"Then I went to Mr. Landgraf and told him about George's disappearance. He swore at me and told me he did not care where George was. Now Mrs. Landgraf is worth $60,000, and my former husband and my son are the only heirs to the estate. I can clearly see why his disappearance would benefit certain persons, and I shall go to South Bend this week to investigate it. I want to find out if I can if George ever came back to South Bend with Mrs. Landgraf, or if he disappeared here. Knowing what I do of my boy, I don't think he would run away, and I shall do all I can to find him."

MANY SUSPECTS ARE ARRESTED.

More than One Hundred Persons Locked Up in the Station.

The police of the Desplaines Street Station continued their work of cleaning up the district on Saturday and Sunday, and last night over 100 suspects were packed in the cells.

Robbed by Three Women.

R. N. Carpenter of Muscatine, Ia., who is stopping at the Palmer House, had a hard struggle with three of the most notorious women thieves of Chicago on State street near the hotel last night. The women robbed him of $40, but he managed to hold all three of them until a policeman came and arrested them. They are Dora Donegan, Minnie May, and Jennie Monroe. A man supposed to be their accomplice escaped with the money.

ENGLISH DUPES OF AMERICAN ROGUES.

Sharpers Bring Them Over and Fleece Them of Their Fortunes.

American sharpers seem to have found an especially productive field in cultivating the speculative inclinations of young Englishmen during the last few years. A case has come to light recently in Kansas. Judge Horton not long ago entered a decree in favor of a young Englishman named Girard J. Riddell against Francis W. Green, the latter having induced the former to put up the money for a farming enterprise. The facts as alleged in the bill filed in the court are these:

Riddell was the son of an English country gentleman living near Worksop, England. Green met Riddell in England, and, representing to him and his parents that the farming business was a great business for young Englishmen in this country, persuaded Riddell's parents to allow him to come to this country for the purpose of going into farming. Riddell's parents sent with him or to him after he came here in all something over $12,000, which was placed in Green's sole care and by Green placed in a box of the First National Safety Deposit company.

Green transacted all of Riddell's business, among other things buying for him a farm in Will County, which he paid for out of Riddell's funds, reporting to Riddell that the farm cost $1,000 more than he actually paid for it, and appropriating this $1,000 to his own use. He afterwards paid back $500 of this. Sept. 1, 1893, Riddell, being about to leave town for a few weeks, Green turned over to him in the vaults of the First National Deposit company the balance of the money belonging to Riddell, amounting to $6,700. When Riddell next had occasion to go to his box in the vault on his return to the city, on Sept. 22, 1893, he found only $700 there instead of the $6,700 he had left there. The same day that Green had turned over to Riddell this balance in the deposit vault Green hired in his own name and without Riddell's knowledge another box in the vaults of the Home Safety Deposit company. On Oct. 7, 1894, Attorney Robert Mather filed for Riddell a bill for an accounting against Green, alleging the misappropriation of the $1,000 on the farm deal, and also the $6,000 that was missing from the vault box. Green being on the point of departure for England, a writ was issued by Judge Tuley, and Green was arrested. A day or two thereafter he was released from arrest and returned to England, promising his bondsmen to be back here by the 1st of January following, but he has never returned to this country.

SOCIALISTS HAVE A SMALL AUDIENCE.

Only a Few Persons Listen to Keir Hardie and Frank Smith.

To an audience which only partly filled Yondorf's Hall, North avenue and Halsted street, yesterday afternoon J. Keir Hardie talked on Socialism. He spoke of his pleasant sojourn in the United States and then said the only two bodies of earnest Christian workers were the Salvation Army and the Socialists.

The meeting had been called for 2:30 o'clock. Hardie did not arrive until 4 o'clock. Until his coming Paul Lehman, who presided, occupied the time with a talk on the historical growth of the causes which "demand Socialism."

Frank Smith told the audience that the experiment of Socialism had been tried in several parts of England and that wherever it had been tried it had turned out "not only a practicable experiment but an established fact."

TALKS OF THE WORKS OF PROPHETS.

President Harper Delivers the Second Lecture of His Series of Twelve.

President W. R. Harper delivered the second in a course of twelve lectures upon the history of prophecy yesterday afternoon in Kent Theater at the University of Chicago. His subject was: "Prophetic Situations."

In his introduction he reviewed at length the addresses of Amos, the prophecy of Isaiah, the prophecy of the Prince of Peace, the prophecy of Zephaniah, and the sermons from the Deutero-Isaiah. Then followed propositions concerning prophecy intended to express certain general facts in reference to prophecy and certain fundamental principles, in accordance with which prophecy must be studied.

"There is a wide indifference," he said, "on the part of ministers and laymen, manifested by some, concealed by others, as to the real value of the Old Testament, especially the prophetic books.

"The indifference is largely due to ignorance and misunderstanding. The real facts in the case will be appreciated only when there has been gained a knowledge of the contents of these books and of the principles in accordance with which they are to be interpreted. This knowledge of history is essential because the history is fundamental. It lies back of prophecy, supports and produces it. The history is the internal, prophecy is external. The historical situation is the divine element. Prophecy is the human interpretation of the situation by one who was himself included in the situation and was therefore divinely guided.

"It was rabbinical exegesis that crucified Christ. This same literal and artificial method has blinded the eyes of men today, and as a result the Old Testament is practically rejected from being reckoned as a part of the divine work, not merely by skeptics, but also by those professedly most devout, who, nevertheless, in word and act confess that they find nothing to help them in this great storehouse of divine material."

Pipeman Hoerder Badly Hurt.

John R. Hoerder, a pipeman attached to Engine Company No. 51, located at Sixty-fourth street and Wentworth avenue, was badly hurt on Saturday night. His company was on the way to the fire at No. 4445 Wood street, Hoerder riding on the hose cart, which Capt. McKiernan was driving. At Wood and Forty-fifth streets an effort to make a short turn around the corner caused the cart to tip and the firemen were thrown to the pavement. In the fall Hoerder's left arm was broken at the elbow, while Capt. McKiernan escaped with some slight bruises. The others on the cart escaped with a shaking up. The cart was badly broken.

Tomorrow Is Registration Day.

If a voter has moved since he registered last fall or last spring he will have to register tomorrow. This will be his only chance. There will be but one registration day before the November election.

The Erie Lines will sell Oct. 24 New York excursion tickets at rate of $18 for the round trip; good returning until Nov. 3, 1895.

Ticket offices, 242 South Clark street, Auditorium Annex, and station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Oct. 20.—Forecast for Monday:

For Illinois and Indiana, generally fair and slightly warmer, variable winds.

For Lower Michigan, generally fair, preceded by light local snows at lake stations, westerly winds, slightly warmer.

For Upper Michigan, light local snows, followed by fair weather, warmer, winds shifting to southerly.

For Wisconsin, generally fair and warmer, winds shifting to southwesterly.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Therm'meter	Max. temp.	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precipitation 12 hours
Abilene	30.16	64	76	S.W.	Clear	......
Bismarck, N. D.	29.92	46	56	N.W.	Clear	......
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.94	32	38	N.W.	Clo'dy	Trace
Boston, Mass.	29.98	42	50	W.	Clear	......
Cairo, Ill.	30.02	54	60	S.W.	Clear	......
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.16	50	62	S.	Fair	......
Chicago	30.00	36	38	N.	Clo'dy	Trace
Cincinnati, O.	30.00	50	52	S.	Clear	......
Cleveland, O.	30.00	32	38	S.W.	Snow	Trace
Davenport, Ia.	29.98	42	46	N.E.	Clear	......
Des Moines, Ia.	29.98	50	58	E.	Clear	......
Detroit, Mich.	29.96	28	36	W.	Snow	.01
Dodge City	30.06	62	72	Calm.	Clear	......
Duluth, Minn.	29.96	30	32	S.W.	Fair	......
El Paso, Tex.	30.04	66	76	N.E.	Fair	......
Galveston	30.14	70	74	E.	Clear	......
Grand Haven	29.98	32	34	N.W.	Clo'dy	Trace
Green Bay	30.00	30	36	N.	Clear	......
Helena, Mont.	30.12	48	56	S.W.	Clear	......
Huron, S. D.	29.98	52	64	N.W.	Clear	......
Indianapolis	29.94	48	54	S.	Clear	......
Jacksonville	30.02	66	80	N.E.	Clear	......
Kansas City	30.02	62	70	S.W.	Clear	......
Little Rock	30.10	60	66	S.	Clear	......
Marquette	29.96	24	28	N.	Clo'dy	Trace
Memphis	30.10	60	64	S.	Clear	......
Minnedosa	29.92	36	48	Calm.	Clear	......
Montreal	29.82	34	36	Calm.	Clo'dy	......
Moorhead	29.90	36	48	S.	Clear	......
New Orleans	30.10	64	72	N.	Clear	......
New York City	29.96	46	48	S.W.	Clear	......
Omaha	29.98	60	64	W.	Clear	......
Oswego, N. Y.	29.90	34	40	W.	Snow	.02
Palestine	30.14	66	76	N.	Clear	......
Pittsburg	30.02	40	44	W.	Clo'dy	......
Pueblo	30.10	60	70	E.	Clear	......
Rapid City	29.98	54	66	W.	Clear	......
St. Louis	29.98	60	66	W.	Clear	......
St. Paul	30.02	32	34	S.E.	Clear	......
Salt Lake City	30.00	60	70	W.	Clo'dy	Trace
Springfield, Ill.	29.96	50	62	N.	Clear	......
Springfield, Mo.	30.00	56	64	W.	Clear	......
Toledo	29.90	34	40	W.	Clo'dy	Trace
Washington	30.00	44	54	W.	Clear	......

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

MOVILLE—Arrived—Steamer City of Rome, New York.
SOUTHAMPTON—Arrived—Fulda, New York.
HALIFAX—Arrived—Corean, Glasgow.
BOSTON—Arrived—Sylvania, Liverpool.
NEW YORK—Arrived—La Champagne, Havre; Italy, Genoa.
HAVRE—Arrived—La Touraine, New York.

DEATHS.

ELLIS—Sunday morning, Oct. 20, at his residence, 843 Walnut-st., Walter S. Ellis, aged 39 years. Funeral from above number Tuesday, Oct. 22, at 1 p. m. Friends invited. Please omit flowers.

ECCLES—Thomas, at 157 Laflin-st., Sunday morning, aged 54 years. Member of Court Garfield No. 2, Independent Order of Foresters, Cosmopolitan Lodge No. 261, United Order Ancient Workmen. Funeral from late residence on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, to Graceland.

ENGSTROM—Otto Francis Engstrom, beloved son of the Rev. A. G. Engstrom and nephew of Mrs. Eva Rosene, Sunday, Oct. 20, 1895, aged 24 years 1 month and 2 days. Remains to be viewed at late residence, No. 237 Sedgwick-st., Monday, Oct. 21, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Stromsburg, Neb.

GIELSDORF—On Saturday, Oct. 19, Jacobine C. Gielsdorf, beloved wife of Gustav F. Gielsdorf and mother of Emma Schmidt, Katie Yopp, Helen and Hattie Gielsdorf, aged 54 years 3 months 19 days. Funeral on Monday, Oct. 21, at 2 p. m., from late residence, 108 Sigel-st., to Graceland.

GOOKIN—Oct. 20, Frederick Young Gookin, aged 73 years. Funeral from late residence, 463 Orchard-st., Tuesday, Oct. 22, at 9 a. m. Interment at Ludlow, Vt.

GINN—Oct. 20, William H. Ginn, aged 59 years and 7 months. Funeral from his late residence, 48 S. Ann-st., today (Monday) at 7 p. m. Interment at Des Moines, Ia.

HARDIE—Oct. 19, infant daughter of Dr. and Mrs. T. Melville Hardie, 3449 Prairie-av.

HUTCHINSON—Oct. 19, Catharine H., wife of the late James A. Hutchinson. Service Monday at 1 o'clock at her late residence, 209 Erie-st. Interment in Pittsburg.

HURLEY—Johanna, beloved wife of James J. Hurley, née Scannell, Oct. 19, aged 32 years. Funeral from late residence, 75 Bunker-st., Tuesday, Oct. 22, at 9 a. m., to Jesuit Church, thence to Calvary by carriages.

JACOBI—M. Jacobi, aged 82, father of Sam Jacobi, Mrs. M. Stackelberg, Mrs. S. Batt, New York, and of Mrs. Julius Guettel and Mrs. M. Friedlander, Chicago. Interment in New York. New York papers please copy.

KNOX—At Wilmette, Ill., Clarence Gray, beloved son of T. M. and M. W. Knox, aged 6 years and 8 months. Funeral 21st inst. Private.

LOOMIS—At Glencoe, Ia., Oct. 19, Thomas T. Loomis Sr., aged 62 years, beloved husband of Eliza B. Loomis, née Shaffer, and father of Mrs. W. W. Wheeler, Thomas T. Loomis Jr., Mrs. Dr. J. M. Fleming, and William D. Loomis. Funeral Tuesday, Oct. 22, at 1 o'clock p. m., from the residence of son-in-law, Dr. J. M. Fleming, 926 West Monroe-st. By carriages to Rosehill.

M'BRINE—The funeral of Albert E. McBrine will take place at 2 p. m. Monday, Oct. 21, from his late residence, 175 Rush-st. Interment at Graceland.

MONTGOMERY—Marion Louise, wife of Maj. A. Montgomery, aged 32 years 11 days. Funeral services from 1495 Monroe-st., Tuesday, 1 p. m., carriages to Graceland.

M'CARTY—Oct. 19, William W. McCarty, at his home, 3983 Drexel-blvd., aged 45 years. Funeral services at late residence on Tuesday at 12:30 o'clock conducted by Apollo Commandery No. 1 K. T. Interment at Graceland.

NOYES—Mrs. Fannie Wells Noyes, wife of Dr. Edmund Noyes, 1211 Judson-av., Evanston, Ill., at 7 p. m., Oct. 20. Funeral Tuesday from her late residence. Burial at Graceland.

QUIN—Oct. 20, 1895, Alice A., beloved wife of William J. Quin, aged 29 years. Funeral Tuesday at 9 a. m., from Tower Hotel to Church of Holy Cross, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Mount Olivet.

ROWAN—Oct. 20, Carrie, daughter of T. M. and Mary Rowan, aged 3 years 5 months. Funeral Tuesday, Nov. 22, from residence, 2648 Indiana-av., by carriages to Calvary at 10:30.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

SEE NEW WOMAN; GREATEST NOVELTY out for salesmen, canvassers, and as an advertising medium; sample 10c. 414 Omaha Bldg.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., 2D FLOOR, PAYS the highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

SPECIAL CUT FOR THIRTY DAYS—A fine line of bicycles of all descriptions; come direct to the factory and look them over and get factory prices; good bargains in second-hand wheels. KENWOOD BICYCLE MFG. CO., 253-255 South Canal-st., half way between Van Buren and Harrison-sts., Chicago, Ill.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE AND CARPETS; stock or entire furniture and effects of hotels and private residences. T. F. WALLS, 831 W. Madison.

STOVES—CLOSING OUT A LOT OF SAMPLE ranges, heaters, and furnaces; lowest prices. J. RETTBERG, 86 Wabash-av., 2d floor.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF A 13-ROOM house; North Side; room for 16 boarders; walking distance. CHARLES C. FRENCH, Room 19, 185 Dearborn-st.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK SAFE, MODERN, ALMOST NEW, cheap; also second-hand fireproof safe. Call or write, 297 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFES; LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 55 Dearborn-st.

ROOFING.

FORD'S A B C ROOFING WILL LAST 50 YEARS on any building. Old roofs repaired with it by The Ford Roofing Co., 172 Washington, Chicago.

GRAVEL ROOFING, ALL KINDS. ROOFS REpaired. Estimates free. F. M. PEASE, 350 Dearborn-st.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT, 310 OGDEN-AV.—HIGH-CLASS undertaking; city and all suburbs. Telephone West 209.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
The STODDARD LECTURES.
Exquisitely Illustrated.
COURSE OF 5 NEW LECTURES—as follows:
1—Naples. 2—Constantinople.
3—Napoleon Bonaparte.
4—India. 5—Japan.
The last two by request, giving new scenes in the Far East from the famous Tour of the World.
THIS UNEQUALLED SERIES will be given in 5 COURSES—Exactly alike—viz.:
A TUESDAY Course—[illegible]
A WEDNESDAY Course—[illegible]
A THURSDAY Course—[illegible]
A FRIDAY Course—[illegible]
A MATINEE Course—[illegible]
COURSE TICKETS—Reserved seat for the five lectures, [illegible]—will be placed on sale on WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 23.
BURDITT & NORTH, Managers.

South Side—HOPKINS—West Side.
HOPKINS
SOUTH SIDE
LEW DOCKSTADER, First time in White Face, impersonating GROVER CLEVELAND at Buzzard's Bay; a satirical masterpiece. MACART'S DOGS AND MONKEYS, a positive novelty; The Casino "Corbett and Fitzsimmons" Contest, the funniest "act" in the world. The Nawns; Gertrude Reynolds; Perry & Tenbrook, &c., &c., and
HARBOR LIGHTS. Sims & Pettit's Nautical and Superlative Melodrama. HOPKINS' STOCK CO.
WEST SIDE
Lina and Vani, the Amazing, Bernard Dyllyn, [illegible] Marionettes; Geo. Alvin; Harry Budworth, &c., &c.
THE PLANTER'S WIFE. Harry Lacy's Superlative Southern Drama. WEST SIDE STOCK CO.
Dollars for Dimes, at.....10—20—30 cts.

TRACK AT FORSYTH, IND.
RACING.
THE FORSYTHE RACE TRACK FALL MEETING commences Wednesday, Oct. 16, to continue 15 days. Five or more races each day, rain or shine. Admission 50c. Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Road—Special trains leave Union Depot, Canal-st., at 12:25, 12:45, and 1:15 p. m., stopping at Archer-av., 41st-st., and Englewood. Regular train leaves at 2 p. m. Lake Shore Road—Special trains leave Van Buren-st. at [illegible], stopping at 22d, 39th, and Englewood. Trains leave track immediately after the last race. Fare on Specials, 25c round trip.

ALHAMBRA THEATER—H. R. Jacobs, Mgr.
Packed from Orchestra to Dome. ON THE BOWERY
INTRODUCING STEVE BRODIE.
Next Sunday—"The White Rats."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—H. R. Jacobs, Mgr.
6,000 Delighted Spectators Yesterday. "RUSH CITY"
A Great Co., including MATHEWS and BULGER.
Next Sunday—Steve Brodie "On the Bowery."

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
THE SECOND CONCERT OF THE
Chamber Music Series,
Under the auspices of CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO.,
TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 22d.
SPIERING STRING QUARTETTE.
ALBERT JONAS, Pianist.
ANITA MULDOON, Soprano.
JOHANNA HESS-BURR, Accompanist.
Single tickets, $1.00, 75c, 50c.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
LAST SIX NIGHTS. Last Wed. & Sat'dy Mat.
Augustus Pitou's production of SARDOU'S [illegible] ...SANS GENE... THE ENGLISH VERSION. KATHRYN KIDDER [illegible]
MONDAY, OCT. 28. The Peerless Queen of Song LILLIAN RUSSELL. First Opera, LA TZIGANE, [illegible] Sale of seats begins Thursday.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN ... Manager
THE BIGGEST HIT YET.
FRANK DANIELS Comic Opera Co.
The Wizard of the Nile.
By Harry B. Smith and Victor Herbert.
COMPANY OF 60. COMPLETE EFFECTS.

McVICKER'S—Every Evening at 8.
McVicker's... MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.
DENMAN THOMPSON'S PLAY—THE
OLD HOMESTEAD.

PARISIAN—Cor. Wabash-av. and Hubbard Court.
CIRCUS
and Venetian Water Carnival. [illegible] Tickets at Lyon & Healy's [illegible]

OLYMPIC.
OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE—Fields and Hanson, Joe Flynn, Florrie West, Gertie Cochran, [illegible] Kelley Brothers. PRICES—10—20—30 CENTS.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
A Complete Surprise Is the New Romantic Melo-Drama. Captain Paul.
Coming Next Sunday—"DARKEST RUSSIA."

HAVLIN'S. J. J. COLLINS, Mgr.
I. W. WARD'S "DELMONICO'S AT 6."
[illegible] WILD UPROARIOUS FUN. [illegible]

THE LINCOLN—[illegible]
ALL THIS WEEK.
Land of the Midnight Sun.
Next Sunday Matinee—"THE THREE GUARDSMEN."

HOOLEY'S—Every Evg. [illegible]
TOO MUCH JOHNSON
WM. GILLETTE and Original Company.

THE SCHILLER—[illegible]
"TOWN TOPICS."
3—SISTERS MERKEL—3
[illegible] Minnie Maddern Fiske.

DONNELLY AND GIRARD
CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.
THE NEW RAINMAKERS
"THE MERRY WORLD."

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

SINGLE COPY	2 CENTS

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.

Daily Edition, one year	$6.00
Per two months	1.00
Daily and Sunday, one year	8.00
Sunday Edition, one year	2.25
Saturday Edition	1.50

Give postoffice address in full, including county and State.

Remit by express money order, draft, post order, or in registered letter at our risk.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered	12 cents per week
Daily, del., Sunday inc	17 cents per week

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

EASTERN OFFICE—40 NEW YORK TIMES BUILDING.

"The Chicago Tribune" will always be found on sale at the newstands of the Astor House, Holland House, and Gilsey House in New York City, Willard's Hotel in Washington, and Continental Hotel in Philadelphia.

Persons desiring "The Tribune" served at their homes can secure it by postal card request or order through Telephone No. 214. When delivery is irregular please make immediate complaint to this office.

POSTAGE.

Pages.	—Domestic— With art supplement.	—Foreign—	With art supplement.
8, 10, 12....1 cent	.	2	.
16, 20 .. ..2 cents	.	3	.
24.. .. ..2 cents	.	4	4
28.. .. ..3 cents	3	4	5
32.. .. ..3 cents	3	5	5
36...... .. ..3 cents	3	5	6
40.. .. ..3 cents	3	6	6
44.... . ....3 cents	4	7	7
48.. .. ..4 cents	4	7	7
Over 48.. ...4 cents	4	8	8

Note—The laws of the Postoffice Department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

APOLLO COMMANDERY, NO. 1, K. T.—SIR Knights: You are requested to assemble at the Asylum Tuesday, Oct. 22, at 11 a. m. for the purpose of attending the funeral of our deceased frater, William W. McCarty. Carriages to his late residence, 3983 Drexel-blvd., where Templar services will be performed by Apollo Commandery.
FRANK W. CAMPBELL, E. C.
FRANK HULBURD, Recorder.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1895.

It is safe to say ex-Consul Waller will never play policy again, especially if it is Cleveland's vigorous foreign policy.

Apparently the hand with which Mr. Olney wrote his ideas about the Chicago strike has been paralyzed ever since.

New York now has to face the dreadful prospect that hereafter the Duke of Marlborough will not want to scorch in her park.

Belva Lockwood's sad case should be a warning to other new women who want to be President. How would they like to be caught writing poetry like hers?

A debate between Foraker and Brice is not impossible, as some people seem to think. It is true that Brice is not much of a speaker, but he has a bar'l, and money talks.

Edward Atkinson says "the only thing the administration can do is to issue more bonds." Mr. Atkinson is right. That does seem to be the only thing the administration can do.

A Kansas Populist named Breidenthal left on a railway car seat a valise containing $120,000 while he was talking politics on the platform. And yet the Populists want the rest of us to let them manage our affairs!

Warner Miller has stopped work on the Nicaragua Canal project long enough to step out of the cabinet at the New York political séance. It is gratifying to learn that he was recognized by several persons in the circle.

Maj. Ludlow, one of the engineer officers who were sent to Nicaragua to investigate the canal project, is reported as saying that the government ought by all means to provide the money for the canal, but that another route should be substituted for the one selected by the canal company, and that the work already done by the company in the Harbor of Greytown is worthless. It may be presumed that this statement is in harmony with the tenor of the report made to the government by the commission, which has been forwarded to Washington, but not yet published.

GARFIELD NOT FALSE TO SHERMAN.

Unless Senator Sherman is the victim of a fixed delusion he ought to be able to see that under no conceivable circumstances could he have been nominated as President in 1880. A perusal of the report of the proceedings of the convention of that year will satisfy any reasonable person that such was the case.

For that reason, if for no other, the Senator should have refrained from insinuations that Garfield played him false. It is quite natural that the Senator should have felt sore when the convention passed him by and nominated another Ohioan, but after fifteen years have elapsed, during which time he ought to have cooled down, he ought not to slander the memory of the dead.

Of the 755 delegates to the Chicago convention there were only between 90 and 100 whom Senator Sherman could call his own and could count on with reasonable certainty. More than half of these came from Southern States, which would not have given an electoral vote for Sherman, or any other Republican candidate. The Senator got those delegates by virtue of the fact that he was Secretary of the Treasury and had under him the custom-house and internal-revenue officers who controlled the machinery in the Southern States of the Republican party, which was composed mainly of carpet-baggers and blacks. The expenses of some of these delegates were alleged to have been paid by the Senator, and hence they were sometimes spoken of as "purchased delegates." But not all of the Southern men who were expected to vote for the Secretary did so. Some of them went over to Gen. Grant and formed part of the "306."

On the first ballot Senator Sherman got 93 votes. Of these 47 were from the South, 34 from Ohio, and 12 from other Northern States. Neither then nor on any other ballot did he get the full vote of Ohio. Nine men were for Blaine and one for Edmunds. The highest vote the Senator got was 120 on the thirtieth ballot, or near the close of the voting, and on that ballot Grant got 306 and Blaine 279.

It is admitted that there would have been no break on the part of the Grant men, no matter how long the contest lasted. Had the Blaine forces gone to pieces Grant would have been nominated, for he would have got enough of them to give him a majority. Sherman would not. So, too, had Sherman left the field, most of his men would have gone over to Grant. In the event of the anti-third-termers to unite on a man—and under no circumstances could Sherman have been that man—Grant would have been nominated.

To sum it up, at no time was Sherman "in it." That was perfectly clear to all those members of the Ohio delegation who stood by him until the last ballot. It should be clear to Senator Sherman now, and therefore he ought not to make the insinuations he does unless he can produce the evidence to show that Garfield did not do the best he could for Sherman, and on the contrary was doing the best he could for himself.

The Senator seems to think that the convention could not have nominated Garfield had it not been for some underhand work on his part. He was not here, and therefore cannot appreciate the impression which Garfield produced on the convention by what he said and did prior to the day when the balloting began. When Conkling introduced his resolution aimed at Delegate Campbell, the editor of the Wheeling Intelligencer, declaring that he had forfeited his seat on the floor, and when the convention seemed on the eve of an acrimonious wrangle, a brief and earnest pacificatory speech by Garfield restored calm and disposed of the angry controversy, and Conkling was forced to withdraw his resolution.

As Chairman of the Committee on Rules he submitted a report which did not meet with the approval of the Grant men, for it provided that if any exception was taken by a delegate to the correctness of the announcement of a vote by the Chairman of the delegation the roll of members of the delegation should be called. Garfield combated the attempts made to amend this provision and impressed the convention with his readiness and force as a debater.

When the time came to make the nominating speeches Garfield presented Sherman's name. It was a magnificent eulogy. It was delivered with "heat, and heart, and force." It was better than Conkling's speech for Grant. It was so eloquent that Sherman, reading it over now, ought to refrain from shooting a poisoned arrow at its author. He did better for Sherman than Sherman could have done for himself. The delegates listening to this eloquent appeal began to think more highly of its maker than of the man in whose behalf it was made. The galleries began to cry out: "Why not nominate Garfield?"

So when the break-up did come about all the anti-third-termers turned instinctively to Garfield, who had made so deep an impression on them.

They nominated him without his procurement or consent, and when they had done so it was his duty to accept. He had been loyal to the end. He had done all he could for Sherman. He had helped to break down the unit rule and thus pave the way for the defeat of Grant. He had been faithful to Sherman, though it was apparent that he could not be nominated. To have refused the nomination would not have helped Sherman, but would have helped Grant. The other Sherman delegates from Ohio saw that clearly enough, and since Ohio could not get Sherman, but could get another Ohioan, they voted for Garfield. Ohioans are not in the habit of throwing away a good thing.

Senator Sherman should either retract his insinuations or come forward with some evidence which will convince the public that Garfield played a treacherous part at Chicago in 1880.

SHOULD THE TREASURY NOTES BE RETIRED?

In his speech to the American Bankers' Association Edward Atkinson took strong ground in favor of retiring both the greenbacks and the Sherman notes, especially the latter. He said the government had incurred a debt due on demand by means of a forced loan to the amount of more than 500 million dollars for the purchase of silver bullion under the Bland and Sherman acts. It has paid for the silver by increasing its demand debt 500 million dollars in legal tender notes. The silver miners and bullion dealers have been enabled to force these notes into circulation, have taken in the profits, and the community must meet the loss. "The Bland and Sherman acts have cost us 500 million dollars, less the value of the bullion in the Treasury and in the dollars coined" from the silver.

Mr. Atkinson held that we ought to get out of this difficulty as soon as practicable, and that the true way out of it is a simple and easy one. It is for the Treasury to provide itself with gold by the sale of bonds so as to enable it, in coöperation with the national banks, to meet any possible demand by the people for the redemption of these notes as fast as presented. "In that event, if the volume of paper money is redundant, it will be reduced by redemption; if it is not redundant, it will continue in circulation." There is no question about its being the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel and destroy all the 1890 Treasury notes which are paid in silver dollars. It is another question what Congress would do with the depreciated silver left on its hands after the retirement of the paper issued against it.

The speaker said the way in which the banks now may coöperate with the Treasury so as instantly to remove all cause of distrust and discredit would be for a combination of the national and State banks to offer to purchase such amount of the 4 per cent thirty year bonds as would suffice to withdraw all the Treasury notes of 1890 which now are in circulation. Less than 90 millions of bonds would be required to cover in all the outstanding notes of 1890, and he held that it is not only the privilege but the duty of the national banks to place all their gold at the command of the Treasury. In other words, the Treasury is but one of the national banks of issue, and, being that of largest issue, upon its absolute solvency and power to meet every demand for prompt redemption rests not only its own credit but that of all the national banks alike. "If the banks cannot trust the Treasury what is their own credit worth?" He holds they should offer to take 200 million bonds on a 3 per cent basis or less, the proceeds of those bonds being used to retire both the legal tenders and the Sherman notes. The existing laws are adequate for such coöperation between the banks and the government as would reform the monetary system. "Public opinion will sustain effective action; and if that power be used no Congress, no matter how bitter it may be in its partisan quality, will dare interfere with the application of existing acts to the remedy of the evil."

It is well understood in financial circles that a respectable percentage of Eastern bankers fully recognize it to be a duty to themselves and the business community to join in any general movement to strengthen the hands of the government, and would gladly coöperate to the full extent of their ability. Already it has been under serious consideration in New York to propose a resumption of gold payments at the custom-house, which practically have been suspended for fully three years. They are willing to agree to deposit gold at the Subtreasury for the payment of custom duties and to furnish gold out of their own vaults for export, unless under exceptional conditions, if a general agreement can be made to that effect, one feature of which shall be that the Subtreasury shall settle its balances at the clearing-house in gold or gold certificates. The views expressed by Mr. Atkinson are therefore in line with a powerful sentiment and it well may be hoped that the committee recommended by him to be appointed to coöperate with the government and carefully consider the several propositions submitted will be able to do good work towards putting the monetary system of our country back upon the solid basis from which it has been partially removed under pressure from the free silver extremists.

HARRISON DID NOT ADVISE M'KINLEY.

Some days ago John C. New, Gen. Harrison's "next friend," said that before any action was taken about the tariff of 1890 the ex-President sent for Maj. McKinley, the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and begged him to use his influence in the House to prevent the passage of his bill, which would increase the existing high duties unnecessarily, since the effect of a general raising of the duties on consumers would be disastrous at the polls to the Republican party.

If Gen. Harrison gave that advice he had more foresight than most of the Republican leaders of that day. But the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, speaking probably for Maj. McKinley, says no such advice was given to him by President Harrison. It declares that "all such statements are untrue and misleading," and that—

> Ex-President Harrison deserves neither censure nor praise on account of the McKinley tariff law. He took no part in drafting or the consideration of the measure. No feature of the law, so far as those who compiled it are aware, represented his particular views or met with his specific disapproval.
>
> Repeatedly President Harrison, when asked by those drafting the bill what he thought of it, stated that the details should be left to those in charge of the measure; that they were responsible to the people and were most familiar with the subjects in hand. He offered no advice.

The Cincinnati paper states further that when the McKinley high tax bill went to the President for his signature he showed no displeasure and offered no criticism. Nor did he at any subsequent time say that he was dissatisfied with the McKinley high tariff law.

Here, then, are two flatly contradictory statements. That of the Commercial Gazette seems to be much nearer the truth. If President Harrison did appeal to Maj. McKinley to stand between the party and the greedy mill bosses and wool men and protect it from them and he failed to do so the President, if in earnest, would have appealed to other influential Republicans in the House and Senate. It is not claimed that he did so.

It is known that he carried the policy of non-intervention so far that when Mr. Blaine was fighting for reciprocity of trade in non-competitive articles in order to make the McKinley bill less offensive to the public, President Harrison did not lift a finger to help him. Had he felt then that the ultra high tariff leaders were "digging his political grave" he would have done all he could to help Mr. Blaine with the reciprocity scheme.

It is very likely that Gen. Harrison, after studying the election returns of 1890 and 1892, has come to the conclusion that he ought to have advised Maj. McKinley not to go so fast and so far. Five years have elapsed since that advice should have been given, and it would not be strange if Gen. Harrison's memory had played him a trick, so as to make him believe he did what he ought to have done but did not.

One fact is undisputed, however. That is that Gen. Harrison has not as high an opinion of the McKinley ultra tariff law as he had in October, 1890, when he signed his name to it and made it a law, and that whether he thought much or little of its author then, he thinks less of him now. Otherwise he would not solemnly warn the party that it must not nominate him.

LONDON WATER SUPPLY.

The East London Water company has been officially complained of before the Local Government Board. It is alleged the company does not use every effort in its power to maintain a due supply, does not draw from the River Thames the full quantity to which it is legally entitled, does not use its statutory powers of buying water from other companies, and favors one class of customers to the disadvantage of another. In this connection it is stated that the London County Council is perfecting plans for an independent water supply from a distance of 150 to 170 miles from the metropolis. The sources of supply are 600 to 2,800 feet above the sea level, being at the head waters of the Usk, Wye, and Towy, in the Welsh Counties of Cardigan, Brecon, Radnor, and Montgomery. There is a total area of 488 square miles on which the rainfall is very heavy, varying from forty-five up to seventy-five inches or more per annum. After making full allowance for evaporation and dry years, and giving due compensation in water to the brooks and rivers from which the supply is derived, 415 million gallons per day can be obtained, as compared with 300 million gallons per day without compensation from the 3,542 square miles in the Thames Valley above Molesey. It is proposed at first to utilize only half of this supply, the 200 million gallons exceeding the 192 millions now supplied by the eight companies which distribute water to the different parts of London and surroundings. At the present cost of $450,000 per annum for each million gallons of daily supply the works should be worth nearly 90 million dollars, which is a sum far less than what the companies claim for the transfer of their united undertakings to the Council. Another great scheme proposed by the Council is one for a new avenue ninety feet wide between Holborn and the Strand, the widening of Exeter street so as to afford direct communication with the Waterloo bridge, and some other changes, which include the closing of Wych street. The total estimated cost of this improvement is about ten million dollars, this providing a good site for the County Hall, if it should be decided to build one.

THE THIRD TERM MOVEMENT.

There are manifest symptoms of a growth of Cleveland third term sentiment among the Eastern Democrats, and as their National convention will not meet for nine months yet, there is abundant time for the nurturing and fostering of that sentiment by the Cleveland devotees, so that it may be backed up by a goodly number of delegates when the convention meets.

It appears from interviews printed in a New York paper that the business-men of Wall street are not unfriendly to the idea of a third term for Mr. Cleveland. Some of them think the objection to a third term is purely a sentimental one. Others do not, but seem to have a feeling that with Mr. Cleveland in the White House there could not be any tampering with the money standard.

This feeling unquestionably is the sole basis of his third term strength. His foreign policy has not won him many admirers and whatever efforts his officeholders may make to secure his renomination will not count for much. But among those who appreciate most keenly the ruinous consequences of a drop to 50-cent dollars, or of any divergence from the 100-cent standard, there is this feeling that Mr. Cleveland will be sure to be on the right side in financial matters, while some other man might not be so if a Democrat has to be elected next year. Republican business-men would rather have Cleveland chosen than some other person who might prove less trustworthy.

Mr. Cleveland is aware of the existence of this feeling and will try to make the most of it. Of course he would like to stay in the White House until the beginning of the next century. If nominated he would not hesitate to accept if he saw any chance of being elected. But he has to get the nomination first, and his friends seem to think the best way to get around this third term tradition is by holding him up as the savior of the currency.

He is likely to secure much Eastern support and he may get the New York delegation—if Tammany, Hill, and Whitney will accede to his third term wishes. But those two New York politicians may not be willing to wait four years more before they urge their claims. While the Eastern Democrats may be for Cleveland, many Western ones will not be. When Gov. Altgeld was asked the other day what he thought of the third term his reply was: "I think the present term will send that fraud into the oblivion he deserves." This is not polite language, but it is the way the free silver Democrats feel about the man who has done so much to defeat their rascally designs.

GAS VERSUS ELECTRICITY.

In the last few years there has been such an extensive substitution of electricity for gas than many people have gained the idea the latter is doomed to abandonment in favor of the newer candidate for popular favor as an illuminant. But it seems not impossible that gas will take the front place for the production of power, and it promises to be what most people would call the poorest quality—namely: "producer gas," which scarcely has any value as an illuminant. A recent investigator has obtained some very interesting results of comparison between two engines of 1,000 horse-power each, one of which is operated by the generation of gas and the other is a steam engine, the energy of which is transformed and transmitted by means of electricity. The gas engine is the more economical of the two.

Gas is claimed to be the most economical form of fuel, at least for a very large number of industrial purposes. The whole of its contained heat energy can be obtained by combustion, and when used in the gas engine it requires but the minimum of friction, the pressure being applied to the piston at the time when and the place where the pressure is developed. The gas engine can be made to evolve energy only when it is wanted, while an enormous waste is suffered by the running of steam engines at full force when little work has to be done. It is true that the surplus energy in such cases might be stored up in electrical accumulators, but they do not give out all they take in, and probably there always will be a large percentage of loss in the operation. Even when it has an electric attachment the steam plant develops energy which dissipates in the making, while the generator can make gas during a certain number of hours each day to be stored in the holder till wanted. Also it is possible that there is less loss of power in sending gas through pipes or mains, to be used in generators where the power is wanted, than in the transmission of electrical force along wires for the same distance.

The argument in favor of gas as against steam is strengthened by the reported experience of Mr. W. L. Wildy in making gas in the service of the municipal corporation of Leeds, England. Mr. W. says the simplest producer used by him in generating gas for the production of motion is a column of coke about ten feet high. After the distillation of the gaseous product from the fuel there was a residue which made the cost of the gas itself a mere cipher. The by-products were so valuable at the time of the experiment that they paid all the expense for labor and material, including interest on the cost of the plant and allowance for depreciation, leaving the gas in the holder to cost nothing except for the items of distribution and collection of accounts. It is fair to assume that if the process used at Leeds should be generally employed the immensely greater supply of the by-products would result in their extensive cheapening, so that they then would not pay all the cost of producing the gas. But even in that case the cost would be small, and the other advantages noted above probably would continue in full force.

The gasmaking at Leeds appears to be in line with a recent discovery the ownership of the patents on which is now in litigation in the courts of New York State. It is claimed that this process has brought the cost of making producer gas so low that it must effect a revolution in the production of power. The new departure was the subject of a very interesting discussion at a recent meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the expression of views is reported in Cassier's Magazine.

COST OF ELECTRIC ARC LIGHTING.

The Tribune of last Wednesday published an article showing the cost of electric arc lighting in this and several other cities of the United States. The cost per lamp per annum was $96.65 (in 1893) for Chicago, and for twenty other cities named ranged from $78 down to $44, the average for the twenty being $56.30, or about 60 per cent of the cost in this city. The cost by the contract system is $75 in St. Louis and Columbus, $84 in Louisville and Cincinnati, $85 in Indianapolis, $88.60 in Cleveland, and $100 in Toledo, while Milwaukee, Detroit, Baltimore, and Boston range from $110 up to $146 per arc light per annum by contract. Chicago pays $82 to $137.50 by contract for about 433 arc lights not supplied from its municipal plants.

It is fair to state that each of the cities in the first-alluded-to list of twenty is much smaller than Chicago, and it is fair to presume that most if not all of them take advantage of the moonlit nights, while in this city the lamps are lighted during the full time of 3,985 hours per year, this allowing from half an hour after sunset to half an hour before sunrise. The cost of maintaining the undergound system in use here is admitted to be greater than that of the overhead system employed in the smaller cities, and the rule of "not less than two dollars and not more than eight hours for a day's work" is in force here, considerably increasing the cost as compared with that at some other places where no such limitations are in force.

After making due allowance for these facts it is not unfair to infer that our official street lighting costs the taxpayers of Chicago more than it ought to cost, but there is not necessarily room for the suspicion that somebody in the employ of the city gets a "rake-off" from the electrical business. The introduction of civil service reform may be the means of effecting some saving from the cost of former years, as it hardly can be doubted that some of the persons employed have looked upon the fact as a recognition of value as a ward-worker in politics by the individuals or those who procured their appointment, a fact which does not conduce to good service.

One very suggestive set of facts is the difference in cost for arc lighting in this city, almost as great as that exhibited in the statements furnished for a great number of places. For the present year contracts have been let by the city for arc lighting at the following wide range per lamp: Seventy lamps at $137.50 each, 260 at $105 each, 60 at $84 each, and 43 at $82 each, the difference between the extremes being 68 per cent of the smaller one, and it is not stated that less than 2,000 candle-power will fill the contract in either case. The average cost of the municipal lighting for the two years 1893 and 1894 was $96.67 per lamp, or nearly 18 per cent above the price which appears to satisfy one of the companies that is lighting by contract in 1895. Also it is important in making the comparison to note the fact that the items of expense which give the total cost of nearly $97 per lamp do not extend beyond labor and material, including repairs and less than $3,000 to sundries and expense account, while it is fair to suppose that the $82 covers interest on the value of the plant and some allowance for depreciation by use.

THE SPOILS HUCKSTER'S COMPLAINT.

Those men who call themselves "practical politicians," but who may be more fitly called "spoils hucksters," think and say that the majority of people who have the right to vote value it only for the most petty and sordid reasons, and take no interest in an election which will not be followed by a liberal distribution of office spoils. That is, they do not care to go to the polls unless they think by doing so they can improve their chance of getting some office or appointment for themselves or friends which will enable them to live at the expense of the taxpayers without doing much or any work.

A prominent Democratic spoils huckster declares:

> Unless something unforeseen comes up I predict that the vote will not exceed 30 per cent of that registered. We have made an honest effort to get out a large naturalization in view of next year's fight. I do not believe that we will be able to make more than 200 new citizens by naturalization during the entire campaign. If there were about 3,000 good jobs for the boys after the election there would be some interest in the fight. As it is, however, the politicians themselves are giving the candidates their own way.

There are over 320,000 voters in this county. There were cast last fall in those portions of the city and county which lie within the drainage district about 250,000 votes. The Judges who will be voted for have very little patronage. The Drainage Trustees who are to be elected, if they are honest, will have very few offices to dispense, for while they disburse millions in cutting out rock most of the money goes to contractors and their workmen.

Therefore this spoilsman assumes that about 175,000 of the voters in the drainage district will not take the trouble to vote, while if the Trustees had 3,000 or 4,000 offices to give away the 175,000 abstainers would rush to the polls, each of them hoping to get one of those places for himself or friend.

It is assumed that the mass of the voters will not be affected by the importance of the coming election—for it is an important one. The men to be elected will have charge for six years of a great public work which will yet cost millions, and on the successful completion of which depends the purity of the drinking water and consequently the health of all the citizens. There is not a man who has not something at stake in this election, and yet it is alleged that as there are to be no spoils there will be only a 30 per cent vote.

Yet last April the citizens of Chicago gave a heavy majority in favor of a civil service law which took twelve or fifteen thousand offices out of the hands of the spoils hucksters. That showed that they looked on the ballot as something more than a means of getting an office, and that they will vote at future city elections, even after the spoils huckster's trade is at an end.

Undoubtedly the fact that the Drainage Trustees have no offices to give away has a chilling effect on the petty ward-workers and loafers—the men who live off the taxpayers. They take no interest in a judicial or sanitary district election because there is nothing in it for them. So they are not rushing around to get men to register or to obtain naturalization papers. They are not stuffing the registry books and drilling gangs of repeaters and barrel-house bums. They may not even take the trouble to vote. But the men who think of something besides the spoils will vote.

Senator Gorman's reply to Theodore Roosevelt's charge that the Senator lied is, in substance, that Roosevelt was so impertinent in saying such a thing to a United States Senator that the Senator thought it best to ignore him. This is interesting, but somehow it does not seem entirely satisfactory.

What has become of the silver question, which a few months ago was "destined to be the one overshadowing issue of 1896"? Is it possible that all the sound and fury signified nothing? It seems so. The silver issue was like the noises a sleepless man hears in the house at night. Now the morning has come.

Washington Hesing is described by the Washington Post as "Chicago's fly-up-the-creek Postmaster." The description is not dignified, but it is perfectly accurate. Mr. Hesing is about as "fly" as they make 'em—up the creek or down the creek or anywhere else.

Until the fight between Brutes Corbett and Fitzsimmons actually takes place in Arkansas nobody will have a right to question Gov. Clarke's sincerity. Assuming him to be sincere, he deserves admiration and applause.

"We imagine," says the Kansas City Journal, "heaven to be a place where all things are as delightful as Kansas City's fall climate"—and hell to be a place where Kansas City's climate the rest of the year is perpetual.

Cuba's new Constitution provides, not for a democracy or a republic, but for an oligarchy. Under these circumstances Chicago should pass a new set of resolutions. The previous set was passed under a misapprehension.

The Dismal Swamp Canal is about to be reconstructed. It is to be hoped the work will be completed before November, 1896. We should like to see the Democratic party's voyage made as easy and pleasant as possible.

Remove your hats. The Cameron boom is on its way to the silent tomb.

The Democratic editors assert that Gen. Harrison is ausgespielt. He failed to quell rebellion in his garrison.

The coppers brought before the courts last week a lot of skates, of whom some looked almost as tough as did the magistrates.

Tell me, ye autumn blasts that round my pathway roar, do ye not know some blessed spot where scorchers search no more? Some lone, sequestered, happy place, outside the beaten track, where ne'er a youth with 'cycle face goes humping up his back? The fleet winds checked their speed a bit and mockingly they answered: "Nit!"

O land of rest, for thee we sigh! When will the hour come that bloomer girls no more ride by, humped up and chewing gum!

When all that rudeness to the Duke is brought to Bayard's knowledge he will fall upon his marrow bones and tender an apology.

And when the Duke has got his bride and dowry all complete he'll shake the country's other dust from off his ducal feet.

Look out for earthquake shocks down South before the week is over. The Georgians are about to shake the pudgy hand of Grover.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Caught in the Act.

"Here, you!" exclaimed the man of the house, appearing suddenly on the scene, "What do you mean by making chalk marks on my gatepost?"

Tuffold Knutt, who had just come from the kitchen, where he had been permitted to assemble himself on the outside of a cold collation, made no defense.

"I was writin' a warnin' to others, Cap'n," he replied.

"What do those letters, 'C. S. G.,' mean?" demanded the owner of the premises.

"'Cookin' School Graduate,' Cap'n."

Wanted to Be Sure.

Uncle Silas from Upcreek put his head inside the door of an elevator pertaining to a down-town office building and cautiously asked the boy in charge:

"Cost anything to ride up?"

"No," said the boy.

"Charge a feller fur ridin' down after he's gone up?"

"No."

"Don't have no trick of puttin' a man off at the nineteenth floor an' makin' him walk down?"

"No."

"Ain't no gouge about it no way?"

"None."

"Sure?"

"Sure."

"Don't make no difference how high a feller goes?"

"Not a bit."

"Then take me clear up," said Uncle Silas, stepping inside.

PERSONALS.

The silverware of Queen Victoria in Windsor Castle is valued at $12,500,000.

Gov. Culberson of Texas is only 32 years old. He is the youngest man that ever held the office in that State.

James Whitcomb Riley and Julian Hawthorne are the neatest chirographists among the literary men of this generation. Their handwriting is almost identical in style—fine, clean-cut, and legible.

The young Czarina now speaks Russian very well. She has a decided talent for languages and has studied hard during the last year. English, however, has become the fashionable language at the imperial court.

Henry Miller and Charles Lux, natives of the Rhenish Province of Germany and now cattlemen of the Pacific coast, own more than 14,000,000 acres of land in the United States. Their property is four times the area of Alsace-Lorraine and twice as large as Belgium.

The will of M. Pasteur, according to Paris papers, reads as follows: "This is my testament. I leave to my wife all that the law allows me to leave her. May my children never depart from the path of duty, and always have for their mother that love which she deserves."

Miss Florence Nightingale, at the age of 74, is enjoying excellent health. She is a rich woman, having, beside some private means, the £50,000 publicly subscribed for her by the English people at the close of the Crimean war. This sum she proposes to settle as a trust, the interest to be devoted to nursing wounded soldiers in case of war.

Col. Romero, the Mexican duelist, who appealed from the decision of the lower court which decided against him, has again been worsted, as the higher court sustains the sentence of the lower court as to the three years and eight months' imprisonment, but reduces the amount to be paid annually for eighteen years to the family of his victim, Verastegui, from $4,500 to $1,000, and relieves him from paying the funeral expenses.

Mr. Gladstone continues the severe course of study which he mapped out for himself when he retired from public life. He is in his study about 10 in the morning, and reads and writes till about luncheon time. This occupies him about half an hour, and then he retires again for more work. Then comes a drive, and then, after dinner, another period of reading, varied by backgammon. He has made great progress with the arrangement of his correspondence, which includes hundreds of thousands of letters.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Allison boom ventures to open a gun or two outside Iowa.—Detroit Tribune.

President Cleveland's third-term boom is still in the hands of his enemies.—New York Press.

Govs. Culberson and Clarke may be simply sparring for a Vice-Presidential opening.—Cincinnati Tribune.

Senator Brice is making a bimetallic campaign in Ohio. That is to say, he talks gold and spends silver.—Kansas City Journal.

David B. Hill now says he "points with pride." He will "view with alarm" after the returns come in.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

If Gen. Lamont has not lost all his influence in traction circles he must begin at once to labor with Mr Whitney.—New York Advertiser.

The Hon. Carl Schurz has come out from under the bed and again claims to be in command of the German-American vote.—Atlanta Constitution.

One of the few good things to be said of Cleveland is that he has converted three members of his Cabinet to the sound money cause.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Republican party has always had to make good the deficits of the Democratic party, both in the State and Nation. It will have to do so again.—Detroit Journal.

Joe Fifer has monkeyed with the buzz-saw in Jack Tanner's sawmill. It makes no noise and you can never tell it's going until you feel it.—St. Louis Republic.

Ex-Gov. McCreary says Carlisle will be nominated for the Presidency, which shows how easy it is for a Kentuckian to talk through his "nightcap."—Kansas City Journal.

Probably the worst jab yet made at the Allison boom is the remark of the Boston Globe that the Iowa statesman would be a very tame sort of President in contrast with Cleveland.—Kansas City Journal.

When Congress assembles the people's representatives will desire to see the document defining the Monroe doctrine recently sent to Ambassador Bayard for the information of the British government.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Gorman is plainly whipped in Maryland. The desperate efforts of his election supervisors in Baltimore to aid and conceal the fraudulent registration of voters are a confession that he is afraid of an honest election.—New York Recorder.

France has 300 Senators, while this country has but eighty-eight. This may go far toward explaining why the French Government has, on an average, something more than three times as much trouble as that of the United States.—Washington Star.

An Eastern paper suggests that somebody should invent a way "whereby the President of the United States could go fishing 365 days in the year and carry on his executive business by pressing a button." Well, hasn't Mr. Cleveland come pretty close to "inventing" that sort of a way? Only the advent of cold weather, apparently, prevents its complete, all-the-year-round success.—Los Angeles Times.

CURRENT NOTES.

It is not at all discreditable for the owner of extensive real estate to run rapidly through his property.—Boston Transcript.

"The first thing that phrenologist exclaimed when he saw me was, 'What a head!'" "Where were you the night before?"—Life.

Jimmy—"Timmy Grogan is talkin' of gittin' him a bicycle." Mickie—"Him? He ain't got de price for de wind wot goes in de tires."—Brooklyn Times.

The St. Louis girl wrote: "Don't phale to be thar." Her Kansas City beau replied: "I will be thar; there's no such word as phale."—Buffalo Courier.

Servant (applying for place)—"And I shall require the address of your last servant." Mistress—"Whatever for?" Servant—"Why, to get your character, of course."—London Judy.

Author—"I think I have a good idea for a detective story." His wife—"What is the idea?" Author—"I will have the detective trace an umbrella to its original owner."—Harlem Life.

Wifey—"Do you think there is a man that could conscientiously say to his wife: 'You are the only woman I ever loved'?" Hubby—"Only one that I can think of." Wifey—"Who? You, dearest?" Hubby—"O, no; Adam."—Town Topics.

Visitor—"You must have a mighty queer Board of Works here. This is the first town I ever saw where the streets were so much smoother than the sidewalks." Citizen—"We keep the sidewalks rough, friend, to keep the bicycle fiends from running over our children."—Indianapolis Journal.

FURS TO BE FASHIONABLE

WRAPS TO BE WORN BY MODISH LONDON WOMEN THIS WINTER.

Chinchilla Will Be the Particularly Favored Trimming of the Season—Descriptions of Some Stylish Garments Being Made by London Tailors—Persian Lamb and Sealskin and Combinations of the Two Will Be Popular.

Everybody will rejoice that fur is to be worn so much this winter and autumn. Chinchilla is to be the particular trimming of the season, and it had been very charmingly displayed on a full round velvet cape with graduated gimp and beads extending at intervals upwards from the edge to the neck, and between these came strips of chinchilla half the depth; it had the fashionable collar which stands up high at the back, and presents a full front of fur with the corners turning upwards, towards the face. It was lined with white satin. Brown is likely to be as much, if not more, worn than any fashionable color, and a round brown velvet cape had a sable collar cut in scallops like the petals of a buttercup, and was lined with satin brocade. Fur capes are to be full and long, and sable will be rather more to the fore than most other furs. A regal cloak was a rich dahlia-velvet reaching to the feet, lined throughout with this costly fur, the full cape gathered with several runners to the throat, while round the neck was a double velvet ruche apparently held in place by supporting bows of black satin ribbon. A Persian lamb cape displayed a collar formed of a sable boa, with the head and paws of the animal visible. Sealskin jackets are made with full shallow basques and double-breasted, showing huge visible buttons and large sleeves, with cuffs. Another assumed a twofold aspect, for it could be worn double-breasted or open, the edges buttoning backwards. A seal cape had long pendent ends of the fur, and a fawn cloth reaching to well below the waist had a mink lining and turn-down collar. Seal and Persian lamb had been admirably blended in a jacket of the former, with double revers of the black resting on the brown. One of the most beautiful round capes was of black velvet worked in a most elegant design with jet, having a deep bordering of fur and a velvet ruche and rosettes of ribbon at the neck, and lined with that tone of moire which seems to impress the tones of mother-of-pearl. A close-fitting chinchilla sealskin coat had one of the turn-down new shaped collars.

Fur is also prettily introduced on to dresses. A blue cloth, with ample skirt worked with gold cord up each seam, had a deep collar on the bodice, which ended in an epaulette kept out by the full sleeves, and edged with mink; another blue cloth was made with Eton jacket fronts that fitted closely at the back, forming a point, the vest green velvet blended with fur and gold embroidery. Persian lamb was also introduced as a deep turn-down collar on a fine cloth ulster, which rejoiced in the broad stitched strappings, so new in their application.—Mondaine in The Queen.

Hints on the Care of Silver.

Well-kept, brightly polished silver adds a great deal to the appearance of a table when laid for meals, and it is far less trouble to keep the silver clean always than to allow it to get dirty and dull, and occasionally have a grand cleaning, when it looks beautifully bright for a day or two and soon gets dirty and marked again for lack of daily care.

The principal point to notice in the care of silver is to wash it thoroughly after each time of using. Put into a basin some very hot water and a lump of soda and wash the silver in this, using plenty of soap, which may be applied with a piece of flannel. It is advisable to keep one basin and a piece of flannel especially for the silver, otherwise there is a great chance that they may be used for washing greasy things, and it is impossible to get silver really clean unless it is washed in perfectly clean water and kept free from grease.

Wash the spoons and forks separately, so that they may not scratch each other. After they are thoroughly washed dry them well with a clean cloth and then polish with a leather.

Baskets divided into different partitions and lined with baize can be obtained at a moderate price, and it is well to have one of these in which to keep the silver, as it is then less likely to get scratched. Finger plate as little as possible, and when taking it out of or putting it into the basket hold each piece with a leather, for finger marks and scratches are the two things which most spoil its appearance.

If the silver be properly attended to it will not require cleaning with powder more than once a week. This process should be carried out in the following way: Buy a box of reliable plate powder, put some into a saucer, and moisten it with a little spirits of wine. The reason for using spirits of wine is that if the silver is at all stained it will remove the marks. Thoroughly wash the articles, and, while wet, rub them over with the powder; then wash them again, dry well, and polish with a leather. Some people use a soft brush and a little dry plate powder for polishing; and in the case of engraved silver this is a good plan, as the powder is apt to get into the crevices, and merely rubbing with a leather will not remove it.

Saltspoons and eggspoons are sometimes very much stained. To remedy this rub them with salt moistened with spirits of wine. All silver, whether used or not, should be rubbed over with a leather once a day if it is to be kept bright and in good condition.—Home Notes.

What She Wears.

White cloth jackets are the latest addition to the Amazone's petite tenue, to replace the white duck or Oxford cloths so modish all the summer. The same low-crowned Canotier or sailor hat is worn, the cravat always matching the ribbon round the hat crown. White gloves finish the jaunty effect. Some of these jackets are single breasted and closed up with buttons; others are slightly opened to show plastron or lawn chemisette, lace trimmed, and fasten with a single pair of white frogs and a button.

White gowns, silk, serge, alpaca, or piqué, are to hold their own throughout the month, with the addition of the prettiest colored cloth jackets imaginable for driving. Rose du Barry, bleu de ciel, Menthe green, lilac, a lovely yellow called heart-of-the-lily, cœur de lis, pale amber, beige, pale plum, gros bleu, a deep cornflower blue, [illegible], flame red, dahlia red, scarlet-of-salvia, purple-of-petunia, silver-gray, orange, and ivory-white. The cachet of each jacket lies in the style of revers, or collar, to which it is mounted. White satin, covered or sprigged wi... guipure, white corded silk brocade in colors, Oriental gold, or silver applications, jeweled passementeries laid over cloth of the same shade or in contrast, designs in white or black that cover the entire garment, done in silk braids or fine woolen soutache. Black jackets, sequined or beaded, and flounced with lovely black laces, are those preferred by dowagers. Redingotes, in light cloth, rose, Pekinée, beige, or mastic, are the most charming driving or coaching cloaks that one can have. They are lined throughout with heavy silk of some harmonious tint, which makes them sufficiently warm for the season. Some of them fit the figure perfectly; others are loose in front and show the plastron, or have loose fronts, buttoned up with large buttons de fantaisie. All the fancy buttons are very large, the Strass ones particularly, and make a great show. Louis XVI. hats are trimmed up with velvet flowers of enormous size, and feathers latitudinal or perpendicular. White net and tulle veils continue la mode, and so do white gloves.—Vogue.

Miss Anthony's Success.

Susan B. Anthony lays down the scepter of command in the woman's movement, having, like Gladstone and Bismarck, set her standard of victory on the crumbling walls of the enemy's citadel. There are few figures so picturesquely impressive as that of the venerable champion of her sex. For more than half a century she has believed with all her heart, taught with all her might, and wrestled with herculean force against the powers of ignorance and despotism. She found her sex in the depths of social and political inequality. She takes off her harness now with every woman in the land conscious at heart of her imprescriptible rights, and in a measure competent to enforce them.

Before the temperate persistency of Miss Anthony all the old sophistries of the "unsexing" of women, the sepulchral train of evils supposed to be invited by admitting their equality, have become a derision and an emptiness. It was not for the "new woman," or the man [illegible] script who [illegible] that Miss Anthony battled, [illegible] er's right, the wife's prerogative, the mother's security before the law. All these have been substantially won.—Harper's [illegible]

FASHIONABLE

WORN BY MODISH LON- N THIS WINTER.

Be the Particularly mming of the Season— of Some Stylish Gar- Made by London Tail- Lamb and Sealskin ations of the Two Will

rejoice that fur is to be his winter and autumn, the particular trimming it had been very charm- a full round velvet cape mp and beads extending at from the edge to the neck, came strips of chinchilla had the fashionable collar high at the back, and pre- t of fur with the corners towards the face. It was satin. Brown is likely to ot more, worn than any and a round brown velvet collar cut in scallops like ttercup, and was lined with ur capes are to be full and will be rather more to the other furs. A regal cloak velvet reaching to the feet, with this costly fur, the d with several runners to round the neck was a he apparently held in place ows of black satin ribbon. cape displayed a collar le boa, with the head and mal visible. Sealskin jack- h full shallow basques and showing huge visible but- eeves, with cuffs. Another old aspect, for it could be asted or open, the edges ards. A seal cape had long the fur, and a fawn cloth below the waist had a mink own collar. Seal and Per- en admirably blended in a mer, with double revers of on the brown. One of the ound capes was of black a most elegant design with p bordering of fur and a rosettes of ribbon at the with that tone of moire mprison the tones of moth- se-fitting chinchilla seal- e of the turn-down new

tily introduced on to dress- with ample skirt worked p each seam, had a deep dice, which ended as an t by the full sleeves, and another blue cloth was jacket fronts that fitted k, forming a point, the vest ded with fur and gold em- lamb was also introduced wn collar on a fine cloth iced in the broad stitched w in their application.— Queen.

he Care of Silver.

tly polished silver adds a appearance of a table when d it is far less trouble to ean always than to allow nd dull, and occasionally ning, when it looks beauti- day or two and soon gets again for lack of daily

point to notice in the care h it thoroughly after each ut into a basin some very ump of soda and wash the ing plenty of soap, which ith a piece of flannel. It ep one basin and a piece ly for the silver, otherwise chance that they may be greasy things, and it is im- lver really clean unless it ectly clean water and kept

ns and forks separately, so scratch each other. After hly washed dry them well th and then polish with a

into different partitions aize can be obtained at a and it is well to have one to keep the silver, as it is to get scratched. Finger possible, and when taking ng it into the basket hold leather, for finger marks the two things which most ce.

properly attended to it will ing with powder more than his process should be car- llowing way: Buy a box of wder, put some into a ten it with a little spirits ason for using spirits of e silver is at all stained it marks. Thoroughly wash while wet, rub them over then wash them again, lish with a leather. Some brush and a little dry plate ing; and in the case of en- is is a good plan, as the get into the crevices, and ith a leather will not re-

eggspoons are sometimes ed. To remedy this rub moistened with spirits of whether used or not, should th a leather once a day if ight and in good condition.

t She Wears.

kets are the latest addition petite tenue, to replace the xford cloths so modish all e same low-crowned Cano- s worn, the cravat always bon round the hat crown. sh the jaunty effect. Some are single breasted and uttons; others are slightly plastron or lawn chemisette, d fasten with a single pair a button. ilk, serge, alpaca, or piqué, own throughout the month, of the prettiest colored aginable for driving. Rose ciel, Menthe green, lilac, lled heart-of-the-lily, cœur er, beige, pale plum, gros nflower blue, rouge feu or red, scarlet-of-salvia, pur- lver-gray, orange, and ivo- chet of each jacket lies in s, or collars, with which it e satin, covered or sprigged hite corded silk brodé in gold, or silver applications, nteries laid over cloth of or in contrast, designs in at cover the entire garment, s or fine woolen soutache, equined or beaded, and vely black laces, are those agers. Redingotes, in light mée, beige, or mastic, are ning driving or coaching can have. They are lined heavy silk of some harmo h makes them sufficiently ason. Some of them fit the others are loose in front tron, or have loose fronts, large buttons de fantaisie. ttons are very large, the cularly, and make a great hats are trimmed up with enormous size, and feath-

IN THE REALM OF WOMAN

CLUBS NOT DEGENERATING INTO MUTUAL ADMIRATION SOCIETIES.

Emphatic Rejoinders to Dr. Huldah Gunn of New York by Five Women of This City—New Department in the Illinois State University—Entertainment for the Benefit of the Model Lodging-House—Mrs. Potter Palmer in Atlanta.

"It is not so," is the substance of five emphatic rejoinders that five progressive club women made yesterday afternoon to a query from a reporter of THE TRIBUNE. Dr. Huldah Gunn of New York, who declared before a Gotham club Friday afternoon that "woman's clubs are entirely too much inclined to degenerate into mutual admiration societies," was quoted. To the question: "Is it so?" there was an unanimous and decided "No." This is what these good all-around club women really did say:

Mrs. M. J. R. Tyler—"My sentiments are given by Holmes in 'Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.' He wrote: 'Do I belong to a society of mutual admiration? I blush to say that I do not at this present moment. I once did, however.' As to the assertion by Mrs. Gunn, I should disagree in toto. The liberal-minded club women of today are always glad to render praise to those of talent associated with them in club life, but it never degenerates into silly sentimentality. The fact is women improve so much in club life today that is above all things a liberal education."

Mrs. Julia B. Shattuck—"I should take issue with Mrs. Gunn. In some societies which I know it is just the reverse of mutual admiration. Possibly some woman clubs are composed of such bright lights that a certain amount of admiration is the natural sequence, but as a rule the individual members of woman's organizations have very independent opinions of each other nowadays."

Miss Ellen J. Martin—"One of the chief characteristics of the woman's club of today is that it is not sentimental. The club of the past may have possessed this to a certain degree, but the present club with its active workers excludes that display of sentimentality."

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson—"The tendency of the woman's club today is to develop honest individuality and free expression of opinion. To be sure, the club women may begin with their society smile and all the mutual admiration possible, and end by sharply voting down an offending member. Above all, one of the best educational effects of the woman's club is the development of a sounder and clearer judgment of each other."

Mrs. J. J. Parker—"I do not find mutual admiration to any great extent in club life. In all the organizations of women of which I know there are certain lines of study and philanthropy, both of which tend to a broad development to the exclusion of personal thoughts of each other. I think it will be found universal that in great working organizations of women there is little sentiment."

MRS. POTTER PALMER IN ATLANTA.

Numerous Entertainments to Be Given in Her Honor.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—On Wednesday Mrs. Potter Palmer and representatives of the Georgetown Alumnæ will arrive in the city. Mrs. Palmer will be the guest of Mrs. Thompson's parents, Maj. and Mrs. Livingston Mimms, during her visit, and in addition to the private entertainment which Mrs. Thompson will give in Mrs. Palmer's honor and that of the two great organizations which she represents a large reception and several other smaller affairs will be given. The fact that these two women Presidents have the same alma mater makes the alumnæ of particular importance.

Among those who are expected are Mrs. Emily Warren Roebling, President of the society; Miss Harriet Monroe, the writer of the World's Fair Ode; Mrs. Albert Levis Kelly of Baltimore, noted as a musician and a beauty; Mrs. Lillian Lash Dann, Vice-President of the association for the District of Columbia; Mrs. Victor Smith of Baltimore; Mrs. Nannie Gibson Baskin, Vice-President for Georgia; Mrs. Hattie Newcomer Gilpin of Baltimore, who presnts to the convent every year a medal for music; Mrs. Russell Harrison, Mrs. Fred Grant, Mrs. John B. Moran of Detroit, and Mrs. Julius Walsh of St. Louis, two noted beauties; the Countess Overbeck, née Romaine Goddard; Mrs. Gov. Grant, the handsome and distinguished wife of the Governor of Colorado, and many others.

Mrs. Lochrane-Austell, a beautiful Atlanta woman, is the Chairman for the reception and entertainment of the Georgetown Alumnæ. She is the daughter of the late Judge Lochrane, a great jurist and courtly Irish gentleman. She is universally considered one of the most beautiful women in the South, and her manners are as charming as her face and figure.

TO GIVE UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENT.

Club Women to Present Eight Tableaux from the "Niebelungen Ring."

The Model Lodging-House and Workshop for women at No. 186 West Polk street will be the beneficiary of a unique entertainment to be given at the Woman's club rooms Tuesday evening, Nov. 1, by interested club women. Mrs. George Higginson Jr. has charge of the arrangements.

It will be a distinctively Wagner program. There will be a series of eight tableaux of the "Niebelungen Ring," with an explanatory talk by Mrs. Mary H. Ford and musical accompaniment by Mrs. Henry L. Frank and Mrs. A. Hunt. The tableaux arranged by Mrs. Higginson and Miss Dabney are as follows:

Brünhilde	Mrs. Hobart Chatfield-Taylor
Sieglinde	Miss Jessica Wakem
Gütrune	Miss Mary Abbott
Rhine Daughters	Miss Ida Irwin, Mrs. U. K. Spicer
Siegmund	Reddington Fiske
Hunding	F. Greely
Wotan	H. W. Beauclerc
Siegfried	A. B. Higginson
Hagen	George Higginson Jr

The Model Lodging-House and Workshop was organized a year ago by prominent women's clubs. It is a most worthy philanthropy, being a temporary home for destitute women, where they may be taught to help themselves. The officers of the association are:

President—Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson.
Vice-President—Mrs. M. J. R. Tyler.
Recording Secretary—Miss Grace Gassette.
Corresponding Secretary—Miss Anna Burnett.
Treasurer—Mrs. Edwin Keen.

IMPORTANT POINTS IN CHILD STUDY.

Lines Along Which the State Laboratory of Psychology Is Working.

One of the new departments at the Illinois State University at Champaign is the State laboratory of psychology, of which Dr. Krohn has charge. Its principal object is to study children mentally, morally, and physically, and to make reports especially for the guidance of teachers and others interested in child development. Dr. Krohn decides on the investigations or tests to be made and sends out directions to teachers in various parts of the State, and their reports are published from time to time in a Chicago monthly journal entitled "Child's Study."

Dr. Krohn in a recent address to Chicago teachers on "Child Study" said fatigue is a poison which is one of the prominent hindrances to development. The periods in a day of a child's greatest mental power were from 9 to 10 o'clock in the morning and from 3 to 4 in the afternoon, after the breakfast and dinner have beeen digested. The next best period is immediately after dinner, but the faculties then, though strong, are slow, owing to the withdrawal of blood from the brain. The brain, though only one forty-fifth of the weight of the body, requires one-eighth of the blood.

The proper way to develop a child, according to Dr. Krohn, is by a study of the concrete, not the abstract, by specific facts, not principles. Experiment has shown that 364-1,000 of a second are required for a child to recognize the letter c, 358-1,000 to recognize the letter a, and 389-1,000 to recognize the letter t, while the whole word, c-a-t, is recognized in 339-1,000 of a second. Hence the importance of teaching words, not letters, at the outset to help the child to recognize the whole outline of a word rather than the elements of which it is composed.

In regard to development Dr. Krohn held all children develop in the same way, but not at the same rate. The manner in which writing should be taught is indicated by a study of physiology. The muscles of the shoulder develop seventeen months before the muscles of the elbow, the muscles of the wrist come eight months later, and the muscles of the fingers last of all. Hence the old style of writing by finger motion only was wholly unscientific. The value of following natural methods was well shown in a recent experiment at one of the schools in Paris, where 100 boys were taught in four classes of twenty-five each according to the most approved methods, and it was ascertained they could master in four years the whole curriculum that under the old system took seven years.

Attention should be paid to every little detail, said Dr. Krohn. The size of the letters in a book is important. A child reads by the upper half of the letters more than by the lower. Too large a size is equally as bad as too small. The letters should not be more than one-twelfth of an inch high and a line should not be more than four inches long. In numbers four is the limit of an ordinary child's comprehension at sight. American school books are the best in the world, but they are made too much for country children.

The investigations now going on, said Dr. Krohn, will soon show the leading powers and characteristics of an Illinois child and they will be of inestimable advantage to teachers.

THEY LEARN HOW TO TEACH OTHERS.

Convocation of Mothers to Discuss Training of Children.

The second annual convocation of the mothers will be inaugurated on Wednesday morning under the auspices of the Chicago Kindergarten College. The sessions will be held in Händel Hall, No. 40 Randolph street, at 10 o'clock in the morning, 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and 8 o'clock in the evening.

Well-known representatives of kindergarten training from the four corners of the country will be present. The railroads have granted reduced rates, but all persons must take certificates from their local agent showing that they have paid full fare in coming in order to secure the reduction of two-thirds in returning.

The program, which is ethical, psychological, and practical, is of unusual interest. It is as follows:

Wednesday morning—"Ethical Training Which the Nursery Gives," Mrs. Fred Bagley; "The Value of an Orderly Nursery," Mrs. H. W. Chappell; "The Value of Sunshine, Cheerfulness, and Serenity," Mrs. John Buckingham; "The Value of Employments Which Bring Out the Child's Own Activity," Mrs. Abby Stewart; "The Value of Pets and Playthings," Annie E. Allen; "Vital Significance of Child's Companions at This Period," Mrs. Alice Putnam.

Wednesday afternoon—Round table discussions on the morning topics: Mrs. Harriet C. Robbins, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson, Mrs. Eliza Blaker, Mrs. Grace Green Bohn, Mrs. H. A. Kasten, Mrs. S. L. Moore, Mrs. C. D. Hill.

Wednesday evening—"How Natural Things Affect the Spiritual Life of the Child," Miss Anna Bryan; "Difference Between Kindergarten Gifts and Other Playthings," Miss Eva Whitmore; "How Kindergarten Games Differ from the Historic Games of the Street," Miss Bertha Payne; "Why Kindergarten Stories Are Based Upon the Experience of the Race," Mrs. Anna Kendall.

Thursday morning—"How Kindergarten Material Can Be Utilized by the Mother," Mrs. Harriet C. Robbins and Miss Mary McDowell; "Gift Lesson," Miss Grace Fulmer.

Thursday Afternoon—"How to Develop Power in the Child Through Physical Training," Martha Fleming, with discussion led by Dr. John Ridlon; "Dress; Its Relation to Physical and Moral Development," Mrs. Kate Watson; "Self Consciousness," Col. Francis Parker, with discussion led by Prof. S. H. Clark.

Thursday Evening—"Food; Its Moral and Intellectual Value," Dr. J. H. Kellogg; "Healthful and Unhealthful Activities," Dr. W. O. Krohn, with discussion led by Dr. Bayard Holmes.

Friday Morning—"Froebel's Mother Play, and How to Study It," Mr. Denton J. Snider, Miss Mary McCulloch, Miss Jean Carpenter.

Friday Afternoon—"Physical Advantages of Singing, and the Effect of Music on the Child," Miss Eleanor Smith; "Music as a Harmonizer," William L. Tomlins; "Right and Wrong Kinds of Music, Illustrated by Kindergarten Songs," Miss Mercer and Miss Andrews, with discussion led by Miss Mary Louise Butler.

Friday Evening—"Mother Love; Its Good and Possible Bad Effects," Denton J. Snider, Mrs. Ruth Morris Kersey, Mrs. Andrew McLeish.

RAIL RENEWING PLANT TO START.

Pioneer Company Has Several Chicago Sites Under Consideration.

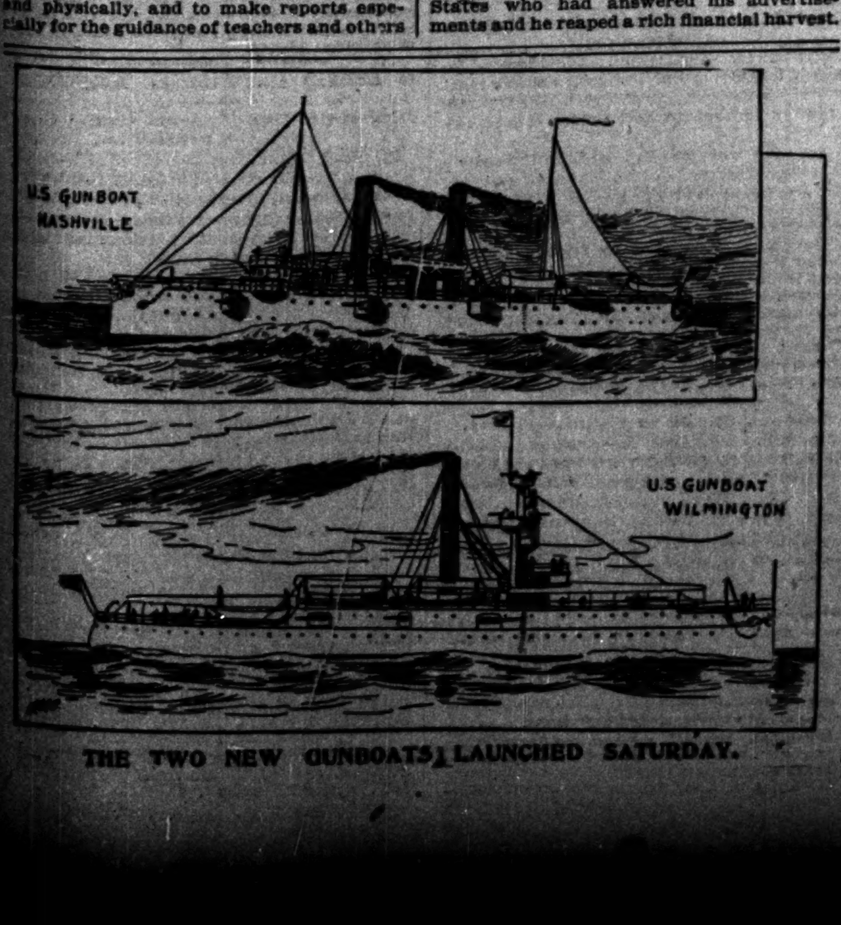
The Pioneer Rail Renewing company is to build a large plant in Chicago and engage in the rejuvenating of old rails on a large scale. An official of the company said yesterday several sites for the works were under consideration and construction operations would begin as soon as practicable.

The rail renewing process, to operate which the company was organized, is the invention of E. M. McKenna, who, when the patents were taken out, was General Superintendent of the Great Northern road. The process for rail renewing consists in passing rails which have been discarded as worn out through a set of rolls under such conditions as are claimed to restore the shape of the rail. The rail is lengthened and lightened in weight, but is said to be fit for renewed service for a long period.

The parent rerolling company is a Wisconsin corporation. The Illinois company occupies a certain territory, but it was the first to get into operation and was then considered in the light of an experiment. The company has executed a number of large contracts with such results, Charles A. Brown, its attorney, said yesterday, that it has determined to enlarge and also to increase the capital stock. Mr. Brown said the old stockholders would take the new issue.

Arrested for Selling Love Powders.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—A. C. Roberts, a photographer of Jackson, Minn., is under arrest at Mankota on the charge of using the mails to defraud. He sent "love powders" to people all over the United States who had answered his advertisements and he reaped a rich financial harvest.



THE TWO NEW GUNBOATS LAUNCHED SATURDAY.

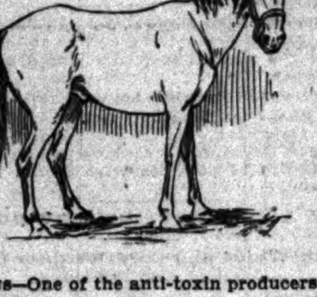
EQUINE AIDS TO DOCTORS

METHODS EMPLOYED IN AN ANTI-TOXIN LABORATORY.

Horses Made to Yield Newly Used Antidotes to Diphtheria, Tetanus, and Allied Diseases to Which Mankind Is Often Fatally Subject—Theory and Practice of Late Therapeutic Departure Explained—Symptoms of the Inoculated Animals.

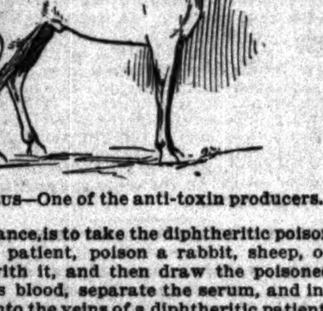
At 9 o'clock yesterday morning a horse named Achilles, in the McKillip Veterinary Hospital, No. 1639 Wabash avenue, was asked to shed a pint of his blood in the interest of serum-therapy and anti-toic science. A little later he will be asked for two gallons of his life fluid, at one bleeding, for the same purpose.

The anti-toxin laboratory at the hospital is one of the two similar institutions west of New York. It was established by the enterprise of Dr. McKillip as a part of his hospital, with the skilled assistance of Dr. G. E. Krieger, surgeon of the Chicago Hospital and formerly a lecturer on surgery in the University of Wurzburg, in Bavaria. The laboratory was established six months ago, but will not have any anti-toxin ready for sale for two or three weeks yet. It will manufacture three kinds of anti-toxin, one for diphtheria, one for tetanus or lockjaw, and one for puerperal-fever. The process is the same for each. It was described by Dr. Krieger yesterday as follows:



COCCUS—One of the anti-toxin producers.

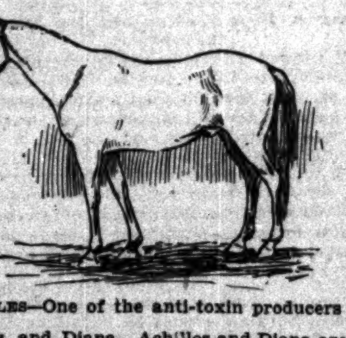
The theory of anti-toxin is that when an animal is poisoned with the bacteria that cause diphtheria, tetanus, or puerperal-fever the animal organism generates a substance calculated to neutralize the poison, and this substance is found in the serum of the animal's blood and will have the same anti-toxic virtue if transferred to the veins of another animal. The anti-toxic cure for diphtheria, for instance, is to take the diphtheritic poison from a patient, poison a rabbit, sheep, or horse with it, and then draw the poisoned animal's blood, separate the serum, and inject it into the veins of a diphtheritic patient. It has been found by experiment that the horse is the best animal for this purpose. A horse is chosen that is young, healthy, large, and gentle. The larger he is the more serum he will yield, and if he were vicious he could not be operated on with safety.



BACILLUS—One of the anti-toxin producers.

Horses in the Laboratory.

"The first thing we needed was a collection of horses, and we bought four for that purpose. We gave them names beginning with the first four letters of the alphabet, and called them respectively Achilles, Bacillus, Coccus, and Diana. Achilles and Diana are used for the production of diphtheria anti-toxin, Bacillus for tetanus anti-toxin, and Coccus for puerperal fever anti-toxin. All these steeds have been undergoing treatment for the last four or five months to turn their serum into anti-toxin. Achilles is pretty nearly saturated, as we say, and we will draw a pint of his blood today to test his condition. The other three horses will follow two or three weeks later.



ACHILLES—One of the anti-toxin producers

"These horses are brought into condition by hypodermic injections of the poison derived from patients who are ill with these diseases. Let us take diphtheria for illustration. The poison is taken from the throat of a diphtheritic patient and a culture is made of the microbes which it contains. That is, it is put into a quart of bouillon and kept in a warm place until the microbes have multiplied into millions and have infected all the bouillon with their poisonous secretions. These secretions are only less poisonous than the microbes themselves, and produce the same disease when injected into the circulation of any animal. They are separated from the microbes by passing the bouillon through a clay filter. The bouillon and secretions pass through and the microbes remain in the filter.

"The bouillon containing the secretions is, of course, not always of the same strength, and the size of the injections is governed by the strength of the poison as well as other conditions. But to saturate a horse we have to give him from thirty to forty injections, the size being increased gradually from two to fifty or 100 cubic centimeters.

Symptoms in the Horses.

"Finally we top off with an injection containing the living microbes. The injections are given at 9 a. m. once or twice a week, and the horse does not particularly object to them. They are followed by a rise of two or three degrees in his temperature, which lasts two days and which we call the reaction. The injections are given with every antiseptic appliance possible and with as much nicety as a surgical operation performed on a human being. After an injection has been given the animal's temperature is taken four or five times a day until the reaction is over. Poor Bacillus has a harder time than his associates, as the tetanus injections always produce convulsions which, though generally light, are sometimes quite severe. But all four of these horses retain their appetite, strength, and good temper, sleep well, and seem to have a good time generally.

"When a horse is saturated, the next thing is to draw some of his blood for scientific use. Once a month we make an incision in his jugular veins and draw from him an amount of blood varying from six to eight quarts. You might think this would have an unpleasant effect on the horse, but it does not. If anything, it makes him feel better. It gives him an enormous appetite and he gets wonderfully thirsty, but if it affects him in any other way I have never discovered it. A month later he comes up smiling and yields his two gallons more of blood with the same nonchalance as before. This process may be continued any length of time, provided we give a weekly injection of the poison.

"When the horse's blood has been saturated with diphtheritic poison, his physical nature elaborates an antidote for it, so to speak, which is called anti-toxin. What this material is has not yet been decided, nor have bacteriologists or chemists been able to separate it from the blood. But it has been proved to exist only in the serum, and to use it as a remedy it is necessary, first of all, to separate the serum from the blood corpuscles. Various methods of doing this are used, but the best is to set the blood away in a refrigerator until it cools and coagulates. When this process is complete the serum is one-half of the blood.

Serum Prepared for Use.

"The serum is then put through a process of refinement, after which it is packed in small vials containing a teaspoonful, more or less, and is ready for sale. As the strength varies the size of the vials and the price vary also. The cost of manufacture, also, is different in different places, and this also affects the price. The Berlin and Paris vials sell for $2.50, the Paris vial containing more material but of less strength. We expect to manufacture the same article and sell it for one-half as much.

"Anti-toxin is used as a remedy by injecting the serum of the horse hypodermically into the circulation of the patient. As to the quantity to be injected no rule can be laid down, for it depends on the strength of the anti-toxin and the age and condition of the patient. But sometimes the entire contents of a vial are injected at one time. This, however, is a different branch of the subject, and does not belong strictly to our business.

"So you see, Achilles, Bacillus, Coccus, and Diana are valuable horses. A jockey would say they were worth $80 apiece, but he would not know that in a scientific sense they are 'blooded' animals, and are worth a large sum of money. Each of them ought to yield from $200 to $300 a month, and be worth several thousand dollars.

"It is going to be a great occasion at the hospital, a week or two hence, when Achilles makes his first contribution to the health of Chicago in the shape of a pail-full of his heart's blood. The physicians of this city and the representatives of the press will all be invited, and there will be a regular clinic, in which a scientific account of the whole matter of the manufacture and use of anti-toxin will be given."

CRAMPS WILL COMPETE WITH EUROPE.

Anxious to Build Warships for Japan's Navy.

New York, Oct. 17.—John A. Cockerill, special correspondent of the New York Herald, sends the following from Yokohama, Japan, Sept. 27, via San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 15, 1895: By the China, sailing today, Gen. George B. Williams returns to the United States. Before leaving he said: "The Japanese Government favors an increased navy, and at the next meeting of the Diet, which will begin in November, such increase will undoubtedly be authorized. Several battleships and first-class cruisers will be ordered from abroad. Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia will compete with European builders for the construction of the same. The object of my visit to Japan was well known to the Japanese public—that is, I was anxious to secure a contract for a battleship for an American firm, the Cramps.

"The exceeding courtesy and consideration shown me by every member of the government with whom I came in contact convinces me that when the time comes for a determination American shipbuilders will receive recognition. In Japanese naval circles there has, of course, been a strong feeling in favor of English-built ships, but the splendid war vessels of the American navy are now spoken of in terms of the highest admiration. The commercial side of the question strongly favors the United States. As is well known, the Japanese export to our country more, by a large percentage, than to all Europe combined. We take nearly all of the Japanese tea exported, one-fourth of her manufactured silk and over half of her raw silk. The Japanese thoroughly understand this, and as a consequence will favor our shipbuilders when the opportunity occurs."

Prisoners Escape from Waukegan.

Waukegan, Ill., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Two prisoners, Henry Ellerton, a colored pickpocket, and Otto Marvrick, a horsethief, broke out of the new county jail early this morning and made good their escape. They were confined in the second tier of cells, but were not locked into their cells. They forced the door of the cage and gained the corridor. They dug through the brick wall at a thin spot and crawled out. A night policeman saw them, and gave chase, firing at them, but he and later pursuers were unable to catch them.

New Ideas For Church Sociables

Two of them in the October issue, now on all news-stands. More will be given in future numbers of

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

10 Cents: For Sale Everywhere

The Curtis Publishing Company
Philadelphia

Some High Grade
SPECIALTIES IN CHINA AND GLASS AT LOW PRICES
To Suit All Purses.

PITKIN AND BROOKS
Columbus Memorial Bldg.
State & Washington-Sts.

Doulton Plate Sale.
We have purchased from this celebrated factory 300 dozen sample plates, decorated with a great variety of color treatments and subjects in the matchless manner of Doulton—in value these plates are worth up to $25.00 dozen—all placed on sale until sold at, each 50c

Dinner Set Sale.
SPECIAL—HAVILAND CHINA DINNER SETS, latest shape, exclusive, dainty decorations, 100 pieces $20
114 pieces $24.00
We will supply matchings for these sets within one year at same price.

CUT GLASS
SALAD OR BERRY BOWLS—regular value $8.00 $5.75
We offer 25 of these deep-cut, very brilliant, exclusive designs, American Glass Bowls today at this unusual price.

China Cuspidors.
Two special sales today. Genuine China Cuspidors, value 50c 25c
CUSPIDORS, value 85c, variety of styles 50c

5 O'CLOCK Tea Kettles and Stands (Samovars).
Another special lot, worth $10.00, today at $5.00
Latest shape, large, solid brass, lined and finished in the best manner—an opportunity to secure this stylish article at half price.

Celebrated Holland Delft
(the genuine) with quaint decorations of wind-mills and water scenes, in rich, deep blue—Special Plaque, 8¼ inches diameter, $2.50
This ware is coming more and more into favor as ornaments for sideboard or cabinet—many other pieces at low prices.

PITKIN & BROOKS,
107 STATE STREET.

THE Wheelock Piano

Embodies all the great improvements and the best features in the piano of the year 1895.

Each piano sold furnishes an enduring testimonial of their sterling worth and superior merit.

Terms Easy.

MANUFACTURERS' PIANO CO.,
258-260 Wabash-av.

Miraculous Cures

DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELTS give electricity, galvanic currents, and magnetism combined, and supply an element in the treatment of nervous diseases, loss of vigor, rheumatism, etc., which cannot be obtained by taking drugs and medicines. Electricity is like oil which lubricates the wornout machinery of the body, and without which there is no progress. Like oil, it costs very little compared with the good that it does.

Electricity is the only means by which strength can be attained. A pocket edition of the celebrated electro-medical work, entitled, "THREE CLASSES OF MEN," illustrated, will be sent free to any address, securely sealed. Address, Dr. A. T. SANDEN, 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill. Office Hours, 8 to 6. Sundays, 10 to 1.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING

Should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

THE TRIBUNE'S READY REFERENCE DIRECTORY.

ACCOUNTANTS.
FRIES, WM., 36, 145 La Salle, Major Block.
JONES, L. A., 817 Cham. of Com. Tel. M 2379.
JUDD, F. F., 702, 84 La Salle-st. Tel. Main 2027.
G. L. MARCHAND CO., 516, 112 S. Clark-st.

ADDRESSING AND DISTRIBUTING.
BOWYER, DAVIES & CO., 125 Dearborn. M. 4187.
CHICAGO ADDRESSING CO., 40 Dearborn. Tel.
TRADE CIRCULAR ADDRESSING CO., 125 South Clark-st. Tel. 1341 Main.

ASSAYERS AND REFINERS.
GOLDSMITH BROS., 63 Washington-st. Bullion bought & sold. Prompt & accurate assays of ores.
DEE & CO., 67 Washington. Old gold bought.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS AND EYES.
LYONS, J. L., pneumatic feet, 96 Fifth-av.
SHARP & SMITH, 73 Randolph-st. M. 2238.
CHAS. TRUAX, GREENE & CO., 75 Wabash-av.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
A. H. ABBOTT & CO., 50 Madison-st. M. 3428.
THAYER & CHANDLER, 46 Madison-st.

ART LEADED STAINED GLASS.
FLANAGAN & BIEDENWEG, 452 Wabash.

AWNINGS.
CARPENTER, GEO. B., & CO., S. Water-st. and 5th-av. Tel. M. 1561. Tents, flags, and awnings.

BANKS.
THE GLOBE NATIONAL BANK. Capital stock, $1,000,000. Chicago. Melville E. Stone, President; E. H. Pearson, Vice-Pres.; D. A. Moulton, 2d Vice-Pres.; C. C. Swinborne, Asst. Cashier.

BILLIARD SUPPLIES.
GEO. KUEHL, 184 E. Randolph-st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
FARGO, C. H., & CO., 196-200 Market-st. Manufacturers "Ball Bearing" Bicycle Shoes.

BOTTLE DEALERS.
SANGER, L. I., 1233 State St. Bought and sold.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
SHEPARD, THE HENRY O., CO., 212-214 Monroe.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
STEBBINS, S. J., CO., 41 and 43 E. Van Buren-st.

CARPET CLEANERS.
HOERLEIN, H. A., 3146 Cottage Grove. S. 647.

CHINA AND DECORATING MATERIAL.
WESTERN DECORATING WORKS, 11 Madison.

CLEANERS AND DYERS.
ECONOMY DYE HOUSE, 43 N. CLARK-ST. Est. 1873. Express orders promptly attended to.
SCHWARZ, AUG., Ladies' and Gents' Garments. 3 stores—158 Ill., 126 Dearborn, 505 W. Madison.

CLOAKS AND FUR GARMENTS.
JOSEPH BEIFELD & CO., Manufacturers at wholesale, n. e. cor. Market and Jackson-sts.

CLOTHIERS—WHOLESALE.
ROSENWALD & WEIL, Jackson and Market.

COINS AND STAMPS.
STEVENS & CO., 69 Dearborn. Coin catalogue 10c.

CIRCULAR LETTERS.
IMITATION Typewriting Co., 40 Dearborn. M. 4209

CLOCKS.
NEW HAVEN Clock Co., 211 Wabash. M 3919.

COAL.
BOYD, STICKNEY & CO. [anth'cite], 175 Dearb'n.
NEWELL COAL CO., headquarters, 355 Dearborn.
TURNEY & JONES, Wholesale, 355 Dearborn-st.

DESKS AND OFFICE SUPPLIES.
LONG & GARDNER, 47 and 49 Dearborn. Safes.
U. S. DESK & OFFICE FTG. CO., 216 Wabash.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.
THE MOONEY & BOLAND, Security Building.

DIE AND COPPER PLATE PRINTERS.
SHEPARD, THE HENRY O., CO., 212-214 Monroe.

ELECTRICIANS.
ALLEN-HUSSEY CO., 211 Randolph. M. 1061.

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES.
METROP'N ELECTRIC CO., 188 5th-av. M. 3882.

ELEVATORS.
EATON & PRINCE, 70 Michigan-st.
J. W. REEDY Elevator Mfg. Co., 83 Illinois-st.

ENGRAVERS.
FRANKLIN ENG. & ELECT. CO., 341 Dearborn.
MANZ & CO., J. Tel. Main 217. 183-7 Monroe-st.

FRUIT SHIPPERS.
BARNETT BROS. (on orders), 159 Water-st.

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.
BAGGOT, E., 171 Adams-st. Br.: 902 Olive-st., St. Louis, Mo. Mfrs. fine gas and electric fixtures.
W. C. VOSBURGH MFG. CO., Lmt., 114 Wabash.
GRAHAM BROS., 63 West Washington-st.
T. W. WILMARTH CO., 225 and 227 State-st.

GAS RANGES AND GRATES.
MILWAUKEE GAS STOVE CO., Madison & Market. "Perfection" Gas Ranges, Grates, Radiators, Heaters Glass & China Kilns. M. 317.

GROCERS—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
IMPORTERS' TEA CO., 60 Wab. Delicatessen.
JOHN SEXTON & CO., 20 and 22 State-st.
REGENSBURG & SON, 449 State, whls. prices.

HATS.
BARNES, J. S., Fashionable Hats, 86 Madison-st.

HAY AND GRAIN DEALERS.
J.T.RAWLEIGH & CO., Green & Monroe. M. 4372.
TOBEY HAY & GRAIN CO., 309 26th. Tel. S. 380.

HORSE COMMISSION HOUSES.
JACOB KOEHLER, U. S. Yards. Corres. sol'cit'd.

HORSES WINTERED.
FOX LAKE STOCK FARM, 1405, 126 State.

HOTELS.
CLIFTON HOUSE, Monroe & Wabash. $2-$3 pr dy.

JEWELERS—WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
LOEB JEWELRY CO., 89 and 91 Madison-st.
LOFTIS BROS. & CO., 103 State, Columbus Bldg. Send for illust. book, "How to Buy Diamonds."
MARSHALL, GEO. E., Columbus Memorial Bldg.

JAPAN AND ORIENTAL ART.
DEAKIN, H., Art Rooms, 1427-9 Michigan-av.
TETSUKA & TAKEDA, 165 State-st.

LAUNDRIES.
EXCELSIOR LAUNDRY CO., 144 22d. Phones S. 168, N. 794. Largest and best in town.

LOCKSMITH SUPPLIES.
BUERK HARDWARE CO., 178 Lake-st.

LITHOGRAPHERS.
THE KNAPP CO., 56 Park-pl., New York. Lithographers and Publishers Fine Art Picutres.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION DEALERS.
BACON, DAWSON & CO., 60 Union Stock Yards.

MARBLE AND MOSAIC WORK.
SHERMAN & FLAVIN, 2519 State-st. Interior decoration in marble and mosaic.

MATTRESSES AND PILLOWS.
H. P. SMITH & CO., 113 W. Van Buren. M. 2685. A most complete line. Wholesale and retail.

MEDICAL BOOKSELLERS.
COLGROVE & CO., E. H., 52 Randolph-st.
KEENER, THE W. T., CO., 96 Washington-st.

MINERAL WATER.
GENEVA LITHIA Mineral W., 52 Randolph-st.

MIXED PAINT AND COLOR MAKERS.
THE ALSTON MFG. CO., 212 Randolph-st.

MONUMENTS.
AMERICAN GRANITE CO., 410 Masonic Temple. Monuments & mausoleums, designers, sculptors.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT MANF'RS.
JOSEPH BOHMANN, 178 Wabash. Challenge Mfr.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BUYERS.
REFINERY, 253 W. Madison; highest prices.

OIL CANS AND TANKS.
WILSON, F. C. & CO., 239 and 241 Lake-st.

OPTICIANS.
BOERLIN, LOUIS, CO., 84 Washington-st.
BORSCH, HENRY, Scientific Optician, 103 Adams.
COE, ALMER, Spectacles and Artificial Eyes. Retail, 65 State and 86 Randolph-st., Central Music Hall. Factory, 73 Randolph-st.
MANASSE, L., Tribune Building, 88 Madison-st.
OSTRANDER & BUEHL, 165 Dearborn-st.
SOMMER, W. C., with Hyman, Berg & Co., Cor. State and Washington-sts.
WATRY, N., Scientific Optician, 99 E. Randolph.

PARQUET FLOORS.
J. DUNFEE & CO., 106 Franklin, weather strips.
MOORE, E. B., & CO., 48 Randolph-st.

PATENT DRAWINGS.
JACKER, R. J., 810 Chicago Opera-House.

PATENT EXPERTS.
H. F. NOYES, 523 Monadnock. Har. 286.
REDFIELD, 269 Dearborn, Designer machinery.

PATENT LAWYERS.
ELLIOTT & HOPKINS, 1027 Monadnock. Har. 139

PAWNBROKERS.
ABE LIPMAN, 99 Madison, Inter-Ocean Bldg.
STEINBERG, LOUIS, 253 South Clark-st.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.
JOHNSON, 113 E. Adams. Best Cabinets, $1.
THOMAS, 134 Madison. Best cabinets, $3.
WILSON'S Famous Cabinets, $1.50 doz. 389 State.

PHOTOGRAPH DEVELOPERS.
BRISBOIS, 125 State-st. Printing and finishing.
C. IZARD BRAGG, 211 Wabash. Printing.
KOMBI CAMERA CO., 132 Lake-st. Printing.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.
CHICAGO PHOTO STOCK CO., 38 E. Randolph.
DOUGLASS & SHUEY CO., 111 State-st., Kodaks.

PICTURE FRAMES.
ABBOTT, W. W., 182 Wabash-av. Mats to order.
A. BRYDEN & CO., 255 Wabash. Wholesale & rtl.
MAGES & CO., 169 Randolph. Made to order.
MUELLER BROS., Mfrs., 146 Wabash-av.

PLUMBING AND GASFITTING.
M. J. CORBOY, 78 Dearborn-st. Phone M. 2062.
P. NACEY CO., 339 Wabash. Harrison 387.

PLUMBING SUPPLIES.
THOS. KELLY & BROS., 201 Madison-st., near 5th-av. Water Closets, Kelly shower bath ring, and all goods of our own manufacture at wholesale prices to the Chicago public.

POSTAGE STAMPS.
WOLSIEFFER, 201 S. Clark, R. 12. Stamps bght.

RAILROAD TICKETS.
GEIS, ALBERT J., 201 S. Clark. M. 1965.
GEO. M. McKENZIE, Broker, 188 Clark-st.
P. WECHSLER, 196a S. Clark., Ft. Dearborn Bdg

RUBBER AND FIRE DEPT. GOODS.
GUTTA PERCHA and Rubber Mfg. Co., 170 Lake.

SAFETY VAULTS.
CENTRAL SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS, conducted by Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Rookery Bldg. Capital and surplus, $4,000,000.

SAFES.
NEW AND OLD, FOR HOUSES, OFFICES, AND DENTAL PARLORS, 81 Fifth-av.

SCRAP IRON AND METAL.
SWARTS IRON AND METAL CO., 557 State-st.

SEWING MACHINES.
NEW HOME S. M. CO., 355 Wabash-av. Needles and repairs for all machines.

SHOWCASES AND STORE FIXTURES.
RICE & CO., 983 Lake. Comb. Cig. Case & Most.
UNION SHOW-CASE CO., 167 Randolph. M 221b.
U. S. SHOWCASE CO., 49 Franklin-st.

SILVER AND CUT GLASS.
PAIRPOINT MNFG. CO., 224 Wabash-av.

STAINED GLASS.
ANDROVETTE, GEO. E., & CO., 27-29 S. Clinton.

STATIONERS.
THAYER & JACKSON Stat'n'ry Co., 245-47 State.

STENOGRAPHERS.
GRIFFEN BROS., 164 La Salle-st. Tel. M. 1975.

STOVES, FURNACES, STEAM HEATING.
BARKER & JACKSON, furnaces, the best in use.

TAILORS.
HENRY WERNO, 100 Dearborn, cor. Washington. Trousers to order, $6; suits, $25 and up.

TABLE WATERS.
CHIPPEWA, a pure water. Tel. 312 Canal.

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS.
GEUDTNER, E. H., 175 Wabash-av.
LYNCH, 135 Randolph, makes the wall trunk.

TRUSSES, DEFORMITY APPARATUS.
SHARP & SMITH, 73 Randolph-st. M. 2238.
CHAS. TRUAX, GREENE & CO., 75 Wabash-av.
DR. WOLFERTZ, 60 5th-av. Rupture specialist; expert truss fitter; best trusses from $2 up to $15; elastic stockings, shoulder braces, etc.

UMBRELLA REPAIRING.
ALEXANDER, 178 Randolph. 673 W. Madison.

UNIFORMS, REGALIA, AND FLAGS.
FOSTER, G. F., SON & CO., 172 Madison. Catalog.

VIOLIN AND MUSIC SCHOOL.
CARL TROLL, 3142 Forest-av.

WALL PAPER.
CHICAGO WALL PAPER CO. 135 Wabash-av.

WALL PAPER MANUFACTURERS.
FREUND BROS. MFG. CO., 2911 Wentworth-av.

WIGS AND HAIR GOODS.
EDW. E. ROEHL, 74 State-st. Hair dressing, etc.

WINDOW SHADES.
D. W. WISE, 165 Washington. Best, cheapest.

WOOD MANTELS.
HAMLIN SPIEGEL MANTEL CO., 337 Wabash.

EVERY COMPONENT PART OF A
Kimball Piano
is made in our own factories, under the supervision of experts in their respective branches.

Result: every instrument bearing the name of Kimball represents the practical realization of the most approved ideas in scientific piano making.

Cash or Easy Payments.
One Price, Plain Figures.

W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
MAKERS,
Wabash Ave., near Jackson St.

(My mama used Wool Soap)
(I wish mine had)

WOOLENS will not shrink if
WOOL SOAP
is used in the laundry.

Wool Soap is delicate and refreshing for bath purposes. The best cleanser. Buy a bar at your dealers. Two sizes: toilet and laundry.

Raworth, Schodde & Co., Makers, Chicago.
[illegible] Boston. [illegible] New York. [illegible] St. Louis.

TRELEAVEN OPTICAL CO.,
[illegible] STATE-ST.
[illegible]
EYES EXAMINED FREE.

SAYS LOVE IS RELIGION.

COL. R. G. INGERSOLL LECTURES ON "THE FOUNDATIONS OF FAITH."

He Attempts to Demonstrate the Impossibility of the Trinity and the Deity as an Entity—Makes Sarcastic Attacks on Orthodox Creeds and Dogmas—Columbia Theater Packed with an Audience That Applauds the Most Violent Utterances.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll delivered his new lecture entitled "The Foundations of Faith" last night at the Columbia Theater. Crowds of people collected around the entrance long before the doors were opened, and the theater, including the galleries and the stage, was densely packed before the lecture began. Col. Ingersoll appeared to be well and happy, notwithstanding his advancing years, and waived the formality of an introduction to his audience. The lecture was new only in name and in form, and consisted almost entirely of the stock arguments against the truth of the Bible. This, however, only reflects the greater credit on the eloquence of the speaker, for he held his vast audience spell-bound for nearly two hours. Not only so, but the audience seemed entirely in sympathy with everything he said. His most sweeping and violent denunciations of the church, the ministry, and the Bible were precisely those which the audience applauded most heartily. Occasionally, however, there was a smile of contempt among the better informed, as for instance, when Col. Ingersoll spoke repeatedly and triumphantly of the glacial period as dating back hundreds of thousands of years.

Col. Ingersoll opened with reference to the creation in the New Testament, and the apparent conflict therein with the conclusions of geologists. He said that many thousands of years before Adam lived men and women inhabited the earth and the Bible account of the origin of the first man was a mistake. He asserted that the astronomical representations on an Egyptian temple and the story of the flood confirmed the claim that the Bible account was an error. He also questioned the accuracy of the historical parts of the Bible in its accounts of battles and the accumulation of money by King David. He threw the Old Testament aside and took up the New Testament, with utterances in which he took issue as contradictory concerning the birth of Christ, the crucifixion, and the resurrection. Touching upon the subject of the Trinity he said:

"Can we believe that God, the creator of the universe, learned the trade of a carpenter in Palestine, that he gathered a few disciples about him, and after teaching for about three years, suffered himself to be crucified by a few ignorant and pious Jews?

"Christ, according to the faith, is the second person in the Trinity, the Father being the first and the Hoyl Ghost the third. Each of these three persons is God. Christ is his own father and his own son. The Holy Ghost is neither father nor son, but both. The son was begotten by the father, but existed before he was begotten—just the same before as after. Christ is just as old as his father, and the father is just as young as his son. The Holy Ghost proceeded from the father and son, but was equal to the father and son before he proceeded, that is to say, before he existed, but he is of the same age as the other two.

"So, it is declared that the Father is God, and the Son God, and the Holy Ghost God, and that these three Gods make one God.

Makes Some Computations.

"According to the celestial multiplication table once one is three, and three times one is one, and according to heavenly subtraction if we take two from three three are left. The addition is equally peculiar, if we add two to one we have but one. Each one is equal to himself and the other two. Nothing ever was, nothing ever can be more perfectly idiotic and absurd than the dogma of the Trinity."

The "theological Christ" was the next section of the lecture, quoting passages showing that Christ was a devout Jew, and others to the effect that he wished to destroy Judaism. "Christ it seems had a philosophy," said the lecturer. "He believed that God was a loving father, that he would take care of his children, that they need do nothing except to rely implicitly on God. While there are many passages in the New Testament showing Christ to have been forgiving and tender, there are many others showing that he was exactly the opposite.

"The church must admit," the lecturer added after quotations from the scriptures, "that the writers of the New Testament were uninspired men—that they made many mistakes, that they accepted impossible legends as historical facts, that they were ignorant and superstitious, that they put malevolent, stupid, insane, unworthy words in the mouth of Christ, describing him as the worker of impossible miracles, and in many ways stained and belittled his character."

The lecturer's inference was that it would have been far better had the New Testament never been written—far better that the theological Christ had never lived. He pronounced the scheme of redemption and the atonement utterly absurd, and on the question of belief declared one side of Christianity not only stupid, but malicious. Col. Ingersoll said:

"It is not only unscientific, but it is heartless. Its God is not only ignorant, but infinitely cruel. It not only promises the faithful an eternal reward, but declares that nearly all of the children of men, imprisoned in the dungeons of God, will suffer eternal pain. This is the savagery of Christianity. This is why I hate its unthinkable God, its impossible Christ, its inspired lies, and its selfish, heartless heaven.

Doctrines of Punishment.

"Christians believe in infinite torture, in eternal pain.

"Eternal pain! All the meanness of which the heart of man is capable is in that one word—hell.

"That word is a den, a cave in which crawl the slimy reptiles of revenge. That word certifies to the savagery of primitive man. That word is the depth, the dungeon, the abyss from which civilized man has emerged. That word is the disgrace, the shame, the infamy of our revealed religion. That word fills all the future with the shrieks of the damned. That word brutalizes the New Testament, changes the Sermon on the Mount to hypocricy and cant, and pollutes and hardens the very heart of Christ. That word adds an infinite horror to death and makes the cradle as terrible as the coffin. That word is the assassin of joy, the mocking murderer of hope. That word extinguishes the light of life and wraps the world in gloom. That word drives reason from his throne and gives the crown to madness.

"That word drove pity from the hearts of men, stained countless swords with blood, lighted fagots, forged chains, built dungeons, erected scaffolds, and filled the world with poverty and pain. That word is a coiled serpent in the mother's breast that lifts its fanged head and hisses in her ear: 'Your child will be the fuel of eternal fire.' That word blots from the firmament the star of hope and leaves the heavens black. That word makes the Christian's God an eternal torturer, an everlasting inquisitor—an infinite wild beast. This is the Christian prophecy of the eternal future:

"No hope in hell—no pity in heaven—no mercy in the heart of God."

In his conclusion Col. Ingersoll declared that if men are immortal it is a fact in nature, and that fact does not depend on Bibles or Christ or priests or creeds.

Declaration of Faith.

Here is his declaration of faith:

"To love justice, to long for the right, to love mercy, to pity the suffering, to assist the weak, to forget wrongs and remember benefits—to love the truth, to be sincere, to utter honest words, to love liberty, to wage relentless war against slavery in all its forms, to love wife and child and friend, to make a happy home, to love the beautiful in art, in nature, to cultivate the mind, to be familiar with the mighty thoughts that genius has expressed, the nobe deeds of all the world, to cultivate courage and cheerfulness, to make others happy, to fill life with the splendor of generous acts, the warmth of loving words, to discard error, to destroy prejudice, to receive new truths with gladness, to cultivate hope, to see the calm beyond the storm, the dawn beyond the night, to do the best that can be done and then to be resigned—this is the religion of reason, the creed of science. This satisfies the brain and heart."

DISSECTS MR. INGERSOLL'S GOSPEL.

Rev. William G. Clarke Points Out Some Glaring Inconsistencies.

"The Gospel of Ingersoll" was the subject of a prelude delivered by the Rev. William G. Clarke, D.D., in the People's Institute last night before his sermon on "The Character of Pontius Pilate." Regarding the former subject he said:

"I am an advocate of freedom of thought as truly as is the champion of modern infidelity. I am as averse as he to unreasoning credulity. For every genuine exposure of the farce or folly or fraud of religion I am grateful to him, and certainly he has wrought valuable work in clearing the atmosphere of the fogs and mists of superstition. If Christianity is in history or ethics false, if its temple is erected on insecure foundations, and its walls and pillars are rent with fissures, if its adherents are dupes deceived by mercenary pretenders, the world ought to know it and know it speedily. But the work of Robert G. Ingersoll has several glaring defects which greatly impair its usefulness and really cover his efforts with odium. In his assaults on the Christian faith he is illogical, unjust, and vituperative. He hurls stones of satire from a catapult of malice—envenomed arrows from a quiver of sarcasm.

"It is true his ridicule, weak argument for reason to wield, is clothed in rhetoric and his satire is sweetened with jest. They are, however, eloquent only to the unthinking, for they are aimed at a man of straw—a form of Christianity which, if it ever existed, has long been obsolete, and which he revives only for the sake of controversy. His arguments are old and stale. His fancies are as the foam on the sea, unsubstantial and evanescent. His travesties lead first to mirth, but then to madness. What truth he employs is the property of Christianity, and what ethics he preaches is its principle. Shall he waft his hearers on the wings of rhetoric into the fool's paradise? It will only be to discover that they have under the enchantment of his eloquence missed the paradise of truth. The mistakes of Ingersoll are more fateful and fearful than the alleged mistakes of Moses.

"The gospel of Ingersoll is the gospel of calumny and caricature. His lectures are libels on Christianity. His misrepresentations are so flagrant as to prove that he is either a deliberate perverter or that he is enveloped in dense ignorance of his theme. As cynical in his hostility to our faith as genial in his social and domestic life, he presents a strange incongruity in his disposition. He favors love and truth, patience and peace, goodness and gladness, yet he inveighs in blatant terms against the only effective agency for their promotion in the hearts of men. He is the great defamer of the sweet, serene, and saving influences of religion. He has great confidence in the ignorance of the people. The gospel of Ingersoll is a gospel of negation and destruction. The gospel of Ingersoll is the gospel of selfishness."

ENQUIRER ON MR. SHERMAN'S BOOK.

He Could Not, It Says, Expect to Escape Harsh Feelings.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 20.—The Enquirer editorially today says:

"The Enquirer presented yesterday enough about the new book by Senator John Sherman to indicate that it is probably the most valuable contribution to the political history of this country published for a generation. Sherman has always been a party man, but history cannot be written like a campaign document and the historian cannot expect to escape harsh feelings and perhaps severe criticism if he writes of the times in which he acted himself.

"Mr. Sherman speaks in high terms of the personality and eloquence of Garfield, but says he was a man lacking in will power and changed his opinions easily. This is a faithful picture expressed in terms of reserve. Mr. Sherman might have gone further and only reflected the views of contemporaneous Republican politicians who had associated with the martyr President and said that while Garfield was a good stumper and qualified to act in a legislative body under direction and restraint he was unfit for leadership.

"The statement in this new chapter in political history that Garfield, in making up his Cabinet, was guided by James G. Blaine in his resolve not to retain Sherman as Secretary of the Treasury is another significant reminder. It was the opinion of many experienced and thoughtful men that Blaine would run the Garfield administration. The assassin's bullet cut off a stormy administration in all probability.

"When so distinguished a statesman as John Sherman takes these matters up it is fairly within the province of current journalism to say that had Garfield survived his position as President of the United States would have been almost pitiable unless his friends had risen and brought an irresistible pressure to bear to oust Blaine from the Cabinet. Garfield was always taken care of by his friends in politics. He was looked upon as a valuable factor in party work, whose intellect and eloquence should not be allowed to go to waste; but he was in scarcely any sense a leader.

"Mr. Sherman's book gives some independent views touching ex-President Harrison that may be of immediate application; and his criticism of the Grant administration will be of service in teaching the people that under our system of government all wisdom and practical knowledge of affairs need not necessarily be centered in the Chief Executive.

"The President of the United States who undertakes to run everything in person is unually the most conspicuous as a failure. The position of Secretary of the Treasury would have been an ideal one for Mr. Sherman under Grant, as it was under Hayes. Indeed, it is well understood that Mr. Sherman would revolt against Cabinet service under such dominating men as Harrison and Cleveland. He would exercise in fact the independent power which Congress confers on the Secretary of the Treasury or resign in self-respect."

Cleveland, O., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Probably no man in private life in Ohio is better acquainted with the public career of Senator John Sherman than M. A. Hanna of this city. Mr. Hanna is a warm personal and political friend of the senior Ohio Senator. He was asked today what he thought of Senator Sherman's new book. He was adverse to expressing an opinion, protesting that he was entirely unfamiliar with the statements made by Senator Sherman.

"I have the highest regard for the statesmanship and public services of Senator Sherman," declared Mr. Hanna. "I believe him to be one of the ablest men in public life and regard his services to his country as of the greatest value. I have no doubt that what he has said in his book has only been uttered after mature and careful consideration."

Throughout this section of Ohio the opinion prevails that the book will have a slightly injurious effect on the Republican campaign in this State. There is not the best feeling between Senator Sherman and ex-Gov. Foraker, who aspires to succeed Senator Brice. The friends of the ex-Governor are inclined to the belief that the publicity of the contents of the book may stir up the old animosities, inasmuch as the friends of ex-President Garfield are today generally identified with the interests of ex-Gov. Foraker.

EMORY'S FATE IS STILL A MYSTERY.

Search by Friends and Detectives Furnishes No Clew.

Abingdon, Ill., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The disappearance of Fred C. Emory is still clouded in the deepest mystery and is absorbing the interest of the entire community. Emory disappeared on Sunday night last while the family were at church. When they came home they found the horse and buggy loose in the yard and on the robe were the prints of two bloody hands. The blood is pronounced by Dr. Thompson of Berwick as human blood.

Emory received a telegram on the Saturday night previous from Streator, signed by a prominent citizen of that place, but whose name he did not give. The telegram said his mother was very sick and for him to come at once.

After he had been gone a few days his mother was communicated with and she came to Berwick at once, denying she had been sick or had authorized any telegram. He is supposed to have considerable money, for he was a very saving boy and had drawn all that was coming to him.

Several theories are advanced as to the cause of his disappearance, one that he has been foully dealt with, for he has told of getting notices to leave on account of another's jealousy. In support of it is the fact of his having money and of the bloody prints.

Others think he has become suddenly deranged, as he has had such spells before. However, not the least thing definite has been heard from him since he disappeared, although the detectives have worked continuously.

He told of having just inherited some money, but that cannot be substantiated. The community is excited and the country is being thoroughly searched.

For Judge Bailey's Place.

Rock Island, Ill., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—There is a quiet movement among the bar here looking to the candidacy of Judge G. W. Pleasants of this city, now of the Appellate Court, for the vacancy on the Supreme bench of the State created by the death of Judge I. M. Bailey. Judge Pleasants was a close candidate for the nomination in 1888 and is one of the most learned jurists in the State.

WOMEN SPEAK IN CHURCH

FORTY-TWO TALK ON TEMPERANCE IN BALTIMORE.

Thirty Thousand Persons Hear Their Remarks—Cigaret Smoking Bitterly Denounced—Recommend Riding on Bicycles and Want the Girls to Learn to Keep Their Brothers Company—Many Notable Women Present—Dress Reform Advocated.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Women talked temperance from forty-two Baltimore pulpits today to over 30,000 people. In addition to the great meetings in Music Hall special services were held and addresses delivered by earnest, eloquent speakers of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in thirty-three Methodist, two Protestant Episcopal, two Baptist, and three Presbyterian churches, one Congregational church, and the Friends' meeting-house.

"It has been a great day for the temperance cause in Baltimore," said Miss Willard this evening her face wreathed in smiles. The weather was clear and cold.

Many speakers talked directly to the young men and denounced cigaret smoking as bitterly as they did whisky drinking.

They urged the boys to seek recreation and amusement on the bicycle instead of in the concert halls and theaters, and they told the girls to learn to ride the wheel so that they could accompany their brothers and sweethearts in the healthful exercise.

Katherine Lente Stevenson preached the annual sermon to the delegates this afternoon. Music Hall was crowded. There was some fine singing by the choir of sixty voices from the Baltimore unions.

Dr. Mary Wood Allen, National Superintendent of the social purity department, made an address in which she gave some wholesome advice to young people.

Miss Willard presided at the night meeting, and addresses were delivered by Mrs. Laura Ormiston Chant of England and Mrs. Clara Hoffman of Missouri. Mrs. Laura Ormiston Chant said her crusade against London concert halls was not for their total abolition, but solely for the purpose of elevating the moral standard of such places of amusement. She did not wish to deprive honest men and women of employment, but she was trying to save young people from ruin.

Mrs. Chant in answer to a query today further said she was not an enemy of the theater. "It has been said in England," she added, "that I am the most cordially hated woman there, but look at the character of my enemies. I am no opposer of the stage nor violently rampant against vulgar shows. But vulgarity for the sake of its own viciousness is what I desire to see swept from the stage."

Mrs. Hoffman in England.

Mrs. Hoffman is Recording Secretary of the union and has but recently returned from England, where she attended the world's convention and won much praise for her progressive and practical ideas in the promotion of temperance. Mrs. Hoffman today narrated her varied experiences in England.

The "Daniel Webster" of the W. C. T. U. is the soubriquet earned by Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, President of the Michigan Union. Her addresses are relieved from tedium by a ready flow of humor.

Another delegate who attracts much attention is Mrs. Louise S. Rounds, President of the Illinois Union. She is noted throughout the West for her powers of debate. She has a personal magnetism that has brought her into great popularity. As a speaker she is earnest, logical, and eloquent.

Miss Jessie Ackerman, who has made two trips around the world in the interests of the union, was one of the interesting speakers today. She represents the South Australia branch of the union, which she organized. In two years she has traveled 150,000 miles.

Mrs. Lucy Thurman, the colored delegate from Michigan, is a noticeable figure. Of rather imposing proportions, with an unaffected dignity which commands respect, this noble colored woman has earned the everlasting gratitude of her race in the West. When she speaks of her people one is impressed by her earnestness. Mrs. Thurman is a bright mulatto and her white hair is combed into smooth, wavy folds.

Advocate Dress Reform.

Some of the delegates who are dress reformers have been advocating a uniform change of dress to be adopted by the Women's Christian Temperance Union and put on at a stated time by all the members.

Mrs. Frances Leiter, national superintendent of physical culture work in the union, when asked about it today said she did not believe the plan practicable. Women fail in physical courage, she said, to carry out what their moral courage declares to be right.

Many delegates are present who came to Baltimore seventeen years ago to the first convention ever held in this city by the Women's Christian Temperance Union. "When we came to Baltimore in 1878," said Miss Willard, "we represented thirteen States and had a membership of perhaps not more than 20,000. Today we have 300,000 members and a children's auxiliary society—the Loyal Temperance Legion—that numbers nearly as many."

CONGRESS OF MISSIONS IS ENDED.

Two Addresses Remain to Be Delivered by the Presbyterians.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The sessions of the Congress of Missions ended tonight, though two meetings, which will prove of considerable interest to those attending, will be held tomorrow. Miss Melton, a returned missionary from Turkey, is to address the women in the afternoon at a meeting at the First Presbyterian Church, while Dr. Thomas Marshall, Field Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, will speak to a mass-meeting of Christian Endeavorers in the evening at the Christian church. Both these will be missionary addresses.

The meeting tonight at the tabernacle was largely attended, most of the churches of the city omitting the regular evening services. Dr. A. T. Pierson and Robert F. Speer, both of New York, spoke on missionary topics. There was an especial musical program.

The day's services began at 6 o'clock this morning with an hour's prayer service at the First Presbyterian Church. The churches held regular morning services, most of the pulpits being occupied by out-of-town members of the congress.

Mr. Speer addressed the young men at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, and Mrs. Wells of Fort Wayne the women at the Young Women's Christian Association. At the same time a mass meeting was in progress at the tabernacle with 2,500 persons present. Dr. E. K. Strong of Bloomington presided and the Rev. Harrison Clarke of Coal City offered prayer and read the scriptures. A short time for prayer followed, led by the Rev. J. W. Jeffries of El Paso. Dr. S. E. Wishard spoke interestingly on missionary work on the frontier, detailing the difficulties he had encountered. The work was steadily going forward, however, and Dr. Wishard predicted great things. Dr. Marshall of Chicago delivered another missionary address, speaking of the opportunities of the age. The Rev. Mr. Smith of Santa Fé followed with an address of the work in New Mexico. Many pupils there were sent away solely from lack of money. Dr. James Lewis of Joliet pronounced the benediction.

The Pleasant Prairie Classis of the Reformed Church of America, after a session of several days in the city, has adjourned and made announcement of its finds. There were four trials in the Peoria Church, charges having been preferred against the Rev. H. T. Smidt, pastor; E. Ockenga, elder; J. Ockenga, deacon; and the Rev. John Miller, a former pastor. The pastor had the Ockenga brothers ejected from the church by the police. The classis dismissed the charges against them, as well as those against the Rev. John Miller. The Rev. Mr. Smidt, after a partial hearing, was cited to appear before the classis at Baileyville, Nov. 12, but absolutely refused, tendering his resignation as pastor instead. Should he persist he will be dropped from the church roll.

UNITARIAN CONFERENCE TO MEET.

Many Notable Persons in Attendance Upon the Session in Washington.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 20.—The sixteenth meeting of the National Conference of the Unitarian and other Christian Churches begins here tomorrow. Judging from the number of delegates, clerical and lay, who have already arrived and those expected tomorrow the conference promises to be the most important one ever held by the Unitarians. The meetings will continue until Thursday night. Several sessions are to be held each day, at which subjects of vital importance to Unitarians will be discussed. Representative men and women from nearly every State in the Union are among the prominent speakers. Prominent among the speakers are John Fiske, Prof. C. C. Everett, Prof. Francis G. Peabody of Harvard University, Prof. G. Stanley Hall, President of Clark University of Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. Brooke Herford of London, Eng.; Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright of Washington, Mrs. Emily Fifield of Boston, Mrs. Ann Carlin Spencer of Worcester, Mass.; Miss Ida C. Hultin of Moline, Ill., and many others.

Senator George Frisbie Hoar is President of the conference. The opening sermon tomorrow evening will be preached by the Rev. Minot J. Savage of Boston, whose topic will be "Our Gospel."

Chautauqua Near Chattanooga.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Every indication points conclusively to the location near this city of the Chautauqua of the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, which was first suggested at the International Conference of Epworth Leagues held here last June. The Chattanooga company, limited, owning immense tracts of timber and mineral lands on Signal Mountain, has offered a large tract of land for the proposed Chautauqua. The liberality of the proposal, coupled with a promise to extend the North Side Electric railway, brought on General Secretary S. A. Steele. Yesterday he visited the mountain with a party. Dr. Steele said today the site was all that could be desired. The Y. P. S. C. E. will be extended an invitation to put up buildings beside those of the league.

Episcopalians in Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The principal meetings today in connection with the Episcopal convention were a large St. Andrew's Brotherhood rally, the annual meeting of the Prayer-Book Distribution Society, a meeting of the Evangelical Education Society, and the annual sermon before the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament. The pulpits of the Episcopal churches were, as a rule, occupied by prominent Bishops.

SAY BADENOCH SWORE AT THEM.

Labor Delegates Get Chief of Police Censured by the Congress.

A choleric expression, recently used to a labor committee, brought down on Chief Badenoch yesterday the solemn reprobation of the Chicago Labor Congress.

Delegate McPhee of Harnessmakers' Union No. 4 brought up the matter. A delegation from the union, so it was related to the meeting, waited upon the Chief last week to represent to him he had broken through the old rule of the Police Department to employ only union harnessmakers in its shops. Now, on the contrary, they told the Chief, union men had been dismissed and non-union men had replaced them.

Mr. McPhee told the congress the Chief at first had tried to evade responsibility in the matter, but, being brought to bay by the committee, he had turned angrily on its members and had made them a profane and insulting answer.

Whereupon Delegate McPhee offered and the congress unanimously adopted a resolution placing on record its opinion that such a display of intemperate language was inimical to the discipline and morals of the entire police force.

The congress had several more or less important disputes between capital and labor under consideration. At the end of the regular business session the meeting was addressed by Keir Hardie and his traveling companion, Frank Smith.

The first labor trouble that came under consideration was that between the regular German printers and the new Typographical Union No. 1, which the old union men accuse of being an organization of non-union men, working at less than union rates for firms that refuse to employ union printers. Typographical Union No. 1 affiliated with the Independent Knights of Labor soon after its formation and that organization stands by it, while willing to arbitrate differences with the older union. This offer, however, the committee of the Labor Congress advised the congress to refuse. The congress accepted the committee's report and is, therefore, in conflict with the Independent Knights of Labor. The firms which employ the so-called non-union labor are the Simon Printing company and the Freie Presse company.

The committee consisting of Delegates Adam Menche, John McPhee, and Thomas I. Kidd, appointed on behalf of the striking garment workers of Rochester, N. Y., to urge Chicago clothing houses to refuse to deal with the Rochester houses affected, reported the matter was still undecided. The houses visited were the Hub and Willoughby, Hill & Co.

Delegate T. I. Kid of the Machine Woodworkers' International Union called attention to the strike of members of Furniture Workers' Union No. 79 in the employment of the Royal Mantel and Furniture company of Rockford, Ill. The cause of the dispute was the dismissal by the company of two employés who had acted on a committee of adjustment. The strike was indorsed by the Rockford Central Labor Union, the State Federation of Labor, and the Machine Woodworkers' International Union. Mr. Kidd moved the congress indorse the strike and appoint a committee, with power to act, which was ordered. Delegates Henry Cohen, Henry Fitzpatrick, and William Weston were named as the committee.

The congress revoked its indorsement of the Illinois Trades Unionist, which had passed into the hands of its enemies. A proposition to indorse as its official organ the Union Workman, the first number of which had been issued, was received with protests, but was at last adopted.

George Maus' resignation from the position of Recording Secretary was accepted and J. J. Hopp was unanimously elected to succeed him, Mr. Hopp stipulating that he would only serve till the expiration of the term.

Notice of motion to amend the constitution by enlarging the representation in the congress was given by Delegate Kidd. The motion will be discussed at the second meeting in November. The proposed changes give three representatives to unions not exceeding 100, four to those over 100 and less than 200, and one additional for each 100 above 200.

Keir Hardie's address was brief. Speaking broadly he regretted the general dependence of organized labor in many of the places he had visited upon the political parties, but noted a change of spirit among the younger men of the unions. He predicted a development in the direction of more complete independence in this respect and commended the position of the Chicago Labor Congress as admirable.

EXODUS OF STRIKERS FROM ROCHESTER

By It That City's Population Will Be Reduced About 5,000.

Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—A grand exodus of striking garment workers is ordered to take place today. Three months ago 2,000 workmen struck, and efforts of General Secretary Reichers of the United Garment Workers of America to effect a settlement have failed. The Secretary decided yesterday that all of the idle garment workers should be transported from the city. Every striker who leaves will take his family, and the entire expense will be borne by the National Union. The principal objective points are New York and Chicago, where, it is promised, work awaits the men. Of 2,000 strikers less than 100 will remain in Rochester.

On Thursday night there will be a benefit performance at the Thalia Theater in New York, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the carrying out of this final step on the part of the union. From New York Secretary Reichers intends sending the strikers to the cities wher he has obtained work for them.

The great clothing factories in Rochester have suffered greatly. The District Council headquarters will be kept open here, and the fight against the local contractors, backed by the national organization, will be kept up. On account of the exodus Rochester's population will be depleted by about 5,000 persons.

WARSHIP MARION IN BAD CONDITION

It Is at San Diego and Its Officers and Crew Are Dissatisfied.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 20.—The United States man of war Marion, which left this port a week ago for a long cruise, has reached San Diego, and already stories have come back of dissatisfaction among the men. The vessel had been laid up at Mare Island more than a year, during which time it underwent extensive repairs, which cost the government many thousands of dollars. According to the stories of those on board much of this money has been uselessly spent, and it is a question in their minds whether the vessel should be allowed to proceed any further on its trip. All sorts of complaints have been registered, even to the quality of food furnished the officers and men. It is said the vessel was sent to sea with a bad outfit, that the engines were not in good condition, that the steam capstan would not work, and although the warship started from San Fracisco on a long cruise it had to put into San Diego to be refitted.

SNOW AND BITING BLASTS

ENTIRE STATE OF MICHIGAN SWEPT BY SEVERE STORMS.

Reports Show a General Fall of Snow Ranging Up to Four Inches in Depth—Brush Fires Put Out at Menominee—Good Sleighing at Cheboygan—Cold Weather Comes with the Storm, Killing All Late Vegetables—Snow in New York State.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Snow ranging in debt from one-half to four inches fell throughout the State today. The fall was accompanied by a drop in the mercury which went below the freezing point and completely ruined all late vegetable crops.

The heavy northwest wind of Saturday subsided somewhat, but still blew at a smart rate that made outdoor life uncomfortable. Among the many points which report a snowfall a few report unusual conditions.

At Menominee it fell to a depth of three inches, and is reported to have extinguished brush fires in the neighborhood. Several Upper Peninsula points report snow plows were necessary to clear street car and railroad tracks.

At Cheboygan the fall was continuous all day, and in the evening cutters and sleighs filled the streets, their first appearance of the year.

At Lawton the snow began to fall at noon, and at 4 o'clock, when it ceased, there were over three inches on the ground. In Genesee County the mercury sank to 26°, and large quantities of potatoes were frozen in the ground.

NEW YORK SWEPT BY SNOWSTORMS.

High Winds and Cold Weather Cause Damage and Suffering.

Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Nunda (Livingston County) reports tell of a big storm that has raged there for the last twenty-four hours. Last night it began snowing in the Genesee Valley, and this morning there were six inches of snow on the ground.

Commencing yesterday morning a high wind storm prevailed, and at 4 o'clock the wind was blowing at a rate of sixty miles an hour. At Nunda chimneys were blown down, and at Scipio, where the storm centered, two houses were unroofed.

During the storm the residence of William C. Kernhan caught fire and the flames spread to a barn and a neighboring house. In aiding her mother and children to escape Mrs. Kernhan fainted, and before neighbors rescued her she was badly burned. Her condition is critical.

The villagers sent to Nunda for aid, and it was with difficulty that the flames were prevented from spreading. Telegraph and telephone wires were blown down, and damage was done to trees. In Rochester there was a heavy snow-storm this afternoon, lasting for some time.

The thermometer was below the freezing point. Reports from the Counties of Orleans and Wayne give similar information of sudden cold weather. In the Town of Irondequoit water in the bay froze solid.

Erie, Pa., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—A snowstorm broke over Erie this morning which for duration and depth of snowfall is unprecedented in this section. It has been snowing incessantly since 5 o'clock this morning, and at 10 tonight ten inches of snow has fallen. The damage to fruit trees, as well as shade trees and shrubbery, will be very great, as the trees are still heavily clad with foliage.

STEAMER CRAIG LOST IN THE STORM.

Strikes a Rock and Sinks with Its Cargo of Wheat.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 20.—The steamer John Craig, bound down with a cargo of 74,000 bushels of wheat, struck at Ballard's Reef this morning, knocking a large hole in the bottom, which caused her to sink in one hour. She now lies above Duff & Gatfield's dock, in eighteen feet of water, and about 70,000 bushels of the grain is wet. It is fully insured, but the steamer is without insurance. The tug Wales, with steam pumps and diver, left this evening for the wreck.

FIRST SNOW OF THE SEASON FALLS.

Only a Few Flakes but Ice Was in the Gutters.

It snowed a little yesterday morning and there was ice in the gutters for the flakes to lie on. But that does not mean that winter is here yet by any manner of means. It is to be warmer today and there is a long Indian summer ahead. Winter overcoats will not be an absolute necessity, accordingly, for some weeks yet, and gentlemen who are temporarily embarrassed can take heart.

The foregoing statement is made on the authority of the man who presides over the destinies of the weather up in the tower of the Auditorium. As Uncle Sam pays him a salary for doing this sort of thing it is presumed he knows what he is talking about. Anyway, he was exceedingly confident in his assertions last evening, and his earnestness carried conviction to his hearer.

But the common, everyday citizen was fully satisfied winter had come to stay when he poked his nose out of doors yesterday morning. The thermometer was 24° above zero early in the morning, but the air was raw and the warmest clad pedestrians were more or less chilled. The lakes in the parks were thinly skimmed with ice and every thing out of doors was thoroughly disagreeable. And in doors, too, for matter of that in many instances, for steam heat is not always what it is cracked up to be in the recommendations of the agent, and some of the new tenants of flat buildings began to wonder what kind of a time they were going to have of it when the weather really does get cold.

The cold wave came from the northwest, and throughout Northern Michigan the thermometer got as low as 16°. The snow extended as far east as Western New York, but was in no territory heavy. In most places it was a mere flurry. At midnight it stood at 37°.

The promise of warmer weather for today and the next comes from the fact that it was warmer yesterday to the west, and Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska had quite a balmy Sunday of it. This warm wave is expected to make its advent in Chicago this morning, and if the sun will only condescend to shine light overcoats will still be as heavy clothing as a healthy man will really need.

But what is more cheering to Chicagoans is the promise that next month Indian summer will be here with its delightful weather.

The steamers and schooners arriving yesterday all bore evidence of the storm which raged on Saturday. No serious accidents were reported by the incoming boats, but there was ice on the decks and the crews moved around carefully to avoid broken limbs. The list of arrivals was small and showed that steamers and sail vessels had sought shelter all along the shores of Lake Michigan. Vesselmen were confident that nearly all the delayed craft would make an appearance this morning, as the wind was fair and only a good sailing breeze all the day.

The Dunham Towing company yesterday sent a big steam pump and outfit complete to the Grummond Wrecking company, which is trying to release the schooners Moonlight and Kent, ashore at Marquette. The two boats went ashore three weeks ago in a big storm, and, being without cargo, were landed high on the shore. The contract for their release was given by the insurance companies holding policies on the boats.

RAILROAD OFFICES DESTROYED BY FIRE

Hawkins Block at Grand Rapids, Mich., Seriously Damaged.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The general offices of the Chicago and West Michigan and the Detroit, Lansing and Northern railway companies located in the Hawkins Block were badly damaged by fire and water today.

The fire started in the basement and ran up the elevator shaft.

The loss on building and contents is estimated at $7,000 to $9,000 and is covered by insurance.

Blanchester Is Being Rebuilt.

Blanchester, O., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The new town that is already beginning to spring up on the smoldering ruins of the old promises to be larger and finer than its predecessor. Plans for a new bank block on an extended scale have already been prepared for E. D. Smith, the owner. It is expected to have the work well in hand by Christmas. The city today is covered with tents. There are thousands of visitors from surrounding towns. The Relief committee added $500 to its fund today, all of which was contributed by visitors.

IMPOSING FUNERAL OF SENATOR HERB

People of All Classes Do Honor to His Memory.

Alton, Ill., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The funeral of State Senator Charles A. Herb was undoubtedly the most largely attended of any similar event which ever took place in Southern Illinois.

At the home and the cemetery there were large numbers of people of all classes and conditions in life, vying with each other to do honor to their dead friend and Senator.

Services at the home were conducted by the Rev. William Hackman of the German Evangelical Church, with music by the Alton Maennerchor and the White Hussar Band.

Every carriage in this and neighboring cities was called into requisition, and fully five thousand people surrounded the grave, where the final services were conducted by the Masonic order.

The honorary pallbearers were Senators Wall, Coon, Bartling, Monroe, Willoughby, Netterstrom, Bogardus, and Kanan, Representatives Needles, Mounts, Chillacombe, McDonald, Curtis, Snedeker, Klein, and Selby.

St. Louis' Oldest Resident Dead.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 20.—Frederick L. Billon, who had resided here longer than any other inhabitant, is dead, aged 95. He was born in Philadelphia April 23, 1801, and was the oldest Mason in the West. In 1851-'52 he was City Controller, and in 1856 he was appointed First Auditor of the Missouri Pacific railway, and two years later he became Secretary and Treasurer of that company. Since 1863 he has been living in retirement.

Funeral of James Naughten.

The funeral of James Naughton, one of Chicago's earliest settlers, took place yesterday afternoon. Services were read in St. Columbkill's Church. Interment was at Calvary. The pallbearers were:

Michael Shields,
John Naughton Sr.,
John Naughton Jr.,
Patrick Naughton,
Matthew Naughton,
James Naughton.

Funeral of R. H. Chamberlain.

The funeral of R. H. Chamberlain was held yesterday afternoon at Plymouth Congregational Church, Michigan avenue, near Twenty-sixth street. The Rev. Frank Gunsaulus officiated. A volunteer quartet rendered selections.

Mrs. Charles Brandt.

Mrs. Charles Brandt, 36 years old, wife of Charles Brandt, living at No. 25 Milwaukee avenue, died Saturday night of heart disease.

Obituary Notes.

At Holland, Mich., John R. Kleyn, a prominent citizen, is dead. He leaves a wife and nine children.

At Richmond, Va., the death of Dr. E. T. Robinson, one of the best-known Southern physicians, has occurred.

At Elgin, Ill., A. Frank Kelsey, foreman of the Elgin Watch factory and a Mason of high degree, died suddenly.

At Alton, Ill., the funeral of Senator Charles A. Herb was attended by 6,000 people. The services were Masonic.

DENOUNCES THE MILWAUKEE BANQUET

Methodist Minister Calls It a "Blistering Shame and Disgrace."

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—"It is a blistering shame and a disgrace that in a city which has felt the influence of the Christian church for half a century such Babylonian orgies as marked the conclusion of the banquet arranged as a part of Milwaukee's semi-centennial celebration should be allowed to occur under the official sanction of the authorities of this city," said the Rev. George H. Trever of the Washington Avenue M. E. Church tonight in the course of a sermon on "The Semi-Centennial and the Church."

The Rev. Trever read the interview with Ald. Okerrhauser in which he called the Chicago Aldermen "stiffs" and "hoodlums," and said the Milwaukee solons had put them to bed. He then said if the interview meant anything it meant it was a boast on the part of the Milwaukee officials that they could outdrink their Chicago brethren.

If the newspaper reports of the orgies which were a part of the celebration were true it was a disgrace to Milwaukee. He counseled all the young to draw lessons from the last half century of Milwaukee's progress to improve intellectually, morally, and financially.

During his morning sermon the Rev. Trever referred to the brewers' exhibit in the industrial parade and said:

"It was a fine display, it showed the glory and the shame of Milwaukee. But it was not complete, the train of broken-hearted wives, of homeless children, of broken down drunkards, wrecks of humanity should have followed in the train of those handsome floats and then the exhibit would have been complete."

The Rev. Judson Titsworth of the Plymouth Congregational Church and the Rev. Charles W. Starkweather of the Sherman Street M. E. Church fiercely attacked the brewing interest in the semi-centennial sermons today.

EXPLAINS THE FAITH OF TENNYSON.

J. Douglas MacKenzie Discusses Some Thoughts of the Poet.

Prof. J. Douglas MacKenzie, who holds the Chair of Systematic Theology at the Chicago Theological Seminary, preached last evening at the New England Congregational Church. He took for his subject "Tennyson on the Future Life." Regarding the requirements of poets he said: "What I propose tonight is to gather together some of the thoughts which Tennyson has thrown out regarding the great problem of immortality. A poet, in order to be great and to stand in the first rank, must be more than a master of the music of words, more than a quick and sympathetic observer of nature, more than a skillful narrator of incidents in human life. The great poet must be a thinker and philosopher. There have been literally hundreds of men—scholars, statesmen, preachers, the guiding forces of the last two generations—who owe some strengthening of their faith, some widening of their life to the life and works of Alfred Tennyson. Our poet was one who opened his mind to all the intellectual and moral forces of the day.

"Long before Darwin made the word 'evolution' well known the surmises and theories which filled the air on that subject had seized the imagination and guided the mind of this great, brooding thinker. It was the death of his college friend, Hallam, that brought Tennyson face to face with the great facts of life and death. He became the herald of an undying faith in the future life of men, but it was only after a prolonged struggle with the forces that drive to despair."

Prof. MacKenzie concluded by quoting the four beautiful stanzas of "Crossing the Bar."

MAIL CARRIER KILLS A MOTORMAN.

Fatal Result of a Quarrel in a Saloon at Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—James R. Covington, the only colored mail carrier in the city, shot and killed Charles Budde, a motorman, at 3 o'clock this morning.

The men were playing cards in the saloon of Simon Kurth, No. 893 National avenue, and quarreled over the game. The saloonkeeper put them out and they came to blows on the sidewalk.

They were separated by friends, but renewed the quarrel. Covington then drew a revolver and shot Budde through the neck. He died within ten minutes.

Covington was caught by his companions and handed over to the police. He is 28 years of age and claims he shot in self-defense. The murdered man was 30 years of age, married, and resided at No. 35 Sixteenth avenue.

Saloons Closed in Illinois Towns.

La Salle, Ill., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Today the saloons in La Salle and Peru are closed for the first time on Sunday in over twenty years. The Mayors and Councils of both towns were up before the grand jury and questioned as to why they did not live up to their oath of office. As a result, Mayor Hebel of Peru issued a proclamation last evening calling on the police to enforce the State law.

But It's Fun for Finerty.

Mr. Finerty will have to admit that there is a ring of insincerity about the howls he is eliciting from the British lion.—Detroit Tribune.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

ONE CHANCE TO REGISTER

TOMORROW ONLY DAY FOR VOTERS TO GET ON THE LISTS.

What Removals Will Necessitate Reregistration—Explanation of Fractional Ballots and Cumulative Voting—How Choices for Drainage Trustees Will Be Effected—Attorney Wheelock, for the Election Commission, Issues a Circular.

Citizens who are otherwise qualified whose names are not on the registry lists will have but one opportunity to get them there preceding the coming election. Tomorrow is the only day of registration.

Every voter who has moved since he registered last fall, providing he did not register last spring, or who has moved since the Mayoralty election, will have to register again or he cannot vote. There are now 325,000 registered voters, and there will not be a general registration again until next fall. Those who registered last fall and have not since changed their residence will not have to register Tuesday.

The Election Commissioners will prepare the official ballot with "1 4-5 votes" printed after the name of each of the five candidates for Drainage Trustee on each of the tickets. This will be a great convenience in making the count, and will also be a matter of convenience of the voter. While a man can cast one vote each for nine candidates, he cannot cumulate his vote on less than five. This feature of the law prevents what is known in political parlance as "plumping." For instance, a voter in voting for members of the Legislature has three votes. He can cast all for one candidate or divide them among three. The drainage law allows him to cumulate on not less than five and prevents his "plumping" nine votes for one candidate.

The Election Commissioners have issued the following circular:

IMPORTANT INFORMATION TO VOTERS.

To the Honorable the Board of Election Commissioners—Gentlemen: You have requested my opinion as to how a voter can distribute his vote for candidates for Drainage Trustee at the election of Nov. 5, 1895.

A voter may, at his option, vote for nine candidates for Trustee, giving to each candidate one vote, or he may distribute his vote among not less than five candidates, giving to each candidate the same number of votes, or fractional parts of votes, thus: He may vote for five cadidates, giving to each one and four-fifths (1 4-5) votes; he may vote for six candidates giving to each one and one-half (1 1-2) votes; he may vote for seven candidates, giving to each one and two-sevenths (1 2-7) votes; he may vote for eight candidates, giving to each one and one-eighth (1 1-8) votes.

Ballots giving more than one and four-fifths (1 4-5) votes to any one person or candidate would be irregular and ought not to be counted; also any ballot not giving to each person or candidate the same number of votes or fractional parts of votes would be irregular and ought not to be counted.

Respectfully, W. W. WHEELOCK,
Attorney Board of Election Commissioners.

The above opinion has been concurred in by the Board of Election Commissioners.

FREDERICK S. BAIRD,
CHRISTIAN MEIER,
P. H. KEENAN,
Board of Election Commissioners.
ISAAC N. POWELL, Chief Clerk.

The Democrats have become somewhat excited because the city employés are assisting in the canvass of the wards for the Campaign committee. They claim this is a violation of the civil service law. It is maintained by the Mayor that the employés can do as they please outside of office hours. Secretary Burke of the Democratic committee admitted Saturday the work being done by the employés was outside of office hours.

MEETING OF COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

Frank Wenter Talks of Atlanta Excursion and Chances in the Election.

The County Democracy met yesterday to formulate plans for going to Atlanta on Nov. 8. Frank Wenter and others made speeches booming the excursion and urging a large delegation. The candidate for drainage trustee also spoke of the chances of Democracy in the coming election.

It was reported three committees were at work in the city to enroll recruits for the trip. Seventy-five have pledged themselves to go and it is said there will be at least 150. The club expects to take the First Regiment band of forty pieces. A special train of seven coaches has been provided. Robert E. Burke and James H. Farrell were made a committee to go to Atlanta a week before the excursion to arrange for accommodations. Among those who have declared they will go are:

J. J. Kern,
J. P. Hopkins,
C. Porter Johnson,
Ald. Mulcahy,
Stephen Griffin,
Robert E. Burke,
Frank Scales,
Charles Kern,
Ald. Maltby,
F. J. Gauiter,
John S. Cooper,
James H. Farrell.

Another meeting was called for next Sunday afternoon, when Senator Johnson is billed for a speech. Twelve new members were enrolled yesterday.

WILL TRY TO GET A FULL VOTE.

New Club Is Organized to Do Work During the Campaign.

First Ward Republicans have organized a campaign club. The leaders are some of the most active members of the party and prominent business-men in the ward. All of the twenty-one precincts are to be canvassed more thoroughly than ever before. Preliminary reports were returned last evening. Those interested in the work assert that the party organization in the ward this fall will be as perfect as interest and activity can make it. Following are the officers elected and relied on to get out the vote, with headquarters at No. 102 Madison street:

President—E. R. Brainerd.
First Vice-President—I. N. Powell.
Second Vice-President—William H. King.
Third Vice-President—T. J. Lawrence.
Secretary—Charles A. Wathier.
Treasurer—Ald. F. P. Gleason.

COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP.

J. R. B. Van Cleave,
D. W. Nickerson,
W. T. Turner,
E. H. Wright.

PRECINCT CAPTAINS.

1. Thomas J. Blythe.
2. William T. Turner.
3. D. F. Simonds.
4. George H. Bills.
5. F. P. Gleason.
6. James Lovellette.
7. J. J. Muir.
8. John A. Carothers.
9. G. Davoust.
10. J. A. Lord.
11. L. Isaacson.
12. C. Bailey.
13. John Davis.
14. William H. King.
15. E. H. Wright.
16. J. F. Clark.
17. T. J. Lawrence.
18. J. Bremer.
19. B. Kersey.
20. Louis Wilson.
21. V. Taglia.

The Cook County Republican Marching club is taking in new members daily, twenty-five having been admitted at the last meeting. It indorsed the party nominees for Drainage Trustees and instructed the Board of Directors of the club to formulate a plan for a celebration of the anniversary of its organization in January next.

The Executive committee of the People's party met yesterday and selected Walter F. Cooling as the candidate for Judge in place of Francis T. Colby, who declined the nomination. Mr. Cooling's name was at once certified to the County Clerk and the committee believes it will have no trouble in getting out a fair vote. S. F. Adalia Satalecki is the People's party candidate to succeed Judge Baker.

IS AFRAID HE WILL BE MURDERED.

Minnesota Man Appeals to the Governor for Protection.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Jacob Freund, an elderly and wealthy resident of Blue Earth City, has applied to Gov. Clough for police protection. He tells a story of alleged persecution at the hands of reputable citizens of Blue Earth City.

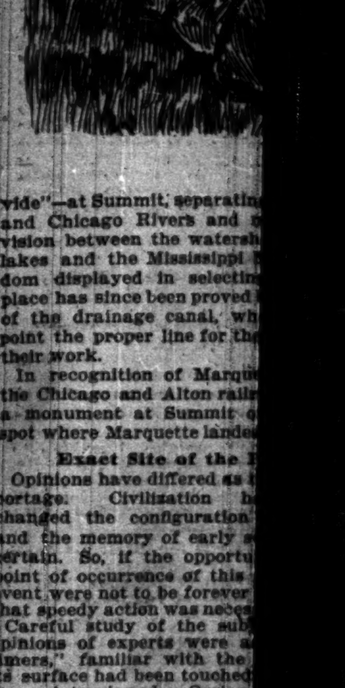
He claims they have twice tried to kill him, and failing, have made three attempts to cause not only his death, but that of his family, by setting fire to his home. He asserts that the authorities of Blue Earth City turn a deaf ear to his appeals for protection, and fears that he will be murdered.

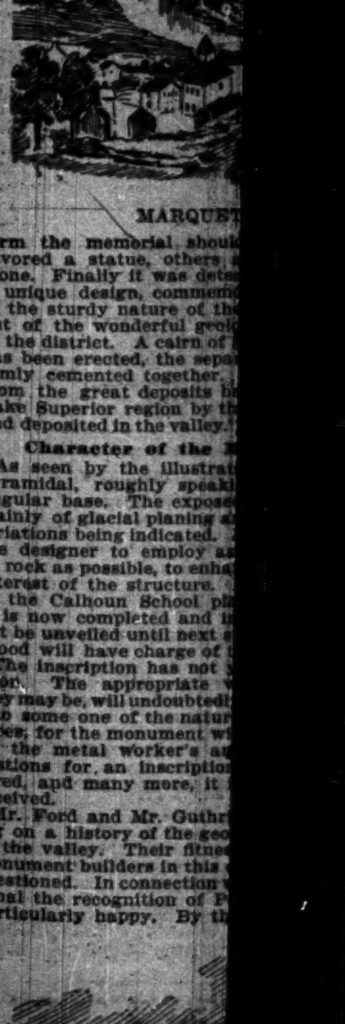
Freund claims he is being made the victim of a secret organization composed of twenty-one persons, who, he alleges, have sworn to take his life. Whether or not this be true, it nevertheless appears Mr. Freund's life has been made miserable by systematic persecution ever since last spring.

Freund is being persecuted because, it is alleged, he caused the death of a young woman at Blue Earth City, and has since been released on bail, and stands a chance of being acquitted of the terrible charge preferred against him.

The Governor has decided, if it is necessary, to instruct Sheriff McDonald of Blue Earth City to appoint enough Deputy Sheriffs to successfully combat Mr. Freund's alleged persecutors. They will be detailed to guard his person while he is engaged at his business, and his house when he is at home.

The leading citizens of Chicago patronize Stevens, the world-renowned photographer, McVicker's Theater.





E TO REGISTER

Y DAY FOR VOTERS N THE LISTS.

Will Necessitate Re- Explanation of Frac- and Cumulative Vot- pices for Drainage Be Effected—Attorney r the Election Com- s a Circular.

otherwise qualified whose he registry lists will have y to get them there pre- election. Tomorrow is gistration.

has moved since he regis- viding he did not register o has moved since the , will have to register vote. There are now 325,- s, and there will not be a n again until next fall. red last fall and have not r residence will not have y.

mmissioners will prepare with "1 4-5 votes" printed ach of the five candidates tee on each of the tickets. at convenience in making ll also be a matter of con- voter. While a man can for nine candidates, he his vote on less than five. the law prevents what is parlance as "plumping." ter in voting for members has three votes. He can candidate or divide them drainage law allows him ot less than five and pre- ping" nine votes for one

Commissioners have issued ular:

RMATION TO VOTERS.

the Board of Election Com- n: You have requested my voter can distribute his vote Drainage Trustee at the elec-

s option, vote for nine candi- iving to each candidate one tribute his vote among not tes, giving to each candidate votes, or fractional parts of vote for five cadidates, giv- four-fifths (1 4-5) votes; he ndidates giving to each one votes; he may vote for seven each one and two-sevenths vote for eight candidates, d one-eighth (1 1-8) votes. e than one and four-fifths e person or candidate would t not to be counted; also any ach person or candidate the or fractional parts of votes nd ought nct to be counted.

W. W. WHEELOCK,
of Election Commissioners.

has been concurred in by the mmissioners.

FREDERICK S. BAIRD,
CHRISTIAN MEIER,
P. H. KEENAN,
of Election Commissioners.
Chief Clerk.

have become somewhat the city employés are as- vass of the wards for the ttee. They claim this is a il service law. It is main- or that the employés can outside of office hours. the Democratic commit- rday the work being done as outside of office hours.

COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

alks of Atlanta Excur- ces in the Election.

mocracy met yesterday to for going to Atlanta on Venter and others made the excursion and urging The candidate for drain- spoke of the chances of coming election.

three committees were at to enroll recruits for the have pledged themselves aid there will be at least xpects to take the First of forty pieces. A special aches has been provided. and James H. Farrell were e to go to Atlanta a week ion to arrange for accom- ng those who have de- o are:

Frank Scales,
Charles Kern,
Ald. Maltby,
F. J. Gaulter,
John S. Cooper,
James H. Farrell.

g was called for next Sun- hen Senator Johnson is dh. Twelve new members terday.

GET A FULL VOTE.

rganized to Do Work he Campaign.

publicans have organized a he leaders are some of the ers of the party and prom- n in the ward. All of the cts are to be canvassed than ever before. Prelim- e returned last evening. n the work assert that the in the ward this fall will interest and activity can ng are the officers elected et out the vote, with head- 02 Madison street:

Brainerd.
nt—I. N. Powell.
dent—William H. King.
ent—T. J. Lawrence.
A. Wathier.
P. Gleason.
E ON MEMBERSHIP.
e, W. T. Turner,
E. H. Wright.
NCT CAPTAINS.
the. 12. C. Bailey.
ner. 13. John Davis.
14. William H. King.
is. 15. E. H. Wright.
16. J. E. Clark.
tte. 17. T. J. Lawrence.
18. J. Bremer.
thers. 19. B. Kersey.
20. Louis Wilson.
21. V. Taglia.

nty Republican Marching new members daily, twenty- admitted at the last meet the party nominees for es and instructed the Board he club to formulate a plan of the anniversary of its January next.

committee of the People's day and selected Walter F. andidate for Judge in place lby, who declined the nom- oling's name was at once County Clerk and the com- it will have no trouble in ir vote. S. F. Adalia Sata- le's party candidate to suc- er.

S WILL BE MURDERED.

n Appeals to the Gov- for Protection.

, Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Jacob rly and wealthy resident of has applied to Gov. Clough tion. He tells a story of al- at the hands of reputable Earth City.

have twice tried to kill him, e made three attempts to death, but that of his fam- e to his home. He asserts ties of Blue Earth City turn appeals for protection, and l be murdered.

he is being made the victim ization composed of twenty- , he alleges, have sworn to hether or not this be true, appears Mr. Freund's life iserable by systematic per- nce last spring.

g persecuted because, it is ed the death of a young Earth City, and has since bail, and stands a chance ted of the terrible charge t him.

has decided, if it is neces- Sheriff McDonald of Blue oint enough Deputy Sher- ly combat Mr. Freund's al- . They will be detailed to while he is engaged at his house when he is at home.

itizens of Chicago patronize ld-renowned photographer, ier.

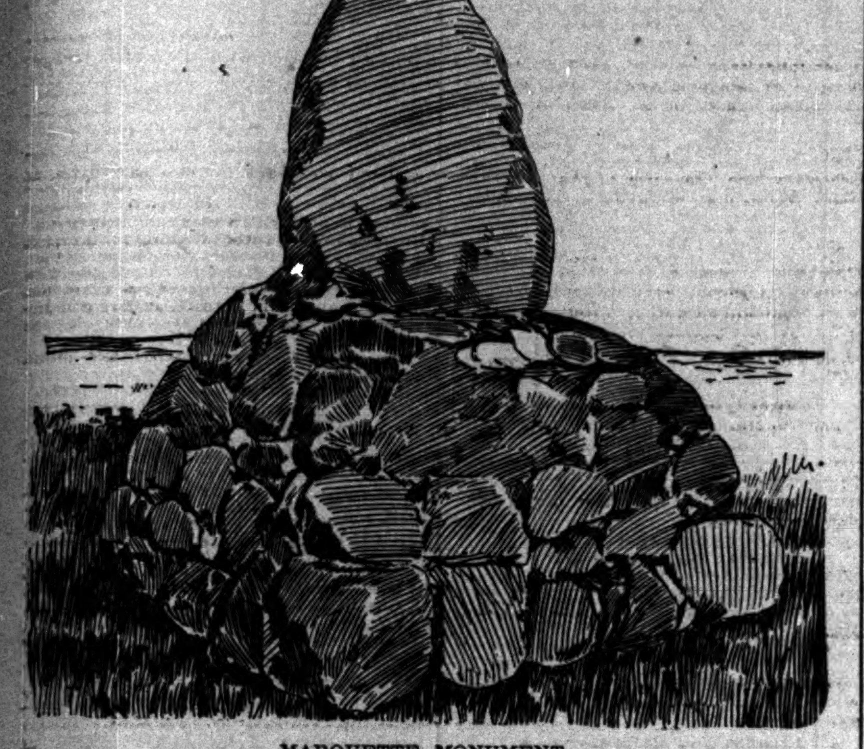
TO THE PRIEST EXPLORER

MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF FATHER MARQUETTE.

Erected on the Exact Site of the Portage, Opposite the Depot at Summit, and Composed of a Cairn of Granite Bowlders Brought from the Lake Superior Region During the Glacial Period Firmly Cemented Together—To Be Unveiled Next Spring.

Of the great men associated with the early history of the Northwest none ranks higher in the affectionate regard of the people than Marquette, the good father who carried the truths of Christianity into the wilderness. The merit of his work is given full recognition by the citizens of Chicago; his arduous labors are remembered appreciatively; the worth of his character is understood; hence his fame is secure.

That one of his discoveries which most particularly interests the Chicagoan of today is the location of the portage—the "divide"—at Summit, separating the Desplaines and Chicago Rivers and marking the division between the watersheds of the great lakes and the Mississippi basin. The wisdom displayed in selecting this carrying place has since been proved by the engineers of the drainage canal, who found at this point the proper line for the continuance of their work.



MARQUETTE MONUMENT.

In recognition of Marquette's discovery the Chicago and Alton railroad has erected a monument at Summit on the identical spot where Marquette landed in 1675.

Exact Site of the Portage.

Opinions have differed as to the site of the portage. Civilization had somewhat changed the configuration of the ground and the memory of early settlers was uncertain. So, if the opportunity to fix the point of occurrence of this great historical event were not to be forever lost, it was felt that speedy action was necessary.

Careful study of the subject was made, opinions of experts were asked, and "old timers," familiar with the ground before its surface had been touched with the plow, were interviewed. Ossian Guthrie, an earnest advocate of the monument, as of everything else appertaining to Chicago history, recent and remote, was indefatigable in the search for the site. The engineers were called in to assist with their instruments and calculations. The location finally fixed upon as the place of the landing of Marquette is at a point just opposite the depot at Summit. So here the monument was erected.

Many ideas were considered as to the form the memorial should take. Some favored a statue, others a plain block of stone. Finally it was determined to adopt a unique design, commemorative not only of the sturdy nature of the priest explorer but of the wonderful geological formation of the district. A cairn of granite bowlders has been erected, the separate rocks being firmly cemented together. The material is from the great deposits brought from the Lake Superior region by the glacial stream and deposited in the valley.

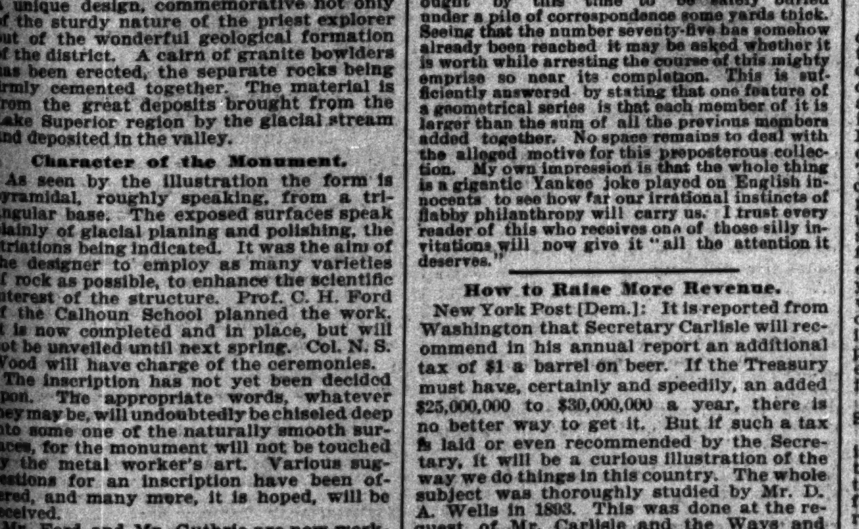
MARQUETTE'S LANDING PLACE, AS AT PRESENT.

Character of the Monument.

As seen by the illustration the form is pyramidal, roughly speaking, from a triangular base. The exposed surfaces speak plainly of glacial planing and polishing, the striations being indicated. It was the aim of the designer to employ as many varieties of rock as possible, to enhance the scientific interest of the structure. Prof. C. H. Ford of the Calhoun School planned the work. It is now completed and in place, but will not be unveiled until next spring. Col. N. S. Wood will have charge of the ceremonies.

The inscription has not yet been decided upon. The appropriate words, whatever they may be, will undoubtedly be chiseled deep into some one of the naturally smooth surfaces, for the monument will not be touched by the metal worker's art. Various suggestions for an inscription have been offered, and many more, it is hoped, will be received.

Mr. Ford and Mr. Guthrie are now working on a history of the geological structure of the valley. Their fitness for the task of monument builders in this connection is unquestioned. In connection with the drainage canal the recognition of Pere Marquette is particularly happy. By the banks of this, the greatest work of the modern era, is recorded the name and fame of one of the men who made the enlightened progress of today possible.



LANDING OF MARQUETTE AT SUMMIT.

History of Marquette's Wanderings.

The history of Marquette's wanderings is dramatic to an extreme. With Joliet, in 1673, he floated down the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers to the Mississippi, returning up the Illinois and Desplaines to the portage at Summit. Carrying their boats across to the Chicago River, Lake Michigan was reached, on the waters of which the explorers passed north to Mackinac. A year later Marquette, with two others, hauled a boat over the frozen surface of the Chicago River to the point where what is now Robey street meets that stream. Here, in the quaint phrase of the missionary, they "cabined" for the winter. During that spring, after being forced to take to the trees for safety from the floods, Marquette and his companions paddled up the river to the point where Summit is now located, landing where the monument is now erected. Here Marquette discovered that the river he had been going up had no outlet to the westward—owing to the floods—and after traversing Mud Lake, the connecting link of the two systems, he canoed down the Desplaines and then the Illinois River.

The place where Marquette and Joliet made their first portage, in 1673, is half a mile northwest of the monument.

LETTER CHAIN CRAZE STRIKES EUROPE

Miss Edna Brown of Kaneville, Ill., Receives Hundreds Daily.

Aurora, Ill., Oct. 16.—[Special Correspondence.]—The celebrated chain of letters for Miss Edna Brown of Kaneville, which has overwhelmed the obscure little postoffice of that village for over a year with tons of mail, has almost spent itself in this country but is now sweeping over Europe, gathering strength as it goes.

As a result about 500 letters a day are received at the Kaneville postoffice from England, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Italy, with the rest of the European countries yet to be heard from.

Postmaster Shellhorn is in despair when he contemplates the possibilities which the future has in store for him and his little postoffice when the chain reaches Australia, South America, Asia, and Africa.

Many of the letters come with insufficient postage, and consequently sack after sack of mail has to be sent to the dead letter office at Washington.

Most of the letters are addressed to "Hamville, Kane County, Ill., U. S. A." One came addressed to Miss Edna Brown, U. S. A., but it went straight to the destination intended and helped swell the receipts of the Kaneville Postoffice.

A writer in the London Post warns the public against what he calls "a gigantic Yankee joke played on English innocents" in an article of which the following is the closing paragraph:

> The number she will get when the "chain" is complete appalls the imagination. The figures to represent it are, I believe, thirty-nine in number, and the total is many million times the whole population of the globe. No wonder one country house receives two applications a week. Our own national debt would be mere bagatelle towards paying for the postage alone, and all the resources of the United States would not suffice to convey to the unfortunate Miss Brown all the letters that would be addressed to her. It is some consolation to think that she and her house and half Kane County, Illinois, ought by this time to be safely buried under a pile of correspondence some yards thick. Seeing that the number seventy-five has somehow already been reached it may be asked whether it is worth while arresting the course of this mighty emprise so near its completion. This is sufficiently answered by stating that one feature of a geometrical series is that each member of it is larger than the sum of all the previous members added together. No space remains to deal with the alleged motive for this preposterous collection. My own impression is that the whole thing is a gigantic Yankee joke played on English innocents to see how far our irrational instincts of flabby philanthropy will carry us. I trust every reader of this who receives one of those silly invitations will now give it "all the attention it deserves."

How to Raise More Revenue.

New York Post [Dem.]: It is reported from Washington that Secretary Carlisle will recommend in his annual report an additional tax of $1 a barrel on beer. If the Treasury must have, certainly and speedily, an added $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 a year, there is no better way to get it. But if such a tax is laid or even recommended by the Secretary, it will be a curious illustration of the way we do things in this country. The whole subject was thoroughly studied by Mr. D. A. Wells in 1893. This was done at the request of Mr. Carlisle and the Ways and Means committee. The results were submitted by Mr. Wells in his usual lucid style, but the Democratic majority simply said, "That's all right," threw the pamphlet into the waste-basket, and plunged into the income tax madness. It would now be quite in keeping with our methods of helter-skelter taxation if the expert suggestions which, two years ago, were scorned as the idle dreaming of a theorist, who had not the faintest conception of the way to hold "the German vote," should now be taken up as an original and profound discovery.

Can Find No Refuge.

Arkansas is likely to exclude prize-fighting. This relic of barbarism can have no resting place in the United States.—Philadelphia Press.

SOUTH FROM CHICAGO.

WHY INTERSTATE COMMISSION PERMITS DISCRIMINATION.

Col. William R. Morrison Tells of the Reasons for Apparent Inaction on the Part of Men Intrusted with Enforcement of Interstate Commerce Law—Conservatism, Seaboard Rates, Fear of Competition, and Decisions of the Courts Impede Progress.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 17.—[Special Correspondence.]—THE TRIBUNE'S warfare on the discriminating freight rates, by means of which the Southern railroads have absolutely cut off Chicago from its Southern market, so far as manufactured articles are concerned, has received careful attention at the hands of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. That body has been carrying on a tedious fight along the same lines for the last four years and the members are inclined to complain over the prospect, for the courts have by one decision after another gradually deprived the commission of about all the executive authority it ever possessed. Hence, the Commissioners are inclined to welcome the assistance of THE TRIBUNE, believing that, although the railroads have successfully used the courts to defy the law, public opinion may be aroused to such an extent as to force the transportation companies to revise their rate schedule in such a way as to do justice to all sections of the country.

During the long interview this afternoon with THE TRIBUNE correspondent Col. William R. Morrison, the President of the commission, explained in detail the difficulties under which the commission labors in its efforts to enforce the inter-State commerce law as well as the position it has taken with regard to rate discriminations in the Southern States and elsewhere. Hanging on the wall was a large map giving the railroad centers and smaller towns in the Southern Atlantic States, the map being constructed in such a way as to show that the commission has been giving careful attention to the very problems which THE TRIBUNE has undertaken to correct.

According to Circumstances.

"Railroad companies get up their schedules," said Col. Morrison, "according to circumstances in the territory concerned, fixing the rate so as to get as much as possible for the traffic. To tell the truth, I have been surprised that the railroads in the South have not before this time so adjusted their differences as to invite all the business possible, whether the traffic came from Chicago or elsewhere. These rates were originally made with a view of adjusting matters between the different companies so as not to provoke too sharp competition. Their method of adjustment, as set out in the opinion rendered by the commission, is, we believe, unlawful. It gives the East a distinct advantage on manufactured goods, while to the West is given a corresponding advantage on heavy products. At the time this practice began the Northeastern States had a practical monopoly of manufactures. Chicago and St. Louis had no important manufacturing interest, and it was not necessary to protect them in that direction. Now that things have changed so much, and Chicago has become a great manufacturing center, it would seem that the roads from the West would themselves want to readjust matters, so as to get a proper share of the profitable Southern business. As a matter of fact the Southern railroads are in old ruts, and it is the hardest thing in the world to get them out of them. They are so interdependent that if they disagree they can easily ruin each other. For this reason they keep up some understanding and arrangement, and although that agreement is manifestly unfair, as held by the commission in the Chicago and Cincinnati cases, it seems to be a difficult matter to get them to change it."

Many Things Considered.

"What is the position taken by the commission in regard to these discriminative rates against Western manufacturers?"

"In making an examination into the rate schedules submitted by the railroads we have to take into consideration a great many different things. For instance, the Eastern railroads have to compete with a long line of steamer traffic along the coast. We took that into consideration and made allowances for that in our adjustment of the rates, which is now before the courts. What has surprised me more than all is that the Western roads, in their own interest, have not clamored for this before. The present rate schedule, as I have said, is a relic of the olden days, when the Eastern manufacturers possessed all the advantages. The situation has changed, as everybody knows, and yet the railroads have persistently declined to change their rates accordingly."

"Does the commission assume that rates should be governed by the cost per ton per mile?"

"We cannot attempt to fix rates strictly by a mileage basis, or even on the question of cost of transportation. We are obliged to hear evidence and to take into consideration every factor which goes to determine what is an equitable rate. The railroad companies take the position that they must get all the traffic they can and must make certain concessions to secure the business. Suppose, for instance, that tea is a cent higher in New York than in Chicago. Who is going to supply Atlanta with the tea? Under ordinary circumstances the merchant will do it who has the lowest prices when distance from the market is taken into consideration. But the railroad man comes into the case and says if the New York merchant is not able to make concessions enough to do business in the Atlanta market the railroad must make up the difference in its transportation rate. The line running from New York to Atlanta must carry that tea at a lower rate than the line running from Chicago to Atlanta or lose the business altogether."

Many Other Elements.

"When we go to work to fix a rate we are obliged to take into consideration not only the question of competition but many other elements. Certain articles cost more to carry than others, and we must consider relative cost—wear and tear, facility of loading, space occupied, and many other things. Distance is of course a big element, because it has a great deal to do with the cost. There is no rule, hard and fast, by which we can tell what is a reasonable rate. Comparative figures will not settle the question unless the circumstances are exactly the same. A passenger might ride 500 miles from Chicago to the Missouri River and be charged $15. Then he might go 500 miles beyond the river and be charged $25 for it, without injustice, because while the fixed charges and dead weight remain the same it would be found that the road hauled probably twenty-five passengers in the car east of the Missouri and had perhaps only five west of the river."

"But that illustration does not apply to the Southern rates, of course?"

"Of course not. As a matter of fact there is no more loss of business after crossing the Ohio than there is after crossing the Potomac. Why then should there be any difference between the rates? There is no reason for it except the desire of the Southern roads to keep out of each other's peach orchards. Once a railroad gets into theories and ruts it is the hardest sort of thing to break up the business. We tried several cases west of the Missouri River where manifest injustice was shown, and yet which after all simply grew out of old conditions. Other railroads had been built, new conditions had arisen, new facilities acquired, yet the rates had remained the same. That is what is the trouble in the South today."

Inequalities Plainly Shown.

Col. Morrison's attention was drawn to some of the diagrams printed in THE TRIBUNE, showing the inequalities on the rates between Chicago, New York, and various important centers in the South. The case was taken up of the rate to Meridian, Miss., which is 10 cents a hundred pounds higher from Chicago than from New York, although the distance from Chicago to Meridian is 419 miles less than the distance from New York to Meridian. In this case not only is the rate a ton per mile a gross abuse, but the actual rate is more for the short haul than for the long haul, an inequality which is against the principle of the inter-State commerce law. Col. Morrison was asked to explain how the railroads got around it.

"I will tell you how they do that. They fix upon certain basing points from which rates are made and they govern the schedule. I don't remember the facts in regard to Meridian and so cannot say what is the particular adjustment in that case. The necessity of meeting conditions in some far away market has resulted in certain relations between what the railroads call distributing points, from which rates are made. We have just been considering a case which illustrates the singular fashion in which railroad rate schedules are constructed. There was a man who kept a store at Cordele and he sold corn, flour, hay, and all those things. The railroads got him into a box really without meaning to do so."

"The towns of Albany, Americus, Macon, and Cordele are all old places, but at the time when the rates were made Cordele had no connection with the sea. So our friend in the feed business came to us and said, 'How am I going to sell any hay?' The rate from Nashville to Albany and Americus was say 20 cents, while the tariff to Cordele was 27 cents. This was all right many years ago, when they used to haul the hay through to Americus to Cordele. As a matter of fact they now send freight through Cordele to Americus and Albany for about 7 cents a hundred pounds less than they will drop it at Cordele. We are considering this case now, as well as that complained of by a man who runs a little machine shop at Cordele. Coal for Macon is shipped from Birmingham by way of Cordele. The rate from Birmingham to Cordele is $3.60. But the railroads will carry the coal from Birmingham through Cordele to Macon for $1.80. The distance is sixty-five miles more, but the rate is less than half as much. The railroad men say that if they don't make the low rate to Macon the coal will come from Savannah, and they justify the unfair treatment of Cordele by saying that the old conditions were established when the town was not a competing point.

"The only question the traffic man asks himself is how his road can get a certain line of business, and he claims the right to make rates in such a way as to secure the business he is after."

"If that be true would it not be a profitable operation for the Southern railroads to adjust their rates in such a way as to encourage the shipment of manufactured goods from the Northwest?"

"It would certainly seem so, and I think it is going to come about before long, but as I have explained before, it is an exceedingly difficult matter to get the railroads out of their ruts, and especially so in the South, where the lines are united in a peculiar way and traffic is scarce."

Rulings of the Courts.

"Why is it the Inter-State Commerce Commission is unable to force the Southern railroads in particular to stop their discrimination in favor of the East as against the West?"

"The law as it was passed at first undoubtedly contemplated a short method of enforcing the decrees of the commission. The first blow at our power came from a Chicago court, which decided that the corporation as such could not be indicted. The law contemplated the calling of one official as a witness to convict another, but the Chicago courts upset that theory also, and of course where officials themselves are guilty they could not be compelled to testify. A Chicago court also decided that the amendment to the law passed on the very line Judge Blatchford indicated could not stand. The law as interpreted by the courts has not at all effected what its authors contemplated in many respects, and especially in its penal provisions. The delays of litigation have been such that we have not thought it our duty to pile up suits at the expense of the government. Four years ago we attempted to enforce a reduction of 20 cents on Pennsylvania coal, and that case is pending yet."

"What do you consider the remedy for this state of affairs, and what amendments would you suggest to prevent discrimination, such as the people of Chicago are now complaining about?"

"We have suggested time and time again many amendments, but none of them has been passed by Congress. We desire a distinct provision, making the corporation indictable, and provisions to compel officials of the roads to testify against others than themselves. I still think this is the proper construction of the present law, but as some courts have held otherwise it should be amended to meet their views. The thing will eventually work out in some way, but the question is whether the people will wait for that time or not."

Must Have Legislation.

"We must have legislation to back up the commission, and then it would be only necessary to see that no one gets on the commission who will not honestly enforce the law. The Inter-State Commerce Commission should be given power to enforce its decisions, and to let them stand until the courts upset them. The contrary is the case now, for no rates can be enforced until after interminable litigation, at the conclusion of which every one is tired out, while the conditions may have changed in the meantime so that the decision is of no value, even if it happens to be in our favor. Many of the railroads even go so far as to take the stand that the commission may only decide what rates are unreasonable, but cannot assume to fix upon reasonable rates.

"The absurdity of this position is evident to all practical men. Take the coal case I have just spoken of. We assume that the rates are 20 cents too high. If the advanced position taken by the railroads is correct they could reduce their rate 1 cent after an adverse decision, and thus compel us to institute twenty successive suits to get the rates down to a reasonable price. The coal case has now been before the courts for four years. Under the theory advanced by the railroads it might take us eighty years to make a 20 per cent reduction on coal, provided we got twenty favorable decisions, and also provided the railroads didn't work in fractional rates on us. This is, of course, an absurd deduction, but it shows that some of the points made by the railroads would mean if carried out. As the matter now stands about the only thing we can do is to gather the facts, present them to the courts, and then wait as patiently as we can for a decision."

Have Been a Law to Themselves.

On being asked what were the prospects for legislation in Congress Col. Morrison said:

"The railways of this country have been a law to themselves for so long a time that they are not likely to permit any changes without making a hard fight. They do not want any legislation which will interfere with their own property, as they think they can manage their roads better than any one outside. They are strong and they want all future legislation to be along the lines suggested by themselves. It isn't surprising that they want legislation to meet their own views."

"My own impression is," said Col. Morrison in summing up the case, "that if the railroads had gone in heartily and those men who desired to live by the law—if there are such—had supported the commission and the law they would have been in a better position than they are today. The one great trouble is that there are too many railroads for the business, but that does not put the railroads above the law."

Chinese Wall Is Not Broken.

Because the Monon has been able to make arrangements with the Louisville and Nashville that will enable it to make about two hours' quicker time than heretofore between Chicago and Atlanta during the exposition considerable free advertising is bestowed upon these roads for their great achievement. It has been heralded for the last week as a break in the Chinese wall heretofore separating the North and South. Nothing of the sort has been done. The Chinese wall remains as impenetrable as ever. The fast train by the Monon is still slower than any of the ordinary trains of the Eastern and Western roads, and no trains or even through cars are allowed to be run by the Louisville and Nashville. All the concession it has made is to make closer connection with the Monon, and the latter runs its train a little faster, which makes the slight saving in time.

McKenna to Rejuvenate Old Rails.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 19.—General Superintendent McKenna of the Great Northern yesterday confirmed the report that he has resigned and admitted that he has a good thing in his invention for rejuvenating old rails. He is President of the Pioneer Rail Renewing company, from which he expects to make a mint. The Chicago mill has proved itself to be an entire success. The company will build a new plant in Chicago this winter with a capacity of 600 tons a day. Mr. McKenna is also President of the McKenna Steel Working company, which owns the interests of the rail company. The steel people will establish local offices at Boston, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Columbus, and Kansas City.

Alton Will Not Withdraw.

The Chicago and Alton has decided not to withdraw from the Chicago Railroad Association. It gave notice of withdrawal about two weeks ago because objection was made to the placing of Alton tickets to points in Iowa via Peoria on the rate sheets. A meeting of the various roads interested was held yesterday at Chairman Caldwell's office with a view of settling the difficulty and avoiding a rupture. After a long and animated discussion a compromise was effected by putting in the rate sheet all direct points in Iowa reached by the Alton via Peoria, but keeping off points which have to be reached by indirect routes.

Monon's New Flyer.

The Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad yesterday began running a new "Atlanta Flyer." It is the intention of the "Monon" officials to continue the train as started yesterday all winter. The new flyer leaves Chicago daily at 10:15 a. m., reaches Louisville at 7:39 p. m., and gets to Atlanta at 11:15 o'clock the next morning. The corresponding return train leaves Louisville at 7:26 a. m. and arrives in Chicago at 5:30 p. m.

CARS FOR THE CORN CROP

RAILROAD OFFICIALS FEAR THERE WILL NOT BE ENOUGH.

Illinois Central Is Making Many Improvements at the Southern End of Its Road—Chicago and Alton Decides Not to Withdraw from the Association—Report of the Rio Grande and Western Shows an Increase in Gross Earnings.

A great hue and cry has lately been raised about a scarcity of rolling stock both East and West. Inquiry at railroad offices does not show that any car famine yet exists, though the railroads expect to be confronted with a car famine when the corn crop begins to move. There are two or three of the Eastern roads that have lately made unusual efforts to secure business which are temporarily short of cars, but this happens sometimes in dull seasons. The majority of roads have all the cars to handle all the business that offers at present. Any road is liable to be choked up for a few days on account of concentration of business to certain points, but this is generally followed by a period of dullness and an accumulation of empty cars. About the only portions of this year's crops now being moved are oats and winter wheat. Corn has not yet commenced to move and will not for a month or two. With the enormous crop of corn raised throughout the West this summer an enormous business is anticipated by the railroads, and for this reason they anticipate a scarcity of cars in the near future. All the principal roads have added a large number of freight cars and locomotives to their rolling-stock during the last few months in anticipation of an enormous business this winter. Several of the Western roads are enforcing their forty-eight hour rule at the principal points on their stations, which means that if cars are not unloaded by consignees in that time the company will unload them and place the contents in the freight-houses. This is done to prevent a car famine if possible. Shipments at present are heavier than they probably will be in a month or two from now. On account of the approaching close of navigation shippers expect railroads to advance their rates, as they usually do when they have not to meet lake competition, and they are anxious to forward all the freight they can at the present low rates. The Western roads have already given notice of an advance in grain rates, to take effect Nov. 4, and the Eastern roads are talking about a raise in grain rates from the 20-cent basis to a 25-cent basis, Chicago to New York. If this is done there need be no fear of a car famine or a scarcity of cars this winter. Shippers are now pushing forward all the freight they can, and by the time the advance in rates is made the Eastern demand will be satisfied, and there is no export demand worth speaking of. Though the corn crop in the West this year has been larger than ever before, yet it does not follow that the railroads will be swamped with business. The prices paid for grain to farmers are so low, and with railroad rates screwed up to a higher point than the traffic can bear, farmers will refuse to sell and keep their stuff until next spring, when lake competition will force lower transportation rates and the markets may have changed for the better.

The opinion is the present hue and cry about a car famine has been raised by designing railroad officials for the purpose of giving them an excuse for making an advance in rates when circumstances and conditions would really demand a reduction. It is an old trick of railroad officials to claim an advance in rates has been made because there was more business than they had cars and that they had to raise rates in order to be able to handle the business.

SENATOR CHANDLER'S STRONG TALK.

He Protests to Col. W. R. Morrison Against "Most Stupendous Trust."

Washington, D. C., Oct. 20.—Senator W. E. Chandler, who is fighting the combination between nine railroad companies running between the seaboard and the West, by which, practically, railroad competition is to be prevented, has written another letter to Chairman W. R. Morrison of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. He says, concerning a statement in an interview by Inter-State Commerce Commissioner Knapp that, "if the new trunk line agreement is a violation of the anti-pooling law it is a criminal misdemeanor with which the Inter-State Commerce Commission has nothing to do." Senator Chandler quotes statutes which show that the commission has a great deal to do with certain criminal misdemeanors, and says: "Either Commissioner Knapp knew or did not know these provisions of law. If he did not he ought to be removed for ignorance. If he did he ought to be removed for willful falsification."

Senator Chandler says it is touching to hear the solicitude of the railroad managers for the small shippers. The remedy for this sad case of the "small young men shippers," who, the kind managers say, are so much in danger of annihilation by trusts, is, according to him, "to allow the wolves to eat the lambs to protect them from being worried by an occasional dog."

Nine great railroads, with three billions capitalization, are, he declares, to be permitted to establish the most stupendous trust the world has ever seen.

"Go to, Mr. Chairman," is his expression at this. "This trust is not to be created if you and President Cleveland can prevent it."

He alludes again to Mr. Morgan, in this way: "It [the trust] is not yet consummated. Mr. Morgan, the governor of the nine governors, hesitates, doubtless already influenced by gentle and judicious Presidential remonstrance."

TO MANAGE REORGANIZED SANTA FE

D. B. Robinson Said to Be the Man for the Place.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—D. B. Robinson is to be the next General Manager of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railway if the predictions of one on the inside do not go astray.

The Committee of Reorganization is about to report and the fact is circulated that the sale will take place in Topeka about Dec. 5, as thirty days' notice is required before the decree of foreclosure can be enforced.

Financially the road is said to be as good if not better than any of the Western lines, and there is reason to anticipate a dividend paying basis will be reached when the committee gets through with the reorganization.

As a matter of fact the system is doing more than paying expenses, and with several changes recommended by the committee the earning capacity of the road will be more than doubled in the thinly settled districts.

One sensational feature of the reorganization will be a recommendation to divide the operative force so that several headquarters may be maintained for the fostering of local business that is slighted in handling the business of an extensive system of over 9,000 miles.

It is proposed to establish separate headquarters, as in the case of the Colorado Midland, and allow local men to develop business that will keep the road in motion instead of being a charge upon the main system.

Six days after the sale at Topeka the Santa Fé will again be in full possession of the system, and the committee has its plans laid so that there shall be no delay in carrying them to rapid conclusions.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LAND SALES.

Report of Receivers Showing Financial Condition of the Department.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—Receivers Whitcomb and Morris of the Land Department of the Wisconsin Central railway company have filed their report for the period extending from Sept. 26, 1893, to June 30, 1895. The total receipts during that time were $153,543.78 and the disbursements $143,510.65, leaving a balance of $10,033.13 on hand. The actual land sales were comparatively limited and amounted to only $15,714.37, while the receipts from the land contracts were $21,782.26. Other large sources of income were as follows: Royalties, $47,221.98; stumpage, $21,590.14; interest, $12,286.04. The sum of $18,484.12 was received from the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank. The payments made by the receivers included the large sum of $94,706.52 for taxes, $12,310.14 for general office expenses, and $5,554.45 for commissions, printing, and advertising. The receipts during the second year of the period show a considerable falling off, while the expenditures show an increase. From Sept. 26, 1893, to June 30, 1894, the receipts were $84,640.85 and the payments $60,944.99. From June 30, 1894, to June 30, 1895, the figures were: Receipts, $68,902.93; payments, $82,565.66. The receipts of the Wisconsin Central company last August were $431,251.20, exclusive of a balance of $87,881.16 brought over from July. The disbursements were $447,274.18. The receipts of the Wisconsin Central railway company during the same months were $255,935.62, exclusive of $94,922 brought over from July. The disbursements aggregated $247,534.56.

Changes in Southwestern Rates.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 19.—The Southwestern Traffic Association today considered the question of rates from interior points in seaboard territory to Houston and Galveston, but were unable to reach any agreement to change present conditions, and referred the subject to the Rate committee for report to the next quarterly meeting of the Rate committee.

A resolution was adopted establishing a rate of 70 cents per 100 pounds on wheat in carloads from Idaho points to points in North Texas, with usual differentials to other Texas territories, provisioned upon the acceptance of a division of 40 cents per 100 pounds at Denver and of 30 cents per 100 pounds at Kansas City.

An agreement was reached establishing a basis of 10 cents per 100 pounds higher than lumber rates on combination wood and wire fence from Texas to inter-State points; and the application of commodity rate on fencing and railing was authorised on iron and steel fence posts. In the matter of cement rates to Northern points it was agreed that lines leading from Galveston should be permitted to make the same rates on that commodity as were established from New Orleans.

New Orleans was fixed upon as the place for the next quarterly meeting and the association, which has been in session during the last week, adjourned sine die this evening.

Illinois Central Improvements.

Many important improvements are being made by the Illinois Central railroad at the New Orleans end of the line. Work upon new round-houses at New Orleans and at Canton will soon be started. New turntables are now being placed in anticipation of the new round-houses. The company has decided to increase its shop facilities at New Orleans. It has been found to be a great deal more convenient to have a variety of repairs done at New Orleans than at McComb City, and these new shop facilities are being added on this account. Arrangements are being perfected by the Illinois Central to handle a great deal of cotton this season. The report that the company is behind the New Orleans and Western, and that it would transfer all its cotton there instead of using the warehouse facilities along the river front and elsewhere, is not correct. All arrangements are being made to provide for the transportation of cotton as heretofore. It is possible that certain cotton shipments on through bills of lading will be stopped at Fort Chalmette, but as yet no policy has been outlined as to the relative attitude of the New Orleans and Western and Illinois Central on the question of cotton storage.

Rate-Cutting at Omaha.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—It is openly asserted that the Chicago-Omaha railroads are daily ignoring traffic agreements and every one of them is secretly dealing with scalpers. On two recent occasions it has required strenuous efforts to prevent an open cutting and slashing of rates. When the recent homeseekers' excursion was run an open warfare was narrowly averted. Another such excursion comes Tuesday, when a rupture is confidently predicted by local passenger men here.

Railway News Notes.

The annual report of the Rio Grande Western railway company shows an increase in gross earnings of $88,372, or 4.21 per cent; an increase in operating expenses of $69,230, or 5.03 per cent; an increase in the net earnings of $30,911, or 3.30 per cent.

The Southern Pacific has issued a new tariff making rates on all classes of freight from Central Traffic Association territory to Portland, Ore., 90 per cent of the rates heretofore in effect. The reduction is made to meet the competition of the Great Northern via lake and rail.

At the request of owners of about one-fourth of the first mortgage bonds outstanding of the Denver, Texas and Gulf and the Denver, Texas and Fort Worth railroad companies the New York Security and Trust company invites holders of said bonds to send their names and addresses and the amounts of holdings with a view to the formation of an independent Protective committee.

TALK OF CICERO CITY GOVERNMENT.

Berwyn Club Meets to Discuss Municipal Affairs of the Town.

The Berwyn club, a club composed of residents of that village, held a special meeting Saturday night in Masonic Hall to discuss the question of city government for the Town of Cicero. Representatives from Oak Park, Austin, Hawthorne, Clyde, Morton Park, Berwyn, La Vergne, Kerwin, Mandell, Ridgeland, and Linden Park were present.

The following representatives from the different towns also addressed the meeting:

Lot Brown,
R. H. Muir,
Peter McDonald,
C. E. Piper,
W. H. Wilkins,
James E. Moore,
P. A. Downey.

"DUCKY" DRAKE BURIED

FUNERAL OF THE CRIMINAL TAKES PLACE AT NEWARK, N. J.

Feud Which Was Begun in Chicago Ends in a Duel at Hot Sulphur Springs, Tex.—Fletcher Takes Revenge for the Loss of a Roulette Wheel—Story of the Origin of the Quarrel—Both Men Well Known to the Chicago Police as Thieves.

John B., alias "Ducky," Drake was buried in Newark, N. J., yesterday. The body was followed to the grave by a number of flashily dressed, swaggering men whom the townspeople looked at with amazement and wondered where they came from.

Drake was killed at Hot Sulphur Springs, Tex., last Tuesday in a barroom duel with Frank, alias "Red," Fletcher. Both were among the best-known "grafters" in the country, and the shooting was the culmination of a feud which began in Chicago a year ago, since which time each man has threatened to kill the other on sight. The affair was practically a repetition of the "Tommy" O'Brien-"Kid" Woddles shooting which recently occurred in Paris.

In the vernacular of criminals a "grafter" is a man who follows circuses, attends county fairs and political barbecues, and other places where the rural population is accustomed to gather in large numbers. Their mission in life is to separate their country cousins from their money, and they do it by means of wheels of fortune, shell games, gold bricks, short changing, pocket-picking, or any other means which may seem feasible at the time. It was over the possession of a wheel of fortune that the trouble between Drake and Fletcher started.

Cause of the Trouble.

A year ago last summer Fletcher, who is an ingenious mechanic, devised a wheel which the entire fraternity of grafters acknowledged was a wonder. Other wheels have been made with stops and side attachments which reduced the chances of the player winning to an exceedingly small percentage, but this particular wheel was in "grafters'" phrase, the "strongest game" which the confiding farmer was ever induced to "go up against."

With an operator who knew how to work this wheel it was practically impossible for a player to win unless the operator was willing to let him, and it was possible to make it win every time the number on which was placed the smallest amount of money.

It was a costly instrument, this wheel, and the money for its construction was advanced by a former member of the Chicago police force who is now in other business in Clark street. A year ago last summer Fletcher and a partner named Fred Ruley took this wheel to Texas, where they secured the wheel-of-fortune privilege at the State fair. There the wheel proved so effective that Fletcher and Ruley came back to Chicago with $6,000 between them. They started out to enjoy themselves with the money and in the meantime stored the wheel in the basement of a restaurant and saloon in Clark street, not many miles away from the Chicago Opera-House Building.

Drake After the Wheel.

"Ducky" Drake had had his eye on that wheel ever since he first saw it, and getting hold of Ruley one day he told him if he could get it out of the restaurant basement he could get the privilege in a dime museum in Cincinnati run by a man who was formerly manager for ex-Ald. Epstean when he ran a museum in Randolph street. Ruley fell into the scheme and the two stole the wheel and took it to Cincinnati, where they made money rapidly. In fact, they made so much that Drake thought he could afford to make restitution, and he had a duplicate of the wheel made, and, keeping it, sent the original to its owners in Chicago.

But the game in Cincinnati got so strong that finally Drake and Ruley had to leave there and went South, traveling through Tennessee and Texas, and finally landing in Hot Sulphur Springs a little over a week ago.

In the meantime, Fletcher was furious at the loss of his wheel. He sent word to Drake he would shoot him on sight, to which the latter replied he would have to draw first. The men never met until last Tuesday, when Fletcher walked into the barroom of a hotel at Hot Sulphur Springs while Drake was standing at the bar.

The two men recognized each other at about the same time. Not a word was passed between them, but each pulled his revolver and began shooting. Fletcher, however, was the quicker man and managed to hit Drake first. The latter fired two harmless shots, while Fletcher filled him full of bullets, and he died before he could be taken out of the barroom. Fletcher then fled and has not been apprehended, neither is there any likelihood that he will be, as the Texas authorities are not especially interested in the case, and Drake's friends are, like all other criminals, always willing to desert a dead man for a live one.

Drake's wife, who was in Hot Sulphur Springs at the time, took his body to Newark, N. J., where his parents live. The remains passed through Chicago last Friday morning and were met at the depot by a large delegation of "grafters," pickpockets, "strong-arm men," and general criminals.

Burley & Company
145 and 147 State Street.

China, Glass, Cutlery.

Having your dining table set tastefully and handsomely conveys a strong impression of refinement and elegance and is not necessarily expensive. Our great assortment includes wares of every value—all the result of careful selection and conscientious thought.

Do not purchase without examining this stock—beyond question the greatest in America.

The cleaning of carpets without taking them up. That is a specialty with Pearline. After a thorough sweeping, you simply scrub them with Pearline and water. Then you wipe them off with clean water, and sit down and enjoy their newness and freshness.

You ought to be able to do a good deal of sitting down, if in all your washing and cleaning you use Pearline, and so save time and work. Use it alone—no soap with it.

Millions NOW USE Pearline

WHAT SOME OF THE CHICAGO PREACHERS SAID YESTERDAY.

"IN this world there is a place for everything but Corbett and Fitzsimmons to fight," said Dr. Thomas at the People's Church, McVicker's Theater, in the course of his sermon yesterday morning. His sermon was a study of optimism and pessimism, and he made the declaration as one of the fruits of optimism. As he finished the sentence a murmer of applause spread through the big theater, but was quickly checked by the continued statement of the preacher: "No State in this Union will allow it; the executive authority of Indian Territory has forbidden it; the gates of Mexico are closed against it. A few years ago the fight could have been held anywhere. President Diaz will not tolerate such a spectacle. Public opinion stops these things, and the truth lies in the fact that there is a universal sympathetic emotion for the good coming as a baptism for this world.

"A few years ago the newspapers spread columns and columns of matter regarding a hanging before their readers. They told how it would occur months before the actual event, described the last days of the prisoner, minutely told of the building of the gallows, the doomed man's last night, his last breakfast, his walk to the gallows, placing of the black cap, the last gurgle of life, and the removal of the corpse. Public opinion that was such then will not tolerate it today. When this poor man was hanged in the county jail a few days ago the reports of it were in an obscure part of all leading papers, demonstrating the prevailing sentiment in public opinion. Public opinion spreads like wildfire.

"Not long ago the great reform movement started in New York, and before long it became a revival all over the country. In a few years public opinion will come to say there shall be no more children on the streets hungry, begging, and uncared for. A sentiment will sweep out cities and provide a place for these little unfortunates. When we get a little further on we will find,the way to work for ourselves is to help others, and the only way to security and peace when we walk the streets or lie down to sleep is in a higher social order."

In the course of his sermon, when speaking of the instinctive tenderness and love of motherhood, not only in animal but human life, Dr. Thomas said it had never been so forcibly and prettily demonstrated to him as during the Sunday-school festival Easter day in McVicker's Theater. He said: "We had brought hundreds of children here and had given them seats on the platform. There were dozens of babies to be baptized. As the larger children sang the opening carol a large black cat, familiar to me, came up from the basement and through the wings at the side of the stage and looked upon the scene. Soon she returned to the basement, and in a moment brought up a little kitten and placed it beside the children. She made three similar trips, each time bringing up a little one. Who knows what it meant? What was she thinking of? Perhaps she said to herself: 'Here are the babies; I'll bring mine up too.' The little incident demonstrates that in God's care of this world the instinctive life is profoundly apparent in motherhood and fatherhood."

"What Think Ye of Christ?"

Dr. Barrows preached last evening at the installation of the Rev. Edward H. Curtis, D. D., as pastor of the Woodlawn Park Presbyterian Church. His text was Matthew xxii., 42: "What think ye of Christ?" Among other things Dr. Barrows said:

"Did you ever think how all the great conversions, by which vast energies have been set in motion, have had direct relation to the Christ? Paul, gaining at the gates of Damascus his vision of the Nazarene; St. Augustine, finding in Jesus the attraction in whom all souls may find peace; Luther, discovering the way of life in the Erfurt monastery; John Bunyan, finding like his own Pilgrim the secret of the cross; John Wesley, learning from a Moravian missionary the emancipating truth of free salvation throuh the Redeemer's grace; President Finney, with his marvelous vision of God's love in Jesus; Beecher, the greatest genius ever given to the American pulpit, rejoicing amid the Ohio forest in the discovery that God's boundless love, revealed in the man divine, means unspeakable affection and mercy for the guilty and the unworthy; Mozoomdar, under the grim old seesum tree in the Hindu college, with his sudden vision of Jesus as a strange, human, kindred love becoming at his time of deepest need the most gracious and precious of realities, and the most sympathetic of friends. What are these but symbolic illustrations of the working of that majestic divine presence, through whom God has become real to the heart of humanity?

"What a galaxy shines in the heaven of Christian civilization! The kingliest men and the queenliest women of all times clustering around the star which has become a sun! There is the heroic apostle to the gentiles, so great that through him perhaps we gain our best ideas of the moral grandeur of his Master. There is John, transfigured in the light which shone upon him from the days of his young manhood to the beautiful old age out of which he passed into eternal youth. There is Bernard of Clairvaux, his whole life a passion for holiness. There is the Florentine poet, illumined in the radiance which he climbed through three worlds to see. There is the greatest of German reformers, whose manhood is rugged enough to be symbolized by mountains, whose heart is tender enough to be likened to the brooks. There is the sublimest figure in the literary history of England, in whom the passion for liberty and righteousness glowed like the fires of Ætna. There are all the great reformers and evangelists of English history, from Wycliff to Wesley, whose consecration to the spiritual betterment of England's poor brings them into line with the true apostolic succession. There are men like Thomas Arnold, whose soul molded a generation, and like Maurice, whom Gladstone called 'a spiritual splendor.' There are humble souls whom God has made lofty, and lofty souls whom Christ has made lowly, scores of thousands, living today and living always, to know whom is to get some fuller knowledge of the Prince of Glory, and whose deeds of mercy and words of truth and love keep alive the spirit of the Man of Galilee."

Nordau's Book Criticised.

The Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones in his sermon on "Overlooked Truths of Evolution" had this to say of the most noted book of the season:

"Nordau's book is probably an illustration of the disease he would attempt to diagnose; certainly in his accumulation of epithets, his feverish extravagance and unbridled indignation over everything not to his taste he displays unscientific temper and vitiates his arguments. He has shown his inability to penetrate into the deep workings of genius, and probably fails to discriminate between prophecy and idiosyncrasy. But we will let that pass. Nordau is being taken care of by the critics. Meanwhile everybody is reading his book and good will come out of it, if none other than the realization that disintegration is as inevitable a manifestation of the law of evolution as organization. It is not enough that the potencies of nature are so fertile that only a small proportion of life's progeny has a chance to start. The 'survival of the fittest' is a law that asserts itself at the earliest beginning of life. Darwin has shown that 'even slow breeding man has doubled in twenty-five years, and at that rate in less than a thousand years there would literally be no standing room for his progeny.' Clocq shows that if all the offspring of the elephant, the slowest breeder known, survived there would be in 750 years nearly 1,900,000 elephants descended from the first pair. If all the eggs of the codfish matured the sea would quickly become a solid mass of codfish. It is estimated that the housefly produces 21,000,000 others in a season. Of course only the most competent get a foothold. But having a foothold only the most persistent retain it. Eternal vigilance is not only the price of liberty but it is the price of life itself. Nature is full of the most practical illustrations of the lapse into lower life. This law of degeneracy finds a most striking illustration in human history. Large areas of human nature alive today are degenerates."

Sabbath Was Made for Man.

At St. Mark's Episcopal Church last night the Rev. William White Wilson preached on "How Far Should Men Be Compelled to Keep Sunday"? He took for his text: "The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath."—Mark ii., 27. He said:

"The Sabbath day as set forth in holy scripture was designed both as a civil and a religious day. As a civil day it is binding upon all people; as a religious day it is binding only upon the members of the church of God. As a civil day it may come from a religious source and trace its origin through religion, but that does not alter its character as an institution for man's moral and social well being. As a civil day it is intended for rest and recreation.

"One day in seven is therefore enjoined as a rest day, to which all mankind is entitled. It should be provided and fostered by law. To insure the observance of Sunday as a wholesome rest day the Nation must have a regard for the recreations of the people. Laws for the preservation of Sunday must be reasonable and not arbitrary. Men, unless they are of criminal character, will submit to laws to preserve peace and promote order, but they rebel against an enforcement of law that would compel them to be good. Men are conscious that whether they are good or bad is a matter of choice, and they will not be compelled.

"The puritanical laws of 200 years ago might be explained and even excused because of the situation and demands of the time, but it is unreasonable to enforce their rigid application today. Business traffic, however, on Sunday involves labor and interferes with the day as a day of rest. It would, therefore, be within the reasonable exercise of the power of the government to seek to limit business and work on Sundays, so as to secure the day for rest to those who might not be able to obtain it themselves. It is wise to regulate the traffic in intoxicating drinks for the public good. The saloon is a great source of disorder and must be regarded in a different light from any other business. But there should not be any law or detail of law that seeks to compel men to religiously observe the day."

Trouble Makes Men Better.

Dr. John Rusk spoke of the half-holiday movement at the Militant Church, Willard Hall, yesterday. He commended the stores which close early and said investigations were being made all along this line. A so-called medical firm which is scattering the vilest kind of literature on the West Side was roundly denounced and the Legal committee intrusted to prosecute offenders in the name of the Militant Church. "A Questionless Day" was the subject of the sermon delivered by Dr. John Rusk. He said:

"This is a busy world and we are driven in it. We sometimes need urging, at other times we need rest. A bit of rest today, I am sure, will help. Let this day be like an island struck off from a busy continent. Jesus says: 'In that day ye shall ask me no question.' If you will observe, he talks about trouble. He does not explain why we have it, but he tells its effects. We have not appreciated the touch of tears and the transforming power of trouble. As trouble makes us kindred to many we become kindred to him who is the 'man of sorrow.' Sorrow, after all, is experience. The experiences of Jesus filled the disciples with sorow, but he said he became of worth to them as his life broadened out into these things. The success we achieve is built on denial of comfort, in one sense; it causes tears to friends, but what we pack into life is what makes us valuable.

"There is an attitude of the human toward the divine. 'Behold I stand at the door and knock. If any man will open I will come in.' The bolt of the door is on the inside. You alone can open the door. The question is, will you draw back the bolt? When your life becomes like his you open the door; the day of questioning will end. In that day ye shall ask no question. You will see in the light of his presence."

Power to Become Sons of God.

Dr. C. J. Little, President of Garrett Biblical Institute, occupied the pulpit of Trinity M. E. Church yesterday morning, preaching from the text: "As many as received him to them gave he power to be sons of God." John i., 12-13. He said:

"The three men—John, Peter, and Paul—who made the world acquainted with Christ and his gospel, though they differed as much as three men of the same race and period well could, all agreed in this: That the purpose of Christ was to make it possible for men to become the sons of God. All else had little value; God was seeking for children. That he should send these among his human creatures might well exact surprise and incredulity. Hence the proof of it must be beyond all controversy, beyond all hearsay, and higher than any human inference.

"But this apostolic doctrine of divine sonship is not to be confronted with what is spoken of so glibly as the fatherhood of God. How are you going to make out this tremendous assumption that you are by nature the children of God? Does it flow from your biological science, or your historical traditions? Face the facts without flinching and tell me how I am to derive, either from my own nature or from various forms of society, or from the melancholy shadows of my arborial ancestors with their pointed ears the slightest warrant for the conviction that I, the offspring of conflict and strife and carnal impulse and social war—that I am the child and the heir of an Almighty God?

"Now what I maintain about the feeling of divine fatherhood is that it can originate only in actual contact of the human soul with God. It is not a fact of human nature like the circulation of the blood. It is an individual feeling like the love of John for Jesus. Paul and John and Peter never taught that the feeling of sonship was a natural birthright; on the contrary they taught that it was a glorious privilege. They did not teach that men are, but that men might become the sons of God."

Bears the Authority of Christ.

The Rev. Willard Scott, D. D., repeated in the South Congregational Church last evening in part his recent address before the Congregational Triennial National Council at Syracuse, N. Y., on "The Church and the Times." Dr. Scott said:

"The church bears the authority of Christ, as no other organization does or can. He brought the kingdom of God near unto men. Later he said it was among them, then within them; within some of them, among them all. Those who received his ideals of the kingdom for their own began to draw together. Those who believed alike came together to mature their own ideas and to spread them among others. This society Christ called his church. He seems to have given to it the keys of the kingdom. The church was given the clew to the Christian ideals, and was to follow them out for itself and for the world. In so far as it did this it was his church. The first Christian century worked out this intention, and as the church was then conceived it was glorious, and it must ever be glorious with such ideals and people in it. Possessing these, nothing can prevent its onward progress.

Ideals Are Realities Unveiled.

The Rev. N. Magee Waters, the newly appointed pastor of Emanuel Methodist Episcopal Church in Evanston, delivered his inaugural sermon before a large audience yesterday morning. He took for his subject "The Power of Ideals."

"What we call ideals are not conceptions we have created, they are realities we have discovered. Newton did not make the law of gravitation, he found it. The great scientists are discoverers, and never inventors. Wagner and Beethoven do not make music, they find it. Moses did not originate the Ten Commandments and impose them on society; he discovered what were the laws of morals and society and said them.

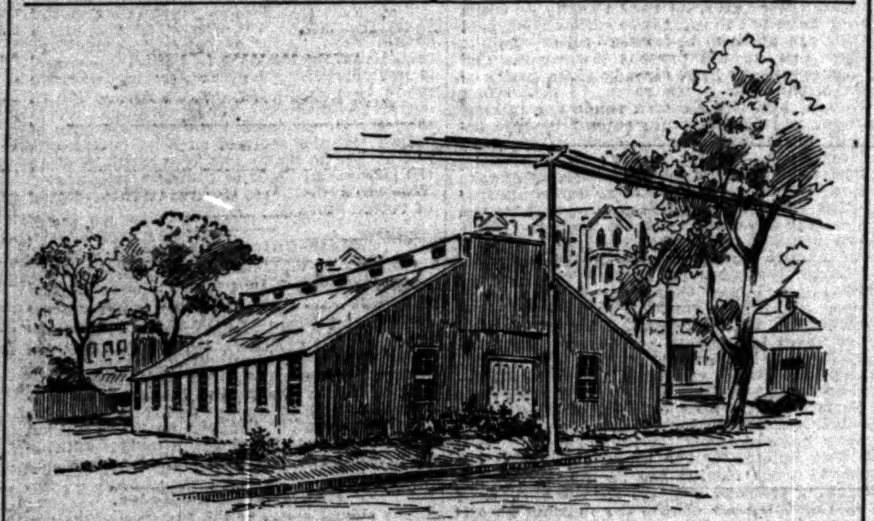
"Our ideals then are not air castles we build. They are the realities of the universe. We do not create, we perceive. Shakspeare and Browning and Tennyson and Paul and Isaiah—these men with different power and with different vision saw the veiled realities, and the world calls them prophets. Revelation is unveiling; imagination is seeing. Skepticism is ignorance, not wisdom. Doubt that scoffs at the invisible and eternal, and laughs at the infinite and the ideal, is ignorance.

"There are three kinds of men in the world: The man with no pattern, the man with his own pattern born of his own ambition, and the man with God's pattern. There is something higher in this world than fortune-getting and success.

"I am an idealist, and from Sunday to Sunday I shall proclaim the power of ideals, and remind you there is something higher in life than its drudgery. I will bid you belong to the third class, the man who lives by the pattern in the mount; the pattern that Moses saw which shone from Horeb. The pattern that I point you to is raised up on Calvary. In Christ is the exaltation of man into the companionship of God."

Bishop Leonard's Work in Utah.

The Rt. Rev. Abiel Leonard, Bishop of Utah, who has a jurisdiction covering the Territory of Utah, Nevada, and part of Colorado, was in Chicago yesterday, delivering an address at Trinity Episcopal Church in the morning and at the Church of the Epiphany in the evening. In the opening of his morning address he spoke of the work at the Minneapolis convention and of the great interest the big conference took in missions in general. He then traced the work of his predecessor in the Western field—Bishop Tuttle—who entered the Territory twenty-eight years ago. Bishop Tuttle's great work was in the establishment of schools in all the larger towns and villages. Bishop Leonard was elected from Kansas eight years ago, and took up the work where his predecessor had laid it down. Until five years ago the work was fruitful. Then the two great parties, one known as the Liberal and composed of Gentiles, the other known as the People's and composed of Mormons, became pitted against each other with the principle of Church and State in the fight. Three years ago these parties disbanded and the Republican and Democratic parties came into existence. The people then talked politics instead of Church and State. With this change the public school system was reorganized and all kinds of religous teaching were eliminated. The educational efforts are now confined to one school for girls in Salt Lake City.



PORTABLE EVANGELICAL TABERNACLE, LINCOLN AVENUE AND HALSTED STREET

Fast Young Men and Slow.

The Third Presbyterian Church, Ashland boulevard and Ogden avenue, was a striking contrast to many of the other churches in Chicago last night. It was crowded to the doors. The Rev. Dr. Withrow repeated by request his sermon, "To Fast Young Men and Slow," and said:

"Many of the most unspeakable distresses of today are those that fall upon conspicuous families. Whether there are to be more of them depends upon the choice of individuals. We do not know the ghastly skeletons to be found in many of the high homes of Chicago—homes where sons and daughters hang their heads with shame. Some people think that God's care is as cheap to get as a bridge jumper's parachute. What we should really do is remember that the Ten Commandments are sentinels.

"If people who commit crimes could reckon on the results before committing the act there would be fewer convicts in our jails. There are perils that cannot be estimated until developed. Would the convicts of Joliet be there if they had considered before breaking the law? They did not stop to think of the end. It is possible that an ex-convict may have after success in life, may become a 'money bags,' even may become the President of a big corporation, but he is still pointed out as a jailbird. When we gravely consider the statement that the defalcations of 1894 were $25,200,000 by men in trustworthy positions, and 30 per cent more for the first five months of 1895 than for the same period last year, we know that it is our duty to hang out a red light and warn men of danger. There is abundant proof that the slow, kempt, self-denial life has it virtues and its benefits."

First Sermon as Pastor.

"The Foundation of a Christian Character" was the subject of the Rev. A. T. Stone's discourse yesterday morning at the Union Congregational Church in Auburn Park. It was the Rev. Mr. Stone's first address to his congregation. He comes from Centralia, Ill. In passing through the city for his vacation to the lakes last summer he stopped with friends at Auburn Park and was induced to preach one Sunday. That led to a call and his acceptance. In speaking of the change yesterday the Rev. Mr. Stone said his friends in the presbytery had given him a letter to the Congregational Association, but he retained his connection with the Presbyterian Church and its ideas.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

The Lake-Front Question.

Chicago, Oct. 20.—[Editor of the Tribune.]—The Lake-Front matter when sifted to the bottom seems to be:

First—Is the basis of settlement between the city and railroad a fair and equitable one? It must be fair as the people are all satisfied with it.

Second—Is the proposed combination of park, viaduct, and boulevard desirable, and is it practicable? Possibly it is desired, but it is impossible to secure, for there is needed $10,000,000 of money, less Washington Porter's $1,000, the consent of the Illinois Central, and the consent of the Michigan Central (whose property would be affected by the viaduct), none of which can be had.

Third—Is the park desirable and is it practicable without the viaduct and boulevard connections? The people are a unit for it. That alone would be the crowning glory of Chicago. It is eminently practicable and can be easily carried out.

Fourth—Would the viaduct and boulevard be possible or of any value without the park? Certainly not in any sense.

Fifth—Has the city a lead-pipe cinch on the railroad so that it can compel the Illinois Central to accept the proposed amendment? Unquestionably no. It cannot do it if it would, and it should not if it could. The railroad has done its business under the present conditions for forty years, and can do it for forty years more if it has to. Judging the future by the past coercion does not ocerce. The Illinois Central has demonstrated that it is a good fighter. Everyone will agree that the railroad has made a liberal offer, and it should be accepted before it is too late. The people are tired of this controversy. They do not want to fight the railroad. What they do want and demand is the proposed park. In the writer's opinion the true men in the Council upon deep consideration of the subject, on their solemn oath of office, and the unquestionably desire of the whole people will to a man support this noble project. Upon those of them out for boodle, for spite, or jealousy, who oppose the park openly, or under cover of ill-timed and unwise agitation of side issues, will rest the responsibility of this splendid opportunity. In the name of the city we love and of generations yet unborn give us the park.

H. H. G.

WEEK WAS A DULL ONE.

BUSINESS SITUATION SHOWS NO CHANGE FOR THE BETTER.

All Lines of Trade Suffer from Stagnation, the Reason of Which Is Hard to Find—No Improvement Shown Over the Preceding Week—Danger of Gold Shipments Revived but Is Now Practically Ended—Inactivity in Local Stocks.

Business conditions during the week ending Saturday were, on the whole, disappointing. For some reason, which no one seems able to correctly fathom, the business of the country seems to have come to almost a standstill. Complaint as to dullness in trade is not confined to any one particular line. Every line seems to have suffered in much the same way, and business-men are asking one another the reason for this state of affairs. With the good crops which have been produced during the summer there should have been a revival in trade. All classes of merchants had counted upon this, and manufacturers in anticipation of it had kept factory and workshop busy. As a result nearly all wholesale merchants had accumulated stocks of goods which are out of proportion to the demand. The crops are beginning to be moved and all the railroads are having as much of this sort of freight to handle as their capacity will permit. In fact, many of the roads are suffering from the scarcity of freight cars, and the condition is getting worse instead of better. With all the grain that is being shipped and with increasing receipts of hogs and cattle and of wool, it would appear business should improve. All the conditions are present for an improvement in trade, but the improvement has failed to follow.

There was another gold scare last week which is now happily ended. In the opinion of many financiers the gold in the Treasury is less liable to attacks at the present time than it has been since the syndicate ceased to protect the reserve. There was an increased firmness in sterling rates during the week which at one time promised to bring prices up to a point where gold could be shipped with profit. There was a reaction, however, which sent prices down, and the week closed with quotations at a point where shipments could not be made with profit.

There are some who hold the opposite, and think the gold is likely to again move toward Europe. Wilson & Sturges, in speaking of foreign exchange, said: "It is certain the buying of futures is excellent, and we do not look for any serious decline in exchange rates, but rather look for an advance to such a point when gold will be taken for export. It will be a question with how much profit the bankers formerly in the habit of shipping gold and the amateur gold shippers will be satisfied, to give the figure at which gold will go out, but it can be safely stated the position of exchange is strong, and gold is likely to go out sooner or later this fall. The market, after a steady opening on Saturday, closed weak, but we do not look for serious decline in exchange rates during the coming week, and should not be surprised if rates would commence to go up again the first of the week."

The condition of the money market is somewhat improved. The Kaffir settlements passed off in London without any failures on the exchange, and as a result the threatened unloading of American securities was averted, for the time at least. With this danger passed money became easier, and as the New York bank statement shows there was an improvement over the conditions of the preceeding week, though it was not a marked one. On the New York stock market the week closed with prices below those of the previous week. Business during the seven days was materially curtailed, owing to a general disposition not to take new ventures until the question of further gold shipments could be more fully determined, and also whether the rates for money were to be materially advanced. Declines were shown in many of the active stocks, though there were no apparent reasons for this other than the general dullness in the financial and commercial world. There were some advances shown, particularly in the stock of the Chicago and Northwestern, which, it is thought, will obtain beneficial results from the proposed reorganization of the Union Pacific.

There was but little trading in sugar during the week. Brokers who have been dealing in this stock are making complaint of the new conditions of sale which have been adopted by the sugar trust. Heretofore changes in prices have been given out in New York in the morning, and Western grocers would not hear of them until after it had had its full effect upon the market. The last change made was telegraphed to out-of-town grocers' organization one evening, and not posted on the New York stock market until the following morning.

Local conditions remain unchanged from what they were a week ago. There is still a fair demand for money, and rates are being held firm at from 4½ to 5 per cent for call loans and from 5½ to 6 per cent for time loans. There has been an active demand for money and the local banks are doing better than they have done for some months. On the local stock exchange the week has not been particularly active. Lake street had another boom which sent prices up from 24 to 27⅛. Saturday the prices were from 27 to 27¼. Reports continue to be good regarding the earnings of the road, and officials predict with the opening of the loop traffic will increase to such an extent that all fixed charges and expenses can be paid and the stockholders receive a dividend.

Gas reorganization plans have had a setback. Application was made Friday in the United States Courts in Chicago for an injunction to prevent the Reorganization committee from going ahead with its work of preparing a plan. Judge Bunn, before whom the application was made, exacted a pledge from the attorneys for the gas companies to allow the matter to remain in statu quo until Nov. 6, when the hearing will be had. No authentic information has been received as to the manner in which the committee proposes to evade the objections of the Attorney-General and combine the companies without violating the laws of the State of Illinois. Trading in the stock has been limited and prices are off from those of a week ago.

Alley "L" reorganization plans are also suffering a setback. Col. Wolcott, one of the members of the committee appointed by the stockholders, has not yet arrived in Chicago, and it is not certain when he will be here. Until he arrives only preliminary work can be carried on. John J. Mitchell, Chairman of this committee, hopes to get to work this week.

Wholesale markets ruled steady to firm, with an appreciable expansion in the volume of business. In jobbing lines all kinds of seasonable merchandise was in good demand, the cooler weather acting as a stimulus. The dry goods market was strong, with an advancing tendency in prices of heavyweight goods and cottons. Mail orders were very large in volume. The cooler weather gave a decided impetus to all lines of knit goods. In clothing and woolen goods a fair reorder business was reported.

Boots and shoes were firm, but business was rather moderate. The leather market was nervous, but prices did not yield, and this had a strengthening effect on the whole in the shoe trade. However, the position of leather is uncertain, particularly sole leathers. The hide market was quite soft at times and a reduction of a full half cent was made in prices. The amount of business done was fair.

Receipts of wool for the week were 327,781 lbs, compared with 622,047 lbs for the corresponding week last year. Shipments were 1,206,183 lbs, or less than one-third what they were last year. Sales were more of a general character than for a long time. The market ruled strong in tone, with an upward tendency. At the opening of the week local stocks comprised only about 15,000,000 lbs, of which it was estimated that 4,000,000 lbs was bright unwashed, 6,000,000 lbs demi-bright Dakotas and Territory wools, and the balance pulled.

Another advance of 50c per ton was scored in anthracite coal. It was a repetition of the conditions of the previous week. With stocks well depleted and colder weather coming on the outlook is for an upward course in the market. Receipts of lumber on the cargo market were light. The demand from the wholesale yards to stock up for the winter was good. Piece stuff, strips, and hemlock were the most called for. Shingles were doing fairly well. At the wholesale yards trade improved. Stock orders were of large volume. Considerable building is going on locally, which tends to keep values firm. Cargo prices were as follows: Piece stuff, dry, short, $9.50; short green, $9.00@9.50; dry common inch, $9.50@11.00; long piece stuff, $11.00@11.50; cull inch, $7.00@7.50; hemlock piece stuff, short, $6.25@8.00; timbers, $11.00@11.50; shingles, pine, $1.70@1.80; cedar shingles, $1.30@1.50; pine lath, $1.40@1.50.

Quotations at the yards were as follows:

Stock Boards, A and B, 12 to 16 ft	$41.00@47.00
Inch finishing, uppers	30.00@45.00
Siding, first and second clear	21.00@21.50
Common and cull boards	10.00@13.50
Flooring, A and B	33.00@34.50
Fencing, No. 1, 12 to 18 ft	15.50@16.50
Timber and joist, 2x4 to 8x8, 12 to 16 ft	10.50@13.00
Timber and joist, 2x4 to 8x8, 12 to 20 ft	13.00@16.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, 22 to 24 ft	13.00@15.00
Shingles, choice to extra	2.00@ 2.25
Lath, dry	1.90

The chief bearish factor in the wheat market continues to be the heavy movement of spring wheat. On the other hand the principal consideration favorable to holders is the drought in winter wheat States. From a winter wheat standpoint both as to production, supplies, and outlook the situation could not possibly be more favorable to holders of wheat. Drought reports from the Southwest have been plentiful for some weeks, and, while some of these reports may have been considerably exaggerated, it is now certain that the winter wheat cannot go into the winter season in anything like first-class condition. The spring wheat movement continues away above the level of last year, and there is reason to believe from the movement and from recent reports that the spring wheat crop, by the most liberal figuring, has been underestimated. Statistics showing movement at primary points and local receipts of wheat to be sure are of no practical value for purposes of comparison, but the fact is that the capacity of all roads transporting spring wheat is being taxed to the utmost. The primary receipts as reported to the trade represent an unusual and abnormal duplication. Wheat is shifted around from one market to another according to the demand for milling or storage purposes. A larger proportion of spring wheat is being moved to the local market, as the big increase in visible here today will indicate. Shipments from the Northwest to Chicago are being made from Duluth by lake and from Minneapolis by way of Gladstone and by rail. This wheat is being brought here for storage purposes and until the elevators, which have been left empty on account of the failure of winter wheat, are filled the local elevator people will be the best buyers of car lots and will practically keep the Chicago market above a shipping basis. The export demand has been supplied by Minneapolis and Duluth. It has been excellent and the natural competition for grain in the Northwest has been such as to take care of the heavy movement there. The holes in interior supplies are being filled up, and, as indicated by the heavy increase in stocks shown by Bradstreet's last week, the free movement of spring wheat is certain to tell on visible supplies. So far the pressure to hedge against purchasers of spring wheat has not been felt to any great extent here, but the indications are that the movement is to be out of proportion to the remarkably light volume of speculative trade.

Winter wheat markets have been supplied freely with spring wheat, and spring wheat millers are competing actively in winter wheat flour markets. There does not seem to be much prospect of the foreign markets furnishing any great amount of inspiration. Offerings of other exporting countries are liberal and stocks of wheat and flour at many United Kingdom points are in excess of requirements. In the speculative market one of the constant depressing factors is the light volume of business. Trading is almost exclusively professional, and the market is so nervous and sensitive that factors of secondary interest easily control the course of prices. While the market has been heavy there has, however, been excellent buying around 60c, and it has taken continuous hammering and selling on the part of the bears to keep prices down. While the professional trade is divided in its opinion as to the future, it is unanimous in the theory that, having hung so long at about one level, the wheat market is apt to have a sharp rally or become demoralized and break below 60c for December delivery.

In coarse grains speculative interest has been light and prices have been influenced by the action of wheat. The weather, with reference to early grading and free movement of corn, has been one factor, while the cash demands and the recent decline in lake freight has been another in determining sentiment. While the outlook is for an early and heavy movement of new corn it is surprising that the old crop corn, for which there is a good cash demand, should sell no higher than the May delivery. The increased receipts at St. Louis and Kansas City give premonition of the movement of new corn. Offerings of new corn in the local market have been quite free for several days.

There is no life to the provision market. Packers are inclined to sell products freely, and the receipts of products are such as to suggest that with cheap corn in abundance provisions will be low in price for some time to come. No one has much to say that is encouraging regarding the cash demand. The call for products from the South is moderate, and the South will do more towards supplying itself this year than in previous years.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions for last week:

	Closed Oct. 12	Price range for week.	Closed Saturday.	Closed Oct 20, 1894.
WHEAT.				
Oct	59¼	59 @ 60⅝	59	52¼
Dec	60½	59⅝@ 61⅜	60	53½
CORN.				
Oct	29	28¾@ 30¼	29⅝	50½
Dec	29¼	29 @ 29⅝	29¼	50¼
OATS.				
Oct	17⅞	17⅝@ 18	17⅞	28
May	20⅜	20¼@ 20⅞	20⅜	32⅞
MESS PORK.				
Jan	$9.47½	$9.20 @9.65	$9.25	$12.27½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
Jan	$5.77½	$5.62½@5.82½	$5.65	$7.05
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.				
Jan	$4.82½	$4.67½@4.85	$4.67½	$6.20

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—10 A. M. TO 12 M.

34000	Atch 4s. 80½@80¾
10000	A & P inc... 3
3000	BW&7th av 1st cons 5s......115
6000	Bk El 1st.....105
60000	Bk W & W Co 5s.........102¼
3000	BR&P gm 5s. 97½
9000	Can So 2d...107⅝
10000	C&O 1st SA..117¾
2000	C&O gen 4½s 79¾
11000	CB&Q cons 7s 120½
5000	C&E 1st.....113
1000	C&NW sf.....116
5000	CRIP Ex 5s..105½
1000	CRIP deb 5s 96½
2000	CSPM&O con 128½
5000	CC&I 6s.....100¾
10000	D&IR 1st....102¾
5000	ETV&Ga cons gold 5s......110½
1000	Ed E NY con 5s 103
1000	GE deb 5s... 92
10000	H&TC gm 4s 71¾
1000	Int & gm 1sts 121
4000	I C 1st 5s..... 94¾
1000	K&M 4s..... 83½
52000	KP 6s Den div asstd ..114½@114¾
18000	K P 1st Cons G Co ctf. 85½@86
2000	L S & M So div bonds....111
10000	LexAv& 1st Pf .....112¼@112⅝
5000	L&N unfd gold 4s 83⅝
1000	ManRyCon 4s 98¼
10000	Mex Int 1st 5s ....73⅝@73⅞
1000	M&StPcons..127
2000	M&StLcons 5s 104½
6000	MK&T 1st 4s ....88⅝@89
16000	do 2d......65½@65⅝
1000	MK&E 1st... 94⅞
3000	MOP 1st cons. 102⅝
3000	NYC deb 5s reg 100
10000	NYL&W 1st. 135¼
600	NY NH & H 4s con db ctfs 135½
8000	O S 1st. 89¼@91
6000	Ogn Imp 1st. 95
1000	Ogn Imp con 5s 38½
17000	OSL&Un Cons TCo ctfs. 61½@62¼
2000	Ogn S Line ....105⅝@106¼
1000	do T Co ctf.. 107
2000	PD&E 1st....103
6000	P&E 1st..... 81
24000	P&R gm 4s tr Co ctfs.. 78⅝@79
20000	P&R 3d pf inc 17
6000	RGW 1st..... 77
27000	St L S W 1st ....78⅞@79
100000	St L S W 2d ....34½@35¾
12000	S P N M 1st ....105¼@105⅝
10000	T&NO cons 5s 95½
77000	TP 2d inc. 24@24¾
7000	TP 1st 5s. 87½@88½
6000	TAA&NM 1st TrustCo ctf... 95
5000	QStL&KC 1st tr rcts....... 80
31000	U P 1st 96 ....110⅝@110½
34000	U P 1st 98 ....110¼@111
9000	USC 1st tr rects ....44¾@45
2000	VM gm.......103
5000	Wab 1st 5s...109
1000	do D&C Ex.. 96½
10000	WS gtd 4s...106⅝
1000	WUC tr 5s....110
35000	WC 1st Tr Co ctfs 58½

IN THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Closing Quotations for the Leading Securities on the Exchange.

Description.	Sales.	Opg.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	200	21⅝	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛
American Sugar	1,900	107⅝	107⅝	106⅝	107¼
Do pfd	25	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
Arnold	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
Bay State Gas	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
Bell Tel	50	198	198	197½	197½
Boston and Maine	25	176	176	176	176
C. B. & Q	50	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
Erie Tel	350	68½	68½	68½	68½
Gen. Electric	300	37	37	36¾	37
Mex. Cent.	50	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
West End R. R.	50	70½	70½	70½	70½

BONDS.

$ 4000 Atch 2ds... 33	$10000 WC inc.... 10
1000 MC 1s inc.. 23¼	2000 CB&N d 6s 99
1000 do 2d inc.. 14⅝	1000 MC 4s..... 69⅝

CLOSING PRICES OF MINING SHARES.

Quotations on the New York and Boston Exchanges.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 19.—Alta, 16c; Alpha Consolidated, 7c; Andes, 31c; Belcher, 44c; Best and Belcher, 81c; Bodie Consolidated, 28c; Bullion, 10c; Bulwer Consolidated, 6c; Caledonia, 7c; Challenge Consolidated, 52c; Chollar, 46c; Confidence, $1.45; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.40; Consolidated Imperial, 20c; Crown Point, 27c; Exchequer, 2c; Gould and Curry, 38c; Hale and Norcross, $1.35; Julia, 4c; Justice, 4c; Kentuck Consolidated, 6c; Lady Washington Consolidated, 1c; Mexican, 63c; Mono, 8c; Mount Diablo, 15c; Occidental Consolidated, 12c; Ophir, $1.40; Overman, 12c; Potosi, 57c; Savage, 31c; Scorpion, 8c; Sierra Nevada, 87c; Silver Hill, 2c; Union Consolidated, 60c; Utah Consolidated, 7c; Yellow Jacket, 36c.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Bulwer, 5c; Chollar, 40c; Crown Point, 38c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.35; Deadwood, 80c; Gould & Curry, 40c; Hale & Norcross, $1.50; Homestake, $25.00; Iron Silver, 25c; Mexican, 60c; Ontario, $8.00; Ophir, $1.30; Plymouth, 15c; Quicksilver, $3.25; do pfd., $16.50; Sierra Nevada, 92c; Standard, $2.50; Union Consolidated, 70c; Yellow Jacket, 35c.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 19.—Allouez Mining Co., $1.00; Atlantic, $21.00; Boston & Montana, $85.50; Butte & Boston, $18.25; Calumet & Hecla, $315.00; Centennial, $75.00; Kearsarge, $19.50; Osceola, $29.00; Quincy, $139.00; Tamarack, $138.00; Wolverine, $7.00.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Closing Prices on the Leading Exchanges of the Country.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 19.—Grain—The wheat curb was strong this morning, but the strength had lost a good deal of its virtue before trading had opened far. December wheat opened at 55⅝@55½c and closed at 55c. There was a quick decline after the opening and then the market held steady until the close. There was a general show of weakness except on final bids, when buying firmed prices without advancing them. May opened at 59½c and closed at 59⅛c. Flour—First patents, $3.15@3.30; second patents, $2.95@3.10; export baker grades, $2.05@2.40; red dog, per ton, $13.50.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 19.—Wheat easy; spot and month, 65¼@65½c; December, 67⅛c; steamer No. 2 red, 62¼@62½c; receipts, 11,203 bu; shipments, 8,000 bu. Southern wheat, by sample, 66@68½c; on grade, 63¼@66½c. Corn—Steady; spot, 37⅝@37¾c; month, 37⅛@37¾c; receipts, 31,874 bu. Southern white corn, 36@37c; yellow, 37½@38½c. Oats—Steady and inclined to lower prices; No. 2 white Western, 26¼@27c; mixed, 22@23½c; receipts, 29,004 bu. Rye firm; No. 2, 44@45c nearby, 47@48c Western. Hay firm; choice timothy, $15.00@15.50. Grain freights fairly steady; steam to Liverpool, per bu, 3½d December; Cork to orders, per quarter, 2s 9d November. Butter firm; fancy creamery, 23@24c. Eggs firm fresh, 18@18½c. Cheese—Fancy, New York, large, 11@11¼c.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 19.—Grain—Corn firmer; No. 2, 29⅝c; No. 3, 29¼c; new No. 3, 26½c; new No. 4, 26c. Oats—A shade easier; No. 2 white, 18¾@19½c; No. 3 white, 17¼@18¼c. Rye—Good scarce; No. 2, 39@40c. Whisky—Firm; finished goods on the basis of $1.22 for highwines. Receipts—Wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 6,100 bu; oats, 118,750 bu; rye, 3,600 bu; barley, 11,200 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 6,600 bu; corn, 25,650 bu; oats, 128,600 bu; rye, none; barley, 15,400 bu.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Grain—Spring Wheat—Prices were unchanged; old No. 1 hard, 67½c; new, 66½c; No. 1 Northern, 64½c. Winter wheat—Quiet but firm; No. 2 red, 68c. Corn—Market steady; demand light, and supply fair; No. 2 yellow, 36½c; No. 3 yellow, 36c; No. 2 corn, 35@35½c. Oats—Steady; demand and offerings only fair; No. 2 white, 24c; No. 3 white, 22½c; No. 2 mixed, 21½c.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 19.—Grain—Wheat—Lower; No. 2 hard, 58@58½c; No. 2 red, 63@64c; rejected, 35@40c. Corn—Active; No. 2 mixed, 23½@24c; No. 2 white, 23¼@24c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 mixed nominally 15½@16c; No. 2 white, 17¼@17¾c. Rye—No. 2, 37c. Flaxseed—Steady; September, 84c. Receipts—Wheat, 82,400 bu; corn, 41,000 bu; oats, 21,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 20,100 bu; corn and oats, none.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 19.—Grain—Wheat—Steady. No. 2 red, 67c. Receipts, 7,000 bu; shipments, 1,000 bu. Corn—Steady. No. 2 mixed, 32c. Oats—Easy. No. 2 mixed, 21½c. Rye—Dull. No. 2, 45c. Lard—Lower; $5.50. Bulk meats—Barely steady; $5.25. Bacon—Slow, easy; $6.37½. Whisky—Steady. Sales, 473 brls; shipments, 122 brls. Butter—Steady. Sugar—Strong. Eggs—Firm; 15c. Cheese—Quiet, steady.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 19.—Grain—Wheat lower; cash, 61⅝c; December, 61¼@61½c; May, 65½c. Corn lower; cash, 27¼c; October, 27c; December, 24½c; January, 23⅝c; May, 26c. Oats lower; cash, 17c; December, 17¼c; May, 20⅝c. Rye quiet, 37c. Pork lower, $8.50. Lard lower; prime, $5.45; choice, $5.50. Lead lower; $3.10. Spelter dull; $3.90. Flaxseed dull; 90c.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 19.—Grain—Wheat—Lower; No. 1 hard, cash, 58½c; October, 58⅜c; December, 58⅝c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 56⅜c; October, 56⅝c; November, 56⅝c; December, 56⅞c; May, 61⅝c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 54⅝c; No. 3 do, 52¼c; rejected, 48⅝c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 56⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 57¼c. Rye—36c. Oats—No. 2, 19c; No. 3, 18¼c. Flax—91⅝c.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 19.—Grain—Wheat—Lower. No. 1 white, 68c; No. 2 red, 65½c; No. 3 red, 62¼c; December, 66⅝c. Corn—No. 2, 32½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 23c; No. 2 mixed, 20½c. Rye—No. 2, 42½c. Receipts—Wheat, 17,700 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 2,100 bu.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 19.—Grain—Wheat dull, lower; No. 2 cash, October, 60⅝c; December, 67⅛c. Corn dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 31c; No. 3 mixed, 30c. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed, 20½c; No. 2 white, 22½c. Rye dull; No. 2 cash, 43c. Cloverseed inactive, firm; prime cash, October, $4.25.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 19.—Turpentine steady; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.60.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Spot Wheat and Corn Firm, Flour Steady, and Good Demand.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19.—Breadstuffs—Wheat—Spot firm; demand poor; No. 2 red winter, 5s 3d; No. 2 red spring stocks exhausted; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 3d; No. 1 California, 5s 4d. Futures closed steady and unchanged from last night's closing figures; business about equally distributed; October, 5s 3¼d; November, 5s 3¾d; December, 5s 5d; January, 5s 4¾d; February, 5s 5¼d; March, 5s 5¾d. Corn—Spot firm; American mixed, new, 3s 5¾d. Futures closed firm with near positions unchanged to ½d higher, and distant positions unchanged from last night's closing prices; business about equally distributed; October, 3s 5¼d; November, 3s 5½d; December, 3s 6d; January, 3s 4d; February, 3s 4d; March, 3s 4d. Flour—Firm; demand good; St. Louis fancy winter, 7s.

Provisions—Bacon—Quiet; demand poor; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 43s; short ribs, 28 lbs, 35s 6d; long clear, light, 38 to 45 lbs, 32s 6d; long clear heavy, 55 lbs, 30s; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 32s; short clear middles, heavy, 55 lbs, 28s 9d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 38s 6 d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 18 lbs, 33s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 45s 6d. Tallow—Fine North American, nominal. Beef—Extra India mess, 75s; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork, prime mess, fine Western, 57s 6d; do medium, 51s 3d. Lard—Dull; prime Western, 28s 6d; refined, in pails, 32s. Cheese—Firm; demand good; finest American, white, 35s; finest American, colored, 39s. Butter—Finest United States, 90s; good, 60s. Turpentine—Spirits, 20s 6d. Resin—Common, 4s 1½d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined, 17s 3d. Linseed Oil—21s 3d. Petroleum—Refined, 7¼d. Refrigerator Beef—Forequarter, 3⅝d; hindquarter, 6¼d. Bleaching Powder—Hardwood, f. o. b., Liverpool, £7. Hops—At London—Pacific coast, £1 15s.

MANCHESTER, England, Oct. 20.—There has been no improvement, and there was comparatively small business this week. Prices were a long way behind for cotton, consequently the position of the makers of cloth yarn was increasingly onerous. For India the demand showed no signs of yielding to speculative maneuvers in raw material. China was already well supplied. South America was doing a moderate business. The Levant was still politically affected. The home trade was fairly good. Yarns were dragging with a hand-to-mouth business, and prices all round were 5 to 10 per cent below the cotton parity.

The continental position was unchanged. Spinners are fully engaged for months ahead at profitable prices.

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

London Prices Steadier on a Slight Recovery in Kaffirs.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The stock markets were steadier today on a slight recovery in mines.

Closing consols for money, 107 5-16; do for the account, 107⅜. Canadian Pacific, 62¼; Erie, 11¾; do 2ds, 80½; Illinois Central, 102⅝; Mexican ordinary, 22; St. Paul common, 78⅝; New York Central, 103½; Pennsylvania, 57½; Reading, 10½; Mexican Central new 4s, 72⅝.

Bar silver, 30⅝d. Money, ¼@½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 9-16@⅝ per cent; for three months bills 9-16@⅝ per cent.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balances today was £100,000.

Gold—Buenos Ayres, 231; Madrid, 16; Lisbon, 25; St. Petersburg, 50; Athens, 77; Rome, 105.55; Vienna, 103.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—Exchange on London, eight days' sight, 20 marks 40½ pfg.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—Three per cent rentes, 100f 60c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 24c for checks.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for the dates mentioned:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Oct. 14	24,139	510	37,410	30,324
Tuesday, Oct. 15	8,611	640	36,014	17,371
Wednesday, Oct. 16	20,492	349	40,140	15,722
Thursday, Oct. 17	13,454	415	38,926	15,976
Friday, Oct. 18	7,070	430	31,492	6,707
Saturday, Oct. 19	1,500	50	17,000	2,500
Totals	75,275	2,394	200,982	88,600
Previous week	66,816	2,231	184,508	98,163
Cor. week, 1894	78,108	4,146	153,224	93,423
Cor. week, 1893	85,208	5,966	119,041	82,906
Shipments—				
Monday, Oct. 14	3,952	73	10,207	6,118
Tuesday, Oct. 15	2,053	1	6,054	4,541
Wednesday, Oct. 16	4,381	20	6,803	5,670
Thursday, Oct. 17	5,314	145	7,806	4,138
Friday, Oct. 18	4,849	132	6,548	3,851
Saturday, Oct. 19	1,000	.....	1,700	1,500
Total	21,549	371	39,118	25,818
Previous week	20,007	259	46,974	21,542
Cor. week, 1894	18,932	643	40,989	14,889
Cor. week, 1893	23,657	320	47,150	20,445

Receipts last week, with comparisons at four markets:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	75,300	201,000	88,600
Kansas City	51,500	55,600	20,200
Omaha	16,500	22,000	2,100
St. Louis	24,000	38,200	10,000
Total	167,300	316,800	120,900
Previous week	161,100	281,500	134,790
Cor. week, 1894	164,200	266,400	129,100
Cor. week, 1893	191,000	193,600	105,000
Cor. week, 1890	146,800	359,400	65,000

Today's receipts are estimated at 22,000 cattle, 36,000 hogs and 24,000 sheep, and the coming week at 73,000 cattle, 190,000 hogs, and 90,000 sheep against 68,226 cattle, 154,054 hogs, and 60,024 sheep the corresponding week of 1894.

CATTLE—Over 75,000 cattle arrived last week, about the second largest week's receipts of the year. About 26,000 Western rangers and 16,000 Texas were received, against 33,500 Westerns and 9,000 Texas the corresponding week last year. Westerns, thus far this season, 352,000, against 289,000 a year ago. Saturday's market was dull and values unchanged. During the week most grades declined about 20@25c. Revised quotations are as follows:

Fancy native steers, 1,500@1,700 lbs	$4.90@5.25
Choice to fancy, 1,350@1,500 lbs	4.30@4.85
Good to choice, 1,200@1,450 lbs	3.85@4.45
Fair to good, 1,100@1,300 lbs	3.30@4.10
Poor to fair, 900@1,100 lbs	3.10@3.75
Choice to extra cows and heifers	2.60@3.40
Fair to good cows and heifers	1.70@2.45
Inferior to good canning cows	1.25@1.65
Stockers and feeders, 700@1,200 lbs	2.20@3.85
Native veal calves, 100@400 lbs	2.50@6.00
Texas steers, 800@1,300 lbs	2.60@3.40
Texas cows, bulls, and stags	1.75@2.70
Western range steers	2.75@4.10

HOGS—The market opened about steady, but later prices declined 5@10c, and the finish was weak with 3,000 left in the pens. The shipping demand was indifferent both the Boston packers being out of the market. Heavy sold at $3.30@3.90; mixed, $3.50@3.95; light, $3.40@3.85; pigs, $1.75@3.70; bulk of hogs, $3.65@3.80.

SHEEP—Saturday's market was dull at the decline established earlier in the week. Lambs quotable at $2.50@4.50; native sheep, $1.50@3.50; and Westerns, $1.75@3.20.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,300. Beeves active, steady. Stockers and feeders lower, easier; everything sold. Native beef steers, $4.00@5.30; Western steers, $2.90@4.50; Texas steers, $2.35@3.25; cows and heifers, $2.00@3.00; canners, $1.50@2.00; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.65; calves, $3.00@5.25; bulls, stags, etc., $1.50@3.00. Hogs—Receipts, 1,300. Market 5c lower; active; all sold. Heavy, $3.60@3.67½; mixed, $3.55@3.60; light, $3.50@3.60. Sheep—Receipts none. Market steady.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000; shipments, 2,700. Market steady; Texas steers, $2.25@2.85; Texas cows, $1.50@2.45; beef steers, $3.25@5.10; native cows, $1.00@3.25; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.85; bulls, $1.75@2.55. Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; shipments, 1,900. Market strong, 5c higher. Bulk of sales, $3.65@3.75; heavies, $3.25@3.85; packers, $3.65@3.85; mixed, $3.55@3.80; lights, $3.35@3.75; Yorkers, $3.65@3.75; pigs, $3.55@3.75.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 300. The meager supply caused a very slow market and only a retail trade was done at unchanged prices. Hogs—Receipts, 2,000. Market steady. Heavy, $3.60@3.80; mixed, $3.50@3.75; light, $3.70@3.85. Sheep—Receipts, none. No market.

BULLS QUIET FOR A TIME

GOV. FLOWER EXPECTS A REVIVAL ABOUT NOV. 15.

By That Time Leading Railway Systems Will Show Heavy Earnings—Until Then It May Be Necessary to Face a Sagging Market—Gold Exchange Rises to the Exporting Point—Union Pacific Reorganization Plan Well Received.

New York, Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Discussing the market yesterday ex-Gov. Flower gave it as his opinion that no one could expect a renewal of the bull movement until about the middle of November. By that time the leading railroad systems would all be showing heavy earnings to justify another forward movement in prices. In this opinion others concur. Meantime, it may be necessary to face a sagging market. The bull movement was started in the summer on the promise of the crops, and has been discounted.

The last week started with promise of improvement, which was promptly chilled by a rise in exchange rates to the gold exporting point. This is due to the bulls' speculation in cotton, according to exchange experts. There was a big break yesterday and the day before at New Orleans. The New York market followed suit. On the other hand, it is about time for wheat to show some advance. The general list being so dull, more attention is given to specialties. The Union Pacific reorganization plan has been received favorably. It is conceded to be an intelligent scheme to deal with a very complex problem. No one can guess what Congress will do; but it is sure that it could not do better than consent to the proposed plan of dealing with the government debt. It will be noted that the reorganization plan deals only with the main lines. The branch system is left to be dealt with separately. They will not run away. They were built as feeders to the Union Pacific, and their geographical relation fixes them in that position.

Regarding Chicago Gas.

The "bear suit" in the Chicago Gas business made its expected appearance not more than a day or two late. It seems as if the bondholder who brought it on the ground alleged, that the proposed consolidation put his interests in danger, was rather quick on the trigger. So far as can be ascertained from the court proceedings, he did not know what the proposed plan was. However, it is of small consequence. The objective point of the suit is the stock, not the bonds. If a break in the stock had been expected on the announcement of the proceedings, the expectation was disappointed. There was none. To the outside observer, this suit rather weakens the bear position. There was consistency in selling the stock on the argument that without new legislation in Illinois the proposed plan could never be carried through. Starting such a proceeding might be considered evidence that the bear interest really believed it could be and were trying to head it off. The contest will be an interesting one to watch. Some of the sharpest men in Wall street are on the two sides, and the fight will be one both of brains and money. It will be pretty hard for either side to take the other by surprise. At present, it is understood the bull party will keep quiet while the exchange of certificates goes on. When that operation is complete they may make themselves felt again.

Pan Handle Dividend Passed.

It is rather discouraging to investors to find the Pennsylvania directors again deferring the dividend on the Pan-Handle stock. The only consolation is that the money has been earned. According to the statement of a director the action was taken at the instance of President Roberts, who believes in accumulating a fund upon which the company can draw for dividends when times are bad; so that when dividends are resumed again (which, it is implied, will be next year) there will be a reasonable certainty of their continuance, even if a bad year is occasionally struck. Of course, this is sound policy, the Lake Shore being an example, but it is rather trying to the patience of the average investor.

The little paragraph last week on Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling stock was the precursor of unexpected reading matter on the subject. It looked for a day or two as if there was to be a lively controversy regarding the person who had the honor of really bringing out the stock. This, and the regular advertising of it, caused C. L. and W. preferred to be the most talked-of small stock which has been introduced to Wall street in some time. To dispel any lingering doubt there may be on the momentous questions involved it may be stated that the firm of Blair & Co. brought out the bonds and J. W. Davis & Co. the stock—pretty good sponsors for both, it will be seen. But that old-timer in the street, Jacob Rubino, wrathfully directed attention to an error in this column last week, where the price of the bonds was stated to be 105. They were 109. Mr. Rubino had much to do with placing the bonds, he wishes it understood.

MILITARY ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL.

Competitive and Other Drills Under Auspices of Company M, I. N. G.

Company M, First Regiment, I. N. G., will give a grand military entertainment and ball at its armory, Sixteenth street and Michigan avenue, Friday, Oct. 25. The program will be as follows:

Drill by Scottish girl cadets, Miss Josie Ross, Major commanding.

Competitive drill for Company M prize trumpet. Entries—Lincoln Park cadets, Capt. A. M. Rennacker commanding; Company A, Armour battalion, Capt. Fred E. Haines commanding; Chicago Guards, Capt. McKinley commanding; Twenty-ninth Chicago Company, B. B., Capt. George R. Harbaugh commanding.

Drill by Armour Drill Corps, Company A, Miss Humphrey, Captain commanding.

Spell-down for the Company M prize cup, open to three enlisted men from each company in the regiment, Company M barred; United States army regulations to govern.

Dismounted sabre drill by Chicago Hussars, E. L. Brand, Captain commanding.

Exhibition drill by St. Bernard Commandery Drill Corps, Holman G. Purinton, Major commanding.

Drill by Company M, First Infantry, I. N. G., E. H. Switzer, Captain commanding.

Fancy drill by Chicago Zouaves, Thomas J. Ford, Captain commanding.

Dancing.

The Continental Guards, guests of the evening, will lead the grand march.

How Rapidly a Man Reads.

When reading a man usually gets through 400 words a minute.

To the Holders of Certificates of the

Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company

Of Philadelphia, issued upon the surrender of Certificates of the Chicago Gas Company.

Referring to the committee's advertisement of October 3d, 1895, the time for the deposit of certificates with the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall street, under the agreement dated October 1st, 1895, is extended until and including November 1st, 1895. Engraved negotiable receipts of the Central Trust Company, listed on the New York Stock Exchange, will be issued for the deposited certificates.

Dated New York, October 17th, 1895.

FREDERICK P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
ANTHONY N. BRADY,
WALTON FERGUSON,
C. K. G. BILLINGS,
WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL,
Committee.

J. N. WALLACE,
Secretary, 54 Wall street, New York.

Our Free Letter

Reviewing the grain and stock markets will be sent you daily on request, in the hope of deserving part of your business. Orders solicited for cash or on three to five point margins.

J. R. WILLARD & CO.,

MEMBERS: Chicago Board of Trade. New York Produce Exchange. New York Cons. Stock Exchange.

17 Board Trade, Chicago. 44 Broadway, New York.

Dickinson Cement Co.

PORTLAND CEMENTS

'Phone Main 933. 127 MARKET-ST.

SPECULATION—We offer special facilities to operators, large or small, for trading on margins in stocks, grains, or provisions. Market letter issued regularly, giving latest confidential advices. Orders received on 1 per cent margins. Our book, "Speculation, or How to Trade," mailed free. C. F. VAN WINKLE & CO., 236 La Salle street, Chicago. Mention this paper.

WRITE TO US.

We want to interest the conservative trading element in our market. Send address and will mail free our daily market letter giving news and opinions. Orders solicited, any quantity, 2 to 5 cents margin. DENNIS, LYNCH & CO., Members of the Chicago Board of Trade, Grain, Provisions, Seeds, etc., No. 43 Board of Trade, Chicago.

REAL ESTATE LOANS AT THE VERY LOWEST RATES.

88 La Salle Street Edgar M. Snow & Co.

TALKS OF THE LOST ARTS

DR. WILBUR F. CRAFTS LECTURES AT THE Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

State Convention at Evanston Closes with a Farewell Meeting—Delegates Relate Their Experiences and Attend Gospel Services—Visiting Preachers Occupy Pulpits at Nearly All of the Churches of the Town—All Return Home Full of Praise.

Yesterday afternoon Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts, Superintendent of the National Bureau of Reforms at Washington, spoke in the auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association Building. This was one of a series of lyceum lectures and was given under the title "Before the Lost Arts." The association male quartet made its first appearance and sang twice. The speaker was introduced by Prof. Graham Taylor of the Chicago Theological Seminary.

Dr. Crafts first made reference to the title under which his subject had been announced. He said that in speaking of the lost arts it was generally considered wonderful that such skill should have been reached so long ago. Before that time, however, there were much more skillful artisans. Many of the inventions of the nineteenth century had counterparts that even at that time gave evidence of a greater intricacy in their mechanism. In this list there could be named needles, lances, spears, swords, levers of three kinds, lenses, electric lights, airguns, violins, opera-glasses, self-adjusting and self-cleansing, telegraph lines and telephones. All of these existed centuries before man's first invention—they were a part of the organisms and processes of nature. From this it followed that where there was such an intelligent development of form there must be mind, too. Scientists who had once been skeptical from a technical study of the subject had now come to admit this. The minute forms of all nature were from the workshops and laboratories of God.

The eye, in its different aspects, God's handiwork, compared with man's work in telescope, shows that the operations of the mind of God are like those of man's thought, save that they are infinitely more profound.

By the aid of a series of large plates the lecturer explained how some of the wonderful processes were performed.

STATE CONVENTION Y. M. C. A. ENDS.

Farewell Meeting Is Held at the First Congregational Church, Evanston.

The State convention of the Illinois Young Men's Christian Association, which for the last four days has been in session at Evanston, closed last evening at 9:30 o'clock with a farewell meeting. The meeting was held at the First Congregational Church and was in the nature of a song and praise service. The gospel songs were led by Prof. D. B. Towner and prayer was offered by Dr. W. W. White of the Moody Bible Institute and others. At the close of the meeting the delegates were requested to tell in five words the blessings they had received. The sessions yesterday were all in the nature of gospel and prayer meetings. At 7:30 o'clock in the evening platform meetings were held in the different Evanston churches and during the day the delegates occupied the pulpits of the churches.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Court Call for Monday.

Judge Brown—County Court, Room 310—Short cause calendar, Nos. 13816, 13148, 10481, 13853, 13490, 13526, 13983, 12217, 13835, 13837, 13855, 13902, 13949, 12902, 13804.

Decrees.

Judge Brentano—405—Codegan et al. vs. Ryan et al.; dec. sale.

Iowa Supreme Court.

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court today announced the following opinions:

W. W. Davis vs. Anchor Mutual Fire Insurance Company, appellant; Warren District; affirmed.

George Hayward, administrator, appellant, vs. S. M. Jackman; Pottawatomie District; affirmed.

Jacob Ehrke vs. Hecht & Polle and John Dettman, appellants; Crawford District; affirmed.

State vs. J. L. Mevill, appellant; Ringgold District; affirmed.

W. C. Stevens vs. Eugene Ellsworth, appellant; Kossuth District; petition for rehearing overruled.

State vs. S. D. Eaton, appellant; Buena Vista District; affirmed.

State vs. Charles Jones, appellant; Hamilton District; affirmed.

Henry Mueller vs. Fred Sutter, appellant; Carroll District; reversed.

R. J. Park et al., appellant, vs. Hiram Champlin et al.; Blackhawk District; reversed.

Will Keep John Brown's Handcuffs.

Wabash, Ind., Oct. 19.—[Special Correspondence.]—The publication in the newspapers of the fact that Dan Lizer of Lincolnville, this county, has the pair of handcuffs originally worn by John Brown, the Abolitionist, has brought Mr. Lizer innumerable letters of inquiry from all over the country. Many persons, including a director of the Chicago Board of Trade, wish to buy the relic, but Mr. Lizer refuses to part with it.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" MAY be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places or at any A. D. T. office. Ring them up and your advertisement will be forwarded to THE TRIBUNE without extra charge.

SOUTH DIVISION.

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—
2800 .... E. T. RICHARDS.
2614 .... C. E. KREYSSLER.
Cor. 31st .... J. H. HOGEY.
Cor. 33d .... N. L. FRANK.
Cor. 35th .... C. E. MARSHALL.
Cor. 37th .... T. H. PATTERSON.
3915 .... JUDSON A. ROOT.
4134 .... I. W. BLOOD.
Cor. 43d .... C. S. ALLEN.
Cor. 46th .... A. K. LOWRY.
5040 .... Sorro & Kerntopf.
6305 .... BERT LOMBARD.
Cor. 63d .... CURTI & McRAE.
HALSTED STREET—
2603 .... A. J. KETTERING.
Cor. 36th .... F. NEUBERTS.
STATE STREET—
Cor. Harrison .... HARRISON PHAR.
2200 .... L. J. WEYER.
2727 .... STANDARD PHAR.
Cor. 31st .... W. K. FORSYTH.
3160 .... H. F. FLANNERY.
Cor. 39th .... HURST'S PHARMACY.
4259 .... A. C. MUSSELWHITE.
4700 .... JOHN I. BELL.
4704 .... WM. STORCK.
Cor. 51st .... B. F. TERHUNE.
Cor. 59th .... F. P. KENNEDY.
INDIANA AVENUE—
Cor. 31st .... E. VON HERMANN.
Cor. 35th .... F. C. KELLOGG.
Cor. 39th .... M. N. PORTER & CO.
Cor. 43d .... SIDDALL DRUG CO.
LAKE AVENUE—
Cor. 50th .... W. BODEMAN.
TWENTY-SECOND STREET—
123 .... J. & R. SIMMS.
TWENTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Michigan-av. .... MOORE'S PHAR.
THIRTY-FIFTH STREET—
188 .... G. A. GRAVES & CO.
THIRTY-FIFTH STREET—
And Forest-av. .... W. H. LLOYD.
WABASH AVENUE—
515 .... AM. DIST. TEL. CO.
Cor. 14th .... E. J. PAINTER.
Cor. 16th .... O. F. FISCHER.
Cor. 18th .... E. A. ZAHN.
THIRTY-NINTH STREET—
210 .... C. G. MUEHLMAN.
FORTY-FIRST STREET—
460 .... L. W. SCHWAB.
FORTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Lake .... O. F. SCHMIDT.
Cor. Grand-blvd. .... C. N. GOODNOW.
405 .... A. S. COOK.
FORTY-SEVENTH STREET—
Cor. Evans .... C. S. TIRRELL.
Cor. Champlain .... C. S. TIRRELL & CO.
FIFTY-THIRD STREET—
108 .... F. G. SECORD.
FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Madison .... J. & W. E. HOLLAND.
560 .... R. R. BOWEN.
FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—
Cor. Jefferson .... JACKSON PK. PHAR.
SIXTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Stony Island .... F. J. AMPHLETT.
SIXTY-FOURTH STREET—
Cor. Grace-av. .... B. M. WHITE.
STONY ISLAND AVENUE—
7004 .... M. A. CURTIS.
DEARBORN STREET—
Cor. 35th .... McKENZIE BROS.
WALLACE STREET—
Cor. 32d .... R. H. WHEELER.
WENTWORTH AVENUE—
Cor. 31st .... R. P. BRAUN.
3310 .... E. KOPLITZ.
Cor. 62d .... I. N. EMPIR.

WEST DIVISION.

WESTERN AVENUE—
Cor. Adams .... ADAMS-ST. PHAR.
Cor. Harrison .... H. G. DRESSEL.
CHICAGO AVENUE—
468 .... WM. R. BIERMAN.
567 .... HENRY SCHMITT.
626 .... CHAS. HIRTZLER.
DIVISION STREET—
843 .... R. STANGOHR.
Cor. Robey .... PAUL HEINEMANN.
INDIANA STREET—
Cor. Ashland .... F. EITERMAN.
ERIE STREET—
Cor. Noble .... A. H. SCOTT.
NORTH AVENUE—
717 .... R. A. HOELZER.
887 .... L. A. GELLEIN.
BLUE ISLAND AVENUE—
171 .... J. R. SHEAN.
LAKE STREET—
Cor. Paulina .... R. T. SILL.
771 .... A. S. STODDARD.
1014 .... W. W. THUMSER.
1209 .... HENSEL BROS.
Cor. Homan .... F. E. McKENZIE.
MADISON STREET—
190 .... AM. DIST. TEL. CO.
278 .... BELL & CO.
[illegible] .... PASSAIC PHAR.
[illegible] .... F. A. TAYLOR.
[illegible] .... J. W. CRAIN.
[illegible] .... K. McLENNON.
[illegible] .... G. D. STONE.
1040 .... H. A. JOHNSON.
1240 .... H. B. BROWN.
Cor. Sacramento .... E. E. FOSTER.
Cor. Homan .... L. P. KOTZ.
MILWAUKEE AVENUE—
232 .... FORD'S PHARMACY.
463 .... HENRY SCHROEDER.
1086 .... Quayles & Populorum.
1218 .... MOYEN BROS.
Cor. Oakley .... J. KIRKEBY.
OGDEN AVENUE—
140 .... FRANK GRAMMER.
293 .... W. A. BRABROOK.
360 .... C. F. BROWN.
478 .... F. J. KNOWLES.
987 .... FARRAR'S PHAR.
RANDOLPH STREET—
Cor. Ada .... GEO. BEDDFORD.
TWENTY-SECOND STREET—
Cor. Troy .... FOUCEK & VILLIEN.
TWELFTH STREET—
Cor. Loomis .... BLETTNER'S PHAR.
422 .... CHAS. C. THIEL.
VAN BUREN STREET—
Cor. Center .... A. M. Bronson & Son.
Cor. Laflin .... THOS. LONERGAN.
Marshfield-av. .... R. M. WILSON.
Cor. Robey .... C. E. BUTTON.
Cor. California-av. .... JOHN RITTER.
Cor. Francisco .... F. H. KELLETT.
HALSTED STREET—
Cor. Jackson .... O. S. BETTING.
260 .... JOHN P. LEE.
HARRISON STREET—
750 .... F. E. FISKE.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO AVENUE—
80 .... R. H. HANKE.
BARRY AVENUE—
Cor. Evanston .... JOS. SCHOENKAES.
NORTH HALSTED STREET—
1748 .... ROGERS PHARMACY.
NORTH AVENUE—
161 .... C. E. KREZMENSKI.
Cor. Cleveland .... A. M. REIS.
CLARK STREET—
Cor. Ohio .... H. J. BATE.
Cor. Chestnut .... WHITE BROS.
Cor. Maple .... J. MAYER.
Cor. Division .... E. WEBBER.
Cor. Goethe .... R. E. RHODE.
Cor. North-av. .... HENRY GOETZ.
Cor. Center .... F. J. LINK.
Cor. Webster .... FRANK SCHRAGE.
Cor. Halsted .... BAKER & MASON.
RUSH STREET—
Cor. Ohio .... C. A. STORER.
OAK STREET—
Cor. Townsend .... A. J. WESSMAN.
WELLS STREET—
Cor. Ontario .... J. A. THOMAS.
Cor. Oak .... R. G. DORRANCE & CO.
Cor. Division .... F. H. AHLBORN.
Cor. Eugenie .... DINET & DELFOSSE.
ASHLAND AVENUE—
Cor. Addison .... R. L. BROWN.
Cor. Graceland .... HIGH SCHOOL PHAR. (Schroeder & Van Nice.)
LINCOLN AVENUE—
224 .... HENRY SCHALLER.
Cor. Fullerton .... W. C. BALLOWITZ.
Cor. Wrightwood .... H. W. WEIHE.
Cor. Belden .... F. R. LEONARD.
622 .... MAX SCHULZ.
723 .... G. M. BOALCH.
1650 .... BRUNO BRATT.
LARRABEE STREET—
Cor. Center .... HERMAN FRY.
SHEFFIELD AVENUE—
845 .... A. N. BOE.

SUBURBAN.

AVONDALE, ILL. .... L. N. FENNE.
AUSTIN .... W. O. CLINE.
EVANSTON, ILL. .... J. S. OAKES.
1579 Maple-av. .... JOHN COOPER.
LA GRANGE, ILL. .... E. R. McCLELLAN.
OAK PARK—
Oak Park-av. Sta. .... LOOMIS & NOEL.
ENGLEWOOD—
62d and Wentworth .... DR. W. MINAKER.
63d and Stewart .... OPERA-HOUSE PHAR
66th & Wentworth .... H. J. HOUGHOTON.
69th and Stewart .... E. G. BINZ.
RAVENSWOOD .... A. E. BIERSTEDT.
WINNETKA, ILL. .... GARRISON BROS.

LOST AND FOUND.

PARTY KNOWN THAT TOOK DOG FROM 1316 Wabash-av.; will be arrested if not returned to 1314 Wabash-av., 2d flat; no questions asked if returned.

LOST—SOLID GOLD OPERA GLASSES. OWNER'S name, Minnie A. Houston, engraved upon it. Liberal reward. Leave at Ideal Boiler Co., 36 Dearborn-st.

LOST—A MIXED BUNCH OF KEYS. PLEASE deliver to 305 First Nat. Bank Building and receive reward.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—

MYRON H. POWELL.

Please communicate with our brother.
G. W. P.,
912 Medinah Temple Bldg.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—15 CENTS A DAY—
$1 A WEEK—
$4 A MONTH—
WILL BUY A DIAMOND—
SEND FOR CATALOGUE—
LOFTIS BROS. & CO., 103 State, Columbus Bldg.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—THE NEW WOMAN; LATEST novelty out; sample 10c. 414 Omaha Bldg.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED — AS SHOE CLERK, five years' experience; will begin for low wages; reference Wildermuth. Address D 610 Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—WILL GIVE $25 TO any one securing me a position in an office; am 18 years old. Address D 800, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR OPENING, CLOSING, examining, and writing up books, perodically, day or evening. Address P.-O. Box 594, City.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 25, AS clerk or secretary; thorough bookkeeper; good penman and correspondent. J E 170, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GROCERY CLERK; A1 references; 7 years' experience; competent in store or on order route. Address C 306, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED business-man to represent Chicago manufacturers in St. Paul, Minneapolis, and surrounding territory; references and bond if required. Address H. PROBST, 111 Hoffman-av., St. Paul, Minn.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED wholesale salesman and manager of agents desires positoin on salary and commission basis. H. BLACKWELL, 108 California-av.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BLANK BOOK forwarder and finisher. Address D 432, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—SINGLE GENTLEMAN,

ARTISTS—9 GOOD CRAYON ARTISTS; GOOD prices. Apply 560 W. Harrison-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

age 40 years, wants steady job at light work and short days; can drive and take care of horses perfectly; my object is more for a good home than salary. Address B 177, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN as coachman in private family; character "excellent"; twelve years' experience with horses. Address J X 5, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS BARtender; speaks German and English. Address L. W. P., 1209 Michigan-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE-AGED woman for general housework in small family. 3732 Wentworth-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FIRST AND SECOND work; two colored girls; references. 3121 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—WASHING BY THE day. 420 45th-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE-AGED Protestant lady as housekeeper for Catholic priest; best references. Address D 708, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WHEN IN NEED OF bookkeepers, stenographers, or office boys Tel. Main 2764 or address Mercantile Reference and Bond Association, 269 Dearborn-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BUSINESS HOUSES supplied with stenographers. Tel. Main 971. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY DEsires position, soprano soloist in church. Address B 956, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER — FIRST-CLASS, FOR WESTern newly developed mine; unmarried preferred; to good man liberal salary and other inducements offered. Address D 204, Tribune office.

BUTCHER—A FIRST-CLASS ORDER CLERK. McGIVERN, 351 Rush-st.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN TO JOIN YOUNG business-man in good office business; $18 week guaranteed; $100 cash required; references exchanged. Address D 201, Tribune office.

MEN—GENTLEMEN OF EDUCATION AND good address to solicit orders on a new historical work of great merit; proper party can make large salary; Knight Templar preferred. Call in person. JOS. SMART, 1412 Masonic Temple.

MEN—PERMANENT WORK FOR ACTIVE men; salary or commission and expenses; experience unnecessary; goods thoroughly practical; pay sure. Address K. S. CO., 51 Summer-st., Boston, Mass.

SALESMAN—AN ENERGETIC, ACTIVE, EXperienced corset salesman who can command trade in Chicago and Milwaukee. Address P. O. Box 570, Worcester, Mass.

SALESMEN—TO HANDLE CUSTOMERS PREviously approached; must be somewhat familiar with office work and have a good name. Call after 10 a. m., 607 Masonic Temple. M. D. FENNO.

SALESMAN—SEE NEW WOMAN; GREATEST novelty out; good seller as side line; sample 10c. 414 Omaha Bldg.

Boys.

BOYS—ABOUT 16, GOOD PENMEN, FOR A wholesale office. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

Trades.

DENTISTS—OPERATORS. CALL AT 146 State-st.

GOOD GENERAL BRASS FINISHER AND ASsistant toolmakers. Apply foundry dept. Pullman Car Wks., Pullman, Ill.

LOCKSMITHS — TWO GOOD LOCKSMITHS; none but men skilled in car locks need apply. Apply foundry dept. Pullman Car Wks., Pullman, Ill.

MAN—EXPERIENCED; TO MAKE MIXED metals, babbitts, solder, stereotype. Address stating experience, references, and wages expected, J X 13, Tribune office.

SIGN PAINTER—FIRST-CLASS, IN BASEment, 2501 Cottage Grove-av.

TAILORS—THIRTY, FIRST-CLASS, AT MADIson, Wis. M. S. KLAUBER & CO., GRINDE, SCHMEDEMAN & QUAMMEY, OLSON & VEERHUSEN.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

GENTLEMAN—RESIDING IN CHICAGO, WHO is conversant with real estate business, as correspondent and advertising agent; reference required; liberal terms to right party. For particulars address Room 529, 150 Nassau-st., New York.

MAN—TO CANVASS, COLLECT INSURANCE. A. JORDAN, 600, 173 E. Jackson-st.

PACKERS—IN LARGE WHOLESALE DRY goods house; men used to making express packages; only those having long experience and best references need apply; state full particulars. Address D 208, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—TO TAKE CHARGE OF OUR INterests outside of city; steady work; salary $60 mo.; small security required. Address D 206 Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

COOK—WOMAN SKILLED IN MAKING FINE entree dishes; good wages; catering business. 2970 Groveland-av.

HOUSEWORK—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework; best wages. 275 E. 46th-st., between Ellis and Drexel.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework. 3985 Drexel-blvd.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHERS—INCREASE YOUR SPEED by practical, varied dictation on 5 hours' typewriter practice daily; Pitman and Munson systems taught; special beginners' class in shorthand day and evening.

Miscellaneous.

TWO GOOD LOOKING LADIES FOR EXHIBItion. Call, 8 to 9 only. S. MARKS, Hotel Richmond, State and Van Buren.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

38 E. HARRISON, COR. WABASH—PLEASANT rooms, excellent board; house quiet and respectable; reasonable.

1611 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS AND BOARD. MRS. D. W. FLOWER.

North Side.

487 AND 489 LA SALLE-AV.—STEAM-HEATED rooms, with day board. MRS. CROWELL.

Hotels.

HOTEL HAYES, 64TH-ST. AND LEXINGTON-av., one block from Lexington-av. L station and cable cars, three blocks from Woodlawn depot I. C. R. R.; handsome stone and brick building; pleasant rooms, steam heat, gas, and bath, $2 a week; board, $3.50 a week. JOHN HAYES.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd., elegant front rooms, with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Proprietors.

North Side.

TO RENT—DEARBORN-AV., NEAR DIVISION-st., 2 or 3 large front basement rooms, unfurnished, suitable for office or living rooms; steam heat; exclusive entrance. Address J D 162, Tribune.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ALcove room; hot and cold water; also small room; furnace heat; good location; gentlemen. 367 Dayton.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, with or without board; all conveniences; by a young widow lady. 236 N. Elm-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS, with barn and large lot, No. 4669 Lake-av., from Nov. 1; house cannot be inspected except with letter from the owner, Room 1323 Monadnock Block. 'Phone 206 Harrison, where terms can be learned.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—JACKSON PARK and 61st-st., 215 61st-st., new 10-room house, all improvements; gas ranges and grates; hard floors; 15-minute express trains to city; furnace heat; open Sunday.

TO RENT—SEND FOR LIST OF HOUSES AND flats for rent or sale on South Side. Telephone South 1024. J. A. CONLON, 384 35th-st., bet. Wabash and State.

TO RENT—8-ROOM COTTAGE, HYDE PARK; 5 minutes' walk from Illinois Central express trains. Inquire 232 54th-place Monday. D. W. COOKE.

North Side.

TO RENT—BY OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 36 Clark-st.
51 St. Clair-st., 9 rooms.
384 Ontario-st., 12 rooms, steam heat.
58 St. Clair-st., 9 rooms.
28 Lincoln-av., steam heat, furnished.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED — TO RENT — BY RESPONSIBLE couple good furnished house at once; reasonable. Address D 205 Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—"THE RAINIER" APARTMENT HOtel, Cottage Grove and 33d-st.; apartments from 2 to 7 rooms; every modern convenience, including hotel service, etc.; moderate prices and first-class in every respect. Call and examine. TOBIN BROS., Managers, 55 33d-st.

TO RENT—THE ESMOND, 25TH-ST., BETWEEN Michigan and Wabash-avs.; handsome light 5-room apartments; perfect steam heating; hot water; all modern conveniences; $32.50 to $40. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—5-ROOM STEAM HEATED FLATS; gas ranges, and laundry tubs in kitchen; convenient to Illinois Central express trains, 10 minutes to Van Buren-st., 3 blocks from cable cars. Inquire at CARR BROTHERS, 5311 Lake-av.

TO RENT—7 ROOMS AND BATH, $23; 5 ROOMS and bath, $25; 4 rooms, without bath, $18, $23; first-class building; elevator, steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, refrigerators, steam laundry; janitor service. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—3519 INDIANA-AV., FINEST 10-room flat in the city; hardwood finish, steam heat; elegant and commodious bookcase in library; modern appointments throughout; very loy rent until May 1. L. D. HUESNER, 119 Adams-st.

TO RENT—DELIGHTFUL OUTSIDE 7-ROOM 2d flat; steam heat, gas range, back porch; best location South Side; 2340 Calumet-av.; to acceptable tenant will make sacrifice till May; examine. F. NICHOLS, 741 Stock Exchange.

West Side.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLATS, STEAM-HEAT, janitor service, etc.; 1393 to 1403 W. 12th-st.; fronting Douglas Park; $16 to $20. S. R. MARTIN. Agent on premises.

North Side.

TO RENT—3 TO 7 ROOM FLATS, ALL WITHIN easy walking distance, on Pine, Illinois, Indiana, St. Clair, Cass, and Erie-sts., from $7 to $21.50; 5 rooms, steam heated, for $23; all in good condition and with modern conveniences. Inquire HOYT & CO., cor. Pine and Indiana-sts.

TO RENT—8-ROOM APARTMENT IN THE Walton, steam heat, hot water, natural gas range, newly decorated, elevator, cor. N. Clark and Locust-sts. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 36 Clark-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM DESIRABLE APARTMENT in the Garrard Bldg., 381 Superior-st.; hardwood finish, steam heat, elevator, all modern. WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—6 AND 7 ROOM FLATS, NEAR THE lake; walking distance to business center. OWNER, 18 Bellevue-place.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLATS AT 1000 N. Halsted-st.; low rent. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city; send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—CHEAP—STORE IN THE NEW BALlard Bldg., 53d-st. and Jefferson-av.; 1 block from I. C. R. R. Hyde Park station; steam heat, hot and cold water, elec. light; good location for hardware or furniture store. J. L. COCHRAN, 722 Chicago Opera-House Building, or janitor at building.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—STORES AND BUILDINGS OF ALL kinds. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—A FEW CHOICE OFFICES IN THE Garden City Building, n. w. cor. Randolph-st. and 5th-av.; all modern conveniences; location well adapted for manufacturers' agents, being in the center of wholesale trade. For prices and information apply to J. S. MEYER, Room 208, 56 5th-av.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN OVER 20 BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN REAL ESTATE OFfice; telephone, etc. 80 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—LARGE MAIN FLOOR AND OTHER fine offices at 127 La Salle and 169 Washington.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS FOR MANUFACTURING, storage, or salesrooms in the business districts. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "THE NOVELS, Travels, Essays and Poems of Robert Louis Stevenson's Works"; Thistle edition, 16 volumes, installments; choice territory and liberal terms to competent agents. CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 334 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—ACTIVE, EXPERIENCED AGENTS wanted on commission; our lines are rubber goods, mackintoshes, bicycles, etc. Address Commonwealth Rubber Co., P.-O. Box 3058, N. Y. City.

AT LAST—ELECTRIC LIGHT FOR NECKTIE $1.50; sample $1; elegant, brilliant, scientific; catalogue agents goods 2c. Ohio Electric Co., Cleveland.

AGENTS—SEE OUR NEW WOMAN; GREATest novelty out; good seller; sample 10c. 414 Omaha Bldg.

DRESSMAKING.

FOR PERFECT FITTING AND STYLISH MADE dresses go to MISS MOSER, 4306 Langley-av., Flat 7. Prices reasonable.

ACCOUNTANTS.

C. W. HAWLEY, 637 MONADNOCK BLDG. Tel. Har. 326; ref., Corn Exchange Bank.

C. NIGG, 415 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. Telephone Main 4142.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS, OLD gold watches. J. M. BREDT & CO., 803 Columbus Bldg.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL HOMES. CHARLES G. FRENCH, Room 19, 185 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THREE ELEGANT HIGH-GRADE residences, Forrestville-av., corner 49th-st.; semi-detached, 20¼ ft. wide, blue Bedford and Ashland brownstone fronts, selected hardwood, cabinet finish throughout; special artistic designed consols, mantels, sideboards, combination light fixtures, etc.; solid oak floor; walls tinted and hand decorated; tile floor and sides in bathroom, porcelain tub, exposed nickel plumbing; servant's room on first floor, store rooms, fruit room, laundry, servant's bathroom, etc., in basement; steam heat, electric light; everything modern and artistic. Open for inspection.
Prices and terms to suit.
BARRY & BAILEY,
Owners and Builders,
409 Marquette Building.

FOR SALE—IT WILL PAY YOU TO INSPECT at once the elegant new houses, Nos. 6331 and 6335 Ellis-av., stone front, steam heat, cabinet finish; the prettiest and best small house on the South Side; elegant location; 2 blocks to L station; very low price; terms to suit; open today. KINNEY & STANDISH, 108 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER HOUSE, 4558 ELLIS-AV., with 2-story brick stable; price $22,000. Also 4556 Ellis-av.; price $15,000. These houses are three years old, 3-stories and basement, Bedford stone, 12 rooms, with all modern improvements; terms very easy. Apply on the premises or to ROBERT STOBO, Board of Trade.

FOR SALE—GOING TO EUROPE—6-TENEment house, half lot, $3,100; $2,100 cash. 6939 Stony Island-av. A. WHITE, Agent.

FOR SALE — 50X180, MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR 61st, east front; will sell at a bargain; regular terms. Address D 222, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN FOR QUICK SALE—Harrison-st., near Sacramento-av., new 3-story store and flat building; all conveniences, including steam heat, electric lighting, etc., with 2-story brick building in rear; convenient to two electric lines and Metropolitan L station; rental $1,476 yearly. Make offer for equity. OWNER, 1489 Harrison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I OWN 9 LOTS IN 5 OF CHICAgo's choicest suburbs on which I will build houses to suit your order, costing from $1,000 to $2,000, and let your rent money pay for them; rapid transit; large improvements; first payment $20 to $50; no excuse for not making an immediate start. Address Contractor and Builder, Postoffice Box 520, city.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE ON EASY TERMS, only $1,950; 6 rooms and bath, finished in Georgia pine and oak; lot, 37½x125; 28 min. ride, electric and steam cars; average monthly payment $20.60, to pay principal and interest. Address J X 18, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$3,000 BUYS MODERN SEVEN-room house with large grounds in fashionable suburb; 30 minutes' ride from business center; terms to suit responsible buyer. Address J X 19, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
8-room modern house; lot 50x135 feet; near-by suburb; great bargain; $25 per month buys this property. CHARLES G. FRENCH, Room 19, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK AND RIVER FOREST houses and lots. THOS. H. GALE, 84 La Salle-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—
ACRES! ACRES!
Now is the time to make a big profit. Buy in the best section in Chicago.
1 acre, 2½ acres, 4 acres, and 5-acre tracts, all near Logan-square, the Metropolitan L, the Northwestern R. R., and electric cars; less than 5 miles from the Court-House. Must call; no letters answered.
R. C. GIVINS & CO.,
96 Washington-st.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GILT-EDGE REAL ESTATE IN St. Louis, income or unimproved. Also to lease for 99 years two fine central corners. Call for interview or notify till Tuesday D. F. ADDINGTON, Auditorium.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS—$100,000 TO $150,-000 worth of inside vacant (corner preferred), well located acres, or good income equity, for which you will entertain trade with some cash. J. H. McFARLAND, 407, 153 La Salle-st.

WANTED—CHICAGO IMPROVED FOR WESTern lands, clear; will assume. H. F. CLAUGH, Sioux City, Ia.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—$75,000 IN GOOD CHICAGO property will buy controlling interest in developed gold mine with ore enough in sight to repay investment; party who can put on machinery will make big money. C. C. SPOTSWOOD, Room 69 Major Blk.

EXCHANGE—$10,000 IN CASH AND 3,000 acres of good land, free from incumbrance, for a good stock of merchandise of any kind. Address B 116, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN IN amounts from $200 up to $50,000 on improved property within 6 miles of Court-House, or in amounts from $200 to $10,000 on vacant property within 4 miles of Court-House, at lowest rates; prompt attention. Building loans made. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, main floor, 100 Washington-st.

A LARGE FUND TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO suit on Chicago real estate at low rates. Prompt attention. Building loans made. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., Main Floor, 125 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers, 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO., 701, 100 Washington-st.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION—A LARGE amount to loan at 6 per cent; also 5 and 5½ per cent money; building loans at current rates, Chicago property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

ADDRESS LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO., DEARborn and Adams-sts., if you wish to make a loan at lowest market rates on improved Chicago property. C. C. WHITACRE, Mgr. Mtge. Loan Dept.

WESTERN STATE BANK, SUCCESSOR TO Peterson & Bay, bankers, s. w. cor. La Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

$1,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON IMproved real estate. STANLEY, BROPHY & CO., 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 up at 5, 5½, 6, and 7 per cent.

WANTED—$40,000 FOR 5 YEARS; PRIVILEGE renewal; good security; will pay 6 per cent; principals only. Address B 780, Tribune office.

WANTED—$15,000 ON GOOD PAYING PROPerty for 5 years at 6 per cent; no brokers. Address B 778, Tribune office.

$25 TO $500 LOANED ON VACANT LOTS; money loaned on first and second mortgages. H. DELANY & CO., R. 80, 81, 82, 115 Dearborn-st.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, and 6 per cent; privilege of prepayment. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

ARE PREPARED TO LOAN 60 PER CENT value of property on first and second mortgages. HAYS & WALKER, 903 New-Stock Exchange.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgages for sale.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY; 6 PER cent, without commission. E. GRACE, Hotel Grace, cor. Clark and Jackson.

LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON CHICAGO IMproved real estate. The Equitable Trust Co., 185 Dearborn-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates. Also building loans. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates. KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

C. H. MARSHALL & CO., SECURITY BLDG., 188 Madison—Real estate loans; nominal com'sion.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19,
Makes loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very lowest rates for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19,
[Take elevator to second floor.]
OR
185 WEST MADISON-ST.,
NORTHWEST CORNER HALSTED, ROOM 205.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I loan on easy terms on furniture, pianos, without removal, on warehouse receipts, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly without publicity. Loans also made to store clerks on plain note. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 901 Title and Trust Bldg., 100 Washington-st.

ALL PEOPLE IN NEED OF MONEY WILL DO WELL TO CALL AT THE OFFICE OF FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN,
351 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV.
[R. 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK], SOUTH CHICAGO.
LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

PLEASE CALL FOR MONEY ON FURNITURE, pianos, horses, carriages without removal; on warehouse receipts, collaterals, etc.; lowest possible rates; I loan my own money quietly and quickly; call and see me first. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

MONEY LOANED ON SECURED NOTES, mortgages, warehouse receipts, accepted orders county and city warrants, and available securities of all kinds. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 9.

COMMERCIAL PAPER—LOANS ON WAREhouse receipts and approved security. We have our own warehouse for storage, with or without loans. C. H. MARSHALL & CO., Security Bldg.

LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, DIAmonds, furs, warehouse receipts, and other securities. National Mortgage Loan Co., Room 502, 100 Washington-st., Title and Trust Building.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and jewelry. RICHTER & FOSTER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 208, formerly 344 State-st.

LOANS ON LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES; ALSO purchased; highest prices. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle, Suite 517, cor. Monroe.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT; LOANS UPON any available collaterals. R. 802, 184 Monroe-st.

TO LOAN—$1,000 TO $100,000 ON REAL EState. F. H. DOLAND & CO., 126 Washington-st.

ALWAYS A LITTLE MONEY ON HAND FOR quick investment. 96 Hartford Building.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LYON & HEALY

OCTOBER

BULLETIN.

During the fall months a large number of pianos change about from house to house, and our sales of new instruments send in a number which we take in trade, these facts coupled with the fact that we offer every fall many of the old styles that have never been out of the store, but simply are back numbers, and have been replaced by newer designs, give the bargain hunter an opportunity that he seldom meets to secure a good piano at a very moderate price.

Prominent among the bargains in uprights now on the floor are the following:
3 Knabe at $350, $375, and $400.
4 Steinway at $225, $325, $350, $400.
4 Fischer at $175, $190, $225, $250.
1 Raven at $175. 2 Emerson at $150 and $175.
2 Lyon & Healy at $175, $315. 1 Miller at $225.
1 Whitney at $160. 1 Schomacher at $225.
1 Billings at $75. 1 Weber at $200.
1 Schubert at $195. 1 Twichell at $110.
And others.

In new pianos we carry regularly the following:
Knabe, Fischer, Hazleton.
Knabe, Fischer, Hazleton.
Knabe, Fischer, Hazleton.

Blasius, Krakauer, Jewett.
Blasius, Krakauer, Jewett.
Ludwig.
Ludwig.

And others.

We have unequaled facilities for repairing and tuning pianos, and guarantee our work to be strictly first-class. Pianos moved, stored, and rented at lowest rates.

LYON & HEALY,
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.
"EVERYTHING KNOWN IN MUSIC."

ADAM SCHAAF, MANUFACTURER OF HIGH-grade pianos, offers for sale the following instruments. Established 1873.

One Bush & Gert's upright	$115
Two Chickering uprights, $125	165
One Adam Schaaf upright	170
One Emerson upright	145
One Fischer upright	130
One Hallet & Cumstom	130
One Chase upright	125
One Benning upright	140
Two Decker uprights, $125	155
One Adam Schaaf	165
One Weser upright	125
One Bradford upright	125
One Adam Schaaf upright	185
One Smith & Barnes upright	100
Two Vose & Sons purights, $125	155
Two Jacob Bros. uprights, $120	130
One Matthushek upright	110
One J. P. Hale upright	65

Square pianos—$15 to $60 each.
Good organs—$15, $20, $25, to $45 each.

Easy terms to suit customers.

TO RENT—200 new upright pianos at $4 per month; one year's rental allowed if purchased.

Pianos tuned, repaired, exchanged, and stored.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

RELIABLE PIANOS—
$200 TO $300.
TERMS—CASH.
or
INSTALLMENTS $10 PER MONTH.
General representatives for
STEINWAY,
A. B. Chase, Briggs, Vose & Sons',
Kurtzmann, Sterling, Lester,
and Huntington
PIANOS.
Slightly used pianos at
$100 to $200.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
(Steinway Hall.)
17, 19, and 21 Van Buren-st.

THERE IS A SLAUGHTER SALE FOR YOU—Our stock of second-hand and shop-worn pianos is entirely too large. We must get rid of them. Look at these bargains and be sure to secure one of them before it is too late:

George Woods upright	$100
Emerson upright	135
Gabler upright	150
Whitney upright	150
Smith & Barnes upright	160
Brown & Simpson upright	160
Schaeffer upright	175
Colby upright	185
Pease upright	200
Steck upright	225
Chase Bros. upright	250
Weber upright	275

And a number of Mason & Hamlin's second-hand and shop-worn from $300 and up.
Square pianos and organs at your own price. Write for particulars or call.
MASON & HAMLIN CO.,
250 and 252 Wabash-av., Chicago.
JAMES K. M. GILL, Manager.

HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS
Are SUPERIOR in tone, MATCHLESS in beauty. They cost but little more than ordinary pianos and last a lifetime.
CHEAPER PIANOS, both new and second-hand.
Our bargain list includes the following in uprights:
1 Hallet & Davis, 1 Hazleton Bros.,
1 Decker & Son, 1 Hayden & Son,
1 Schaeffer Co., 2 Russell & Co.,
1 Lyon & Healy,
1 Hallet & Davis parlor grand.
Prices on the above from $75 upward.
Square pianos and organs at all prices. Easy terms to suit buyers.
Renting, tuning, repairing, etc.
HALLET & DAVIS CO.,
239-241 Wabash-av., corner Jackson-st.

PIANOS—
UNUSUAL BARGAINS IN UPRIGHTS.
1 Avill & Smart upright, walnut case, $60.
1 Chickering upright, good order, $150.
2 Chase uprights, full size, $125, $200.
1 Stuyvesant, ebony case, upright, $160.
1 Henry F. Miller, fine order, upright, $175.
1 Hallet & Davis upright, large fancy case, $175.
1 Wheelock, walnut case, upright, $200.
1 Weber, large walnut, upright, $325.
Note—It will pay you to call.
MANUFACTURERS PIANO CO.,
258-260 Wabash-av.

ONE PROFIT FROM MAKER TO BUYER—Manufacturers of Kimball pianos, Kimball reed organs, Kimball pipe organs; also dealers in the wonderful self-playing symphony organs; every instrument marked in plain figures and sold on the one-price plan; satisfaction guaranteed; second-hand organs and pianos from $15 to $150. W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.; easy monthly payments.

17 CENTS A DAY.
$1.20 A WEEK.
$5 A MONTH.
Will buy a piano at
CHASE BROS.'
"Big Piano Store,"
Corner Wabash-av. and Congress-st.
(Opposite Auditorium.)

100 UPRIGHT PIANOS,
slightly used, for rent or
for sale at reduced prices
at ESTEY & CAMP'S,
233 State-st.

$85 BUYS A MAHOGANY UPRIGHT PIANO, almost new; payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

$225 BUYS A STEINWAY & SONS' UPRIGHT piano; payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

$140 BUYS A CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO in good condition; payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

HANDSOME DECKER BROS.' UPRIGHT piano, practically NEW; $250; payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

HIGH GRADE PIANOS—FACTORY PRICES; cash or easy terms; pianos rented; rent applied on purchase. Russell Piano Co., 171 and 173 South Canal-st.

$85 BUYS A WALNUT UPRIGHT PIANO IN good condition; payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

$150 BUYS A LARGE CABINET GRAND UPright piano; payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

A BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT PIANO, FRENCH walnut case, practically new, only $165. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

A FISCHER UPRIGHT PIANO, SPLENDID tone and fully warranted, $125. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

SOHMER PIANOS, SOHMER PIANOS, SOHMER pianos. New styles now in. Inspection invited. The Thompson Music Co., 261 Wabash-av.

$85 BUYS A FINE CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIano. SCHULTZ, 259 W. Madison-st.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 DEARBORN-ST., corner Randolph. Regular graduates; registered; Chicago's leading and expert specialists in all special and delicate diseases peculiar to man and woman kind, skin, blood, and nervous troubles. All patients treated in a strictly scientific and professional manner; consultation free; medicines furnished at office. Hours—9 a. m. to 9 p. m.; Sundays, 10 to 2. Mail treatment by sending for treatment blank—No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases, No. 4 for catarrh.

WHEN OTHERS FAIL CONSULT
DR. F. L. SWEANY, 323 State-st., cor. Congress.
SO WELL AND FAVORABLY KNOWN AS
CHICAGO'S LEADING SPECIALIST in all
NERVOUS, CHRONIC, AND SPECIAL
DISEASES OF MEN AND WOMEN.

211 STATE-ST., COR. ADAMS, ROOM 20—MRS. Dr. Brown treats tumor and irregularities; no cure no pay; separate rooms and board; consultation free; hours from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

DR. B. HOWARD, SKILLFUL TREATMENT of all female complaints by improved methods that are always effectual. 3118 Wabash-av.; elevated or State-st. cars to 31st-st.

DRS. BIGELOW, LAKESIDE BUILDING, S. W. corner Adams and Clark-sts. Chronic and nervous diseases, both sexes. Established 1860.

DR. EMMA HELLWIG, GRADUATE PHYSIcian, Berlin, Paris, 351 Wells, treats tumors and irregularities by superior process; no bad results.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WINTERED; WARM BARN, HAY, and grain; $1.50 per week; buggies stored; rigs sold on commission. NICHOL, 6828 Halsted-st.

WANTED—HORSES TO WINTER, $6 PER month, with grain; near city; best of care and fine barns. 407 The Rookery.

WINTER HORSES AT SPRING BROOK STOCK farm. CROSSMAN, 416 Randolph-st. Tel. 213 W.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BEST OFFER BEFORE WEDNESDAY NIGHT takes paying confectionery, tobacco, and grocery store; two living rooms. 205 Washington-boulevard.

FOR SALE—SHIRT AND OVERALL FACTORY, 150 miles from Chicago; thoroughly equipped with special machines, electric cutter, etc.; abundant skilled help; good shipping facilities; will be sold cheap. Address B 160, Tribune office.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO ENTER BUSIness—First-class grocery with stock, fixtures, horse and wagon, and trade, located at Waukegan, Ill., for sale; price $1,000. Address B 753, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A MEAT MARKET SITUATED IN one of the best locations on the South Side, doing a business of $450 a day; will retain half interest with satisfactory party. Address B 960, Tribune office.

GOOD OPENING FOR DRY GOODS AND MILlinery store in a live town in Northern Iowa 3,500 inhabitants; railroad center; an excellent opportunity for a wide-awake man. For particulars inquire of MAGNUS GOODMAN & BROS., 186 5th-av.

CASH FOR BOOTS AND SHOES OR OTHER merchandise. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., 132 Market-st.

I WILL GIVE FREE FACTORY SITES AND other inducements to factories to locate on my property. Address C 449, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE ON PROMINENT corner, South Side; good reason for selling; no agents. Address J E 22, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

THE PALACE STORAGE WAREHOUSE, Lake-av. and 42d-st., has 400 iron rooms; walls and ceilings medicated; absolutely moth and bug proof; cement floors; lowest insurance; storage rates low; moving, packing, shipping. Special piano room; buggies, $1; bicycles, 50c per mo. Tel. Oak. 830.

CENTRAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79 AND 81 S. Jefferson-st., just s. of Madison—Large, new, modern building; furniture and mdse. stored; lowest rates; moving, packing, shipping. Tel. main 4123.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, well ventilated; storage taken very low; private compartments; packing, shipping, expressing. 80, 82, 84 E. 12th-st. Tel. 732 Harrison.

GEORGE PARRY, 350 AND 352 WABASH-AV., 156 W. Monroe-st., storage, removal, and packing of fine furniture, pianos, etc. Est. 20 years.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—
Auditorium, Chicago.
Branches in the principal cities of America and Europe. Trial lesson free. Send for circular.
French, German, Spanish, Italian.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Capital Building and Saving Society will be held at Suite 808, 100 Washington-st., Oct. 21, 1895, at 2 p. m. SECRETARY.

YOUNG MAN WOULD LIKE TO JOIN FIRST-class Jewish club. Address, with particulars, D 221, Tribune office.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Every Wednesday at 11 a. m.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.

New York	Oct. 23	St. Louis	Nov. 6
St. Paul	Oct. 30	New York	Nov. 13

Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconveniences and exposure of transfer by tender.
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Every Saturday.

Indiana	Oct. 26	Rhynland	Nov. 24

RED STAR LINE—
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday at 12:00 noon.

Friesland	Oct. 16	Noordland	Nov. 6
Westernland	Oct. 30	Kensington	Nov. 13

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
32 Clark-st., Chicago.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
*HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

†Saale	Nov. 2	*Columbia	Nov. 23
*A. Victoria	Nov. 6	†Ems	Nov. 30
†Fulda	Nov. 16	†Kaiser W. II.	Dec. 7

All steamers sail at 11 a. m.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y., 125 La Salle-st., Chicago. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agt., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. H. Claussenius & Co., 80 Fifth-av.

THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE—
Established 1840.
"CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA."
The New Twin Screw Steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 horse-power, positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
"UMBRIA" and "ETRURIA."
520 feet long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers. Saturday sailings.
ALL RECORDS BROKEN, 5 DS. 7 HRS. 23 MIN.
The character, record, and general reputation of this line for SAFETY, COMFORT, and SPEED (having never lost a passenger during the 54 years of its existence) requires no comment.
F. G. Whiting, Mgr., n. w. cor. Clark & Randolph.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet special train from alongside dock at Havre to Paris in four hours.
MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENTAL CRUISE.
The grand cruise of last year per fast express steamer La Touraine will be repeated Feb. 4, 1896. Number of passengers positively limited.
MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. Cabin, $60 and upwards, according to location.
II. Cabin, $45 and $50. Round trip, $85 and $100.

Aller, Tu. Oct. 29, 10 am	Werra, Sat. Nv. 16, 10 am
Trave, Sat. Nov. 2, 10 am	Havel, Tu. Nv. 19, 10 am
Lahn, Tu. Nov. 5, 10 am	Saale, Tu. Dec. 3, 10 am
Spree, Tu. Nov. 12, 10 am	Spree, Tu. Dec. 10, 10 am

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE—
Twin screw express line from New York to Cherbourg (Paris), Southampton (London), and Hamburg, holding the record for fastest time on this route.
F. Bismr'k, Nov. 21, 11am | A. Victoria, Dec. 12, 9am
I. CAB., $60 & UPWARDS. II. CAB., $45 & $50.
Direct Route to PARIS without channel crossing.
Passengrs conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6¼ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
37 Broadway, N. Y.; 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

WHITE STAR LINE—
U. S. AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
Sailing from New York Wednesdays as follows:
Teutonic, 30th Oct., 3pm | Majestic, 13th Nov., 2pm
Britannic, 6 Nv., 8:30am | Germanic, 20 Nv., 8:30am
For rates of passage, inspection of plans, and any further information apply to company's offices.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, G. Agt., 29 B'way, N.Y.
N. ANDERSON, G'l W'n Ag't,
244 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.

JAPAN-CHINA PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

BELGIC	Nov. 2, 3 p. m.
PERU	Nov. 12, 3 p. m.
COPTIC, via Honolulu	Nov. 21, 3 p. m.

For freight, passenger, and general information apply at 191 or 230 S. Clark-st.

WINTER CRUISES TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND THE ORIENT—The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S. S. Fuerst Bismarck will leave New York Jan. 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria [for Cairo and the pyramids], Jaffa [for Jerusalem], Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New York. Duration, about 10 weeks.

ALSO WINTER CRUISE TO THE WEST INDIES AND THE SPANISH MAIN.

The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S. S. Columbia will leave New York Jan. 25, 1896, for Port au Prince [Hayti], Mayaguez [Porto Rico], St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra [for Caracas, Venezuela], and Puerto Cabello, Kingston [Jamaica], Havana, New York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner [about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. Liner] with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to
THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
125 LA SALLE-ST., CHICAGO.

EGYPT AND PALESTINE TOURS, ALL EXpenses, S. S. Columbia, Nov. 23, 128 days, $1,000; S. S. Fulda, Feb. 12, 106 days, $800; S. S. Normannia, Feb. 19, 96 to 137 days, $850 to $1,125. WINTER RESORTS—Nassau, West Indies, South America, South Africa, Mexico, California, Algiers, Egypt, etc. Programs free. HENRY GAZE & SONS [Ltd.], 220 S. Clark-st. Tel. M. 3778.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the South can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park stations. Tickets at City office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans Lim. & Memphis	* 1:35 pm	* 1:35 pm
Atlanta, Ga., & Jacksonv., Fl.	* 1:35 pm	* 1:55 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
Cairo, St. Louis Day Train	* 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield & Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	*12:35 am
Bloomington Passenger	† 1:35 pm	† 1:55 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman & Kankakee	* 4:35 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C., & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 2:20 pm	* 1:10 pm
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	‡11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	† 3:00 pm	*10:15 am
Rockford and Freeport	† 5:15 pm	†10:20 am
Rockford & Freeport Ex.	† 7:30 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Ex.		† 7:20 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and Louisville	9:00 am	5:30 pm
Washingotn Express	12:00 m	7:30 am
Lafayette and Indianapolis	9:00 am	2:10 pm
Cincinnati and Louisville	8:30 pm	7:30 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 8:00 am	† 5:40 pm
Danville & Ind. Min'l Spr'gs.	†12:58 pm	† 1:30 pm
Chicago & Nashville Limited	* 5:02 pm	*10:15 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:34 pm	* 6:55 am

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.—Through trains to Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey. City ticket office, 119 Adams-st.

Station 12th-st., Lake-Front.	Leave.	Arrive.
Week days, through coaches	7:20 am	12:05 pm
Week days, parlor car	5:00 pm	8:20 pm
Daily, sleeper	11:45 pm	6:25 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

(Continued.)

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st., Oakley-av. Station, and depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland, Sioux City.	* 6:15 pm	* 8:15 am
	*10:30 pm	* 8:45 am
Des Moines, C. Rapids	*11:30 pm	* 1:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	* [illegible]
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rap.	†12:25 pm	† 2:30 pm
St. Paul, Min'apolis, Duluth	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Madison, La Crosse, Winona	* 8:15 am	b 8:00 am
	*10:30 pm	* 9:45 pm
Iowa and the Dakotas	‡ 6:15 pm	c 8:15 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	†11:30 am	* 6:15 pm
	* 5:00 pm	† 1:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee	† 3:00 pm	† 4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood, and Rhinelander	† 3:00 am	c 7:30 am
	* 5:00 pm	* 6:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee	a 3:00 am	† 9:30 pm
Marquette & Lake Superior	* 8:00 pm	* 7:30 am

Milwaukee—Lv., †3 a. m., e4 a. m., †7 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p. m., *11 p. m. Ar., *7:30 a. m., †9:30 a. m., †10:15 a. m., *11:30 a. m., *1:15 p. m., †4 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:30 p. m.

Rockport and Freeport—Lv., †7:20 a. m., e8 a. m., †10:30 a. m., †4:15 p. m., e6:45 p. m., †11:30 p. m. Ar., *10:30 a. m., †1:30 p. m., †5:30 p. m., e9:00 p. m., e10:05 a. m.

Rockford—Lv., †3 a. m., †8:15 a. m., c9:10 a. m., †6:30 p. m. Ar., *8 a. m., †11:15 a. m., †9:45 p. m.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. eSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee. bDaily from Winona.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY. PASsenger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, corner Adams and Dearborn-sts., Marquette Building.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail, D. Moines & Peo.	* 3:00 am	o 7:50 pm
Ill., Ia., and Omaha Ex.	* 8:45 am	* 1:55 pm
Peoria Express	* 8:45 am	*12:05 pm
Min'apolis, St. P. & S. Falls	* 3:30 pm	*12:05 pm
Peoria, La Salle and Joliet	* 3:30 pm	* 7:30 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	* 9:45 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	† 8:55 am
St. J., Leavenworth, K. City, Colorado and Texas Ex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:25 am
Fast Flyer, C. Bluffs & Omaha	* 6:00 pm	* 1:55 pm
Big Five to Denver, Colorado Spgs., Pueblo, via C. Bluffs, Omaha, and Lincoln; Peoria Saturday	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Peoria, Oskaloosa, K. City, Omaha, St. Paul & Denver	‡10:10 pm	c 6:50 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. cEx. Monday. oReturns daily as local from Des Moines.
Fast Flyer daily for Omaha at 6:00 p. m., with through sleeper and chair car, arrive Omaha 9:25 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY. Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 8:30 am	†11:30 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids—Dubuque	† 1:30 pm	† 3:00 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:00 pm
Milwaukee	† 3:00 pm	e 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 5:00 pm	e 6:30 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	* 6:20 pm	* 9:00 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	‡ 6:20 pm	o 9:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West	‡10:30 pm	o 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids—Kansas City	‡10:35 pm	o 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	‡10:35 pm	o 7:15 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	‡10:35 pm	o 7:15 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. oEx. Mon. eSun. only.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. & Q. RAILROAD—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:05 pm
Local points, Illinois & Iowa	*11:30 am	† 2:05 pm
All points in Texas	* 1:00 pm	† 2:45 pm
Rockford, Sterling, Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Ottawa	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
K. C., St. J. & Leavenworth	* 5:45 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Neb. points	* 6:35 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:00 am
K. C., St. J. & Leavenworth	*10:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Omaha, Lincoln & Denver	*10:30 pm	* 7:55 am
B. Hills, Montana, Portland	*10:30 pm	* 7:55 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	‡11:20 pm	†10:30 am

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal Street, between Madison and Adams Streets. Ticket office, 101 Adams Street.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	† 1:15 pm
K. City, Denver & California	* 6:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Kas. City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	* 8:00 am
St. Louis & Texas Limited	*11:00 am	* 4:55 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	* 8:00 am
Spr'f'd & St. Louis Day Loc.	* 9:00 am	* 7:00 pm
Peoria Limited	†11:00 am	* 4:55 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	* 6:00 pm	10:45 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Accomm'n	* 5:00 pm	10:45 am
Bloomington Accommodat'n	† 6:00 am	* 9:15 pm

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—SANTA FE ROUTE.
Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

†Daily. *Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Ft. Madison Ex.	* 8:30 am	* 6:02 pm
Streator, Pekin & Peoria Ex.	*12:55 pm	* 2:10 pm
Kansas City Vestibuled Ltd.	* 5:40 pm	†10:00 am
Texas, Colorado & Utah Ex.	* 5:40 pm	†10:00 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 5:40 pm	†10:00 am
Kas. City & California Ltd.	†10:00 pm	* 8:42 am
California & Mexico Fast Ex.	†10:00 pm	†10:30 pm
Joliet Express	*11:32 pm	* 8:42 am
Kansas City Express	‡ 3:00 am	‡10:30 am

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—GRAND Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, 115 Adams-st. Tel. Main 2580.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kan. City, St. Joe, Des Moines, Marshalltown, Dubuque	† 7:10 am * 6:00 pm *11:45 pm	†11:00 pm * 9:10 am * 9:10 am
Sycamore and Byron Local	* 3:10 pm	*10:25 am
St. Charles, Sycamore and DeKalb	* 6:40 am † 1:00 pm * 5:35 pm * 6:00 pm	† 7:50 am * 9:10 am †10:30 am * 5:00 pm *11:00 pm

WISCONSIN CENTRAL—CITY OFFICE, 204 Clark-st. Depot, Harrison-st. and Fifth-av.

*Da. †Ex-Sun. oEx-Sat. ‡Ex-Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, and West	* 6:05 pm *11:00 pm	* 9:45 am * 6:30 am
Ashland, Duluth Iron towns	* 6:05 pm	* 9:45 am
Ashland and Iron towns	o11:00 pm	* 6:30 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	† 3:00 am	† 7:45 pm
Stevens Point Local	† 4:35 pm	† 7:45 pm
Burlington Passenger	* 3:45 pm	* 9:55 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 3:00 pm	† 9:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 am
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Youngstown and New Castle	*11:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	* 6:00 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. R. R.'s—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st., and Station, 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. June 16, 1895.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Mon.	Chicago.	Chicago.
Mail and Express	* 6:50 am	* 2:35 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 9:00 pm
North Shore Limited	* 3:00 pm	[illegible]
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:10 pm	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†10:10 am
Detroit & Bay Cy. Night Ex.	* 9:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am

Grand Rapids trains via C. & W. M. Ry. leave †7:20 a. m., †5 p. m., *11:45 p. m.; arrive, *6:25 a. m., *12:05 p. m., †6:30 p. m.
Grand Rapids trains via G. R. & I. R. R. leave †6:50 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *11:30 p. m.; arrive, *7:20 a. m., †9:05 p. m.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND Central Passenger Station. City Office, 193 Clark-st.
No extra fares are charged on the B. & O. limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York & Washington Vestibuled Express	*10:15 am	* 6:00 pm
New York, Washington and Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:00 pm	*11:00 am
Walkerton Accommodation	† 4:25 pm	† 9:30 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling and Columbus Ex.	* 7:10 pm	* 7:40 am
Night Express	*11:20 pm	[illegible]

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. and H. R., and B. and A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block south of Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City Ticket Office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 7:00 am	* 8:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:00 am	* 9:20 am
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 9:00 pm
Eastern Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation		†10:30 am
New York & Chicago Limited	* 5:30 pm	[illegible]
New York & Boston Express	* 8:35 pm	[illegible]
Special Mail	* 8:45 pm	*11:[illegible]

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.

*Daily. †Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jamestown & Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Judson Accommoda.	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus & Norfolk, Va.	[illegible]	[illegible]

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. L., Peoria & Texas Lim.	*11:05 am	* 5:20 pm
Kansas City & Peoria Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. L. & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit, N. Y. & Mont. Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Detroit Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & St. Louis Local	[illegible]	[illegible]

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALbany and Chicago railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

The Great Retail Shopping Headquarters.

Every household requires, *nearly every day*, some article or some piece of merchandise which we can supply from the shelves of this great store, and our effort is to so carefuly, satisfactorily, and perfectly conduct this business that when that want appears this store will *at once* present itself as the *first* and *best* place in which to supply this want.

To accomplish this we utilize the keenest ability of the whole splendid organization of this housein gathering stocks which shall be *exactly right* in size and completeness—in placing on sale *none but trustworthy goods*—in serving customers with *extremest* attention—in correcting instantly any possible error—in bringing to a satisfactory conclusion *every transaction*, no matter how small or large—in uniting *absolute dependence* with every statement, *every advertisement*, every sale—and in quoting prices *always* (grossly exaggerated advertisements notwithstanding) *as low or lower than are obtainable elsewhere.*

We believe that this store is at the present time the regular (almost daily) shopping headquarters for a *greater number of Chicago households* than ever before in its history.

Beginning the Annual Blanket Sale.

The special October sale is even more interesting this year than before. Interesting on account of larger stock, the same superior qualities, but yet with lower prices. This sale lasts but one week, beginning today, and includes our entire stock of Blankets on 4th floor and in the basement of main building.

All colors of Bed Blankets.	**Wrapper Blankets.**	**Carriage Robes.**
Infants' Crib Blankets.	**Traveling Blankets.**	**Horse Blankets.**

Here are some figures which indicate the unusual low prices:

10-4 white Blankets	**40c** a pair
11-4 white Blankets	**55c** a pair
10-4 all-wool white Blankets	**$2.25, $3.15, $4.00, $5.00** a pair
11-4 all-wool white Blankets	**$4.00, $4.90, $6.00, $6.65** a pair
12-4 all-wool white Blankets	**$5.90, $7.25, $8.90** a pair

Upholstery Specials—(*Basement Department.*)

Some very exceptional offerings in Festoon Draperies, ready to hang; prices from	**$5.40** upward
Negus Couch Covers	**$1.75**
750 sample ends of Nottingham Lace Curtains, 1½ yards long, suitable for sash curtains	**25c** each

In the Great Glove Section—(*First Aisle, Annex.*)

Ladies' Dogskin Gloves, with 4 horn buttons, in black, brown, and red, which makes them very desirable street or shopping gloves, and very low at	**$1.00** per pair
Ladies' English Walking and Driving Gloves, with 4 buttons and spear points	**$1.15** per pair
Ladies' and Children's Wool Mittens, superior values at	**25c, 35c, 50c**
We offer today a line of real Kid Gloves in new fall shades—black emb. backs, something very nice, at	**85c** per pair

The Less Expensive Gloves—(*In the Basement.*)

Men's Working and Driving Gloves and Mittens, special values at	**25c, 35c, and 50c** a pair
Boys' Mocha Gloves, strong and well made, in assorted shades and with patent buttons	**50c** a pair
Ladies' and Children's Wool Gloves and Wool Mittens at	**10c, 15c, 25c, 35c** a pair

Fine Millinery at Special Prices.

100 Ladies' Trimmed English Walking Hats, as shown on "Old Change" and "on the Strand," London, in all the smart, newest, severe, and popular styles, made of finest materials, for special prices of	**$6 and $8**
250 Ladies' Camel's Hair Fedora Hats in a new English design, made exclusively for our Millinery Department, at the low price of	**$1.50**
200 assorted Children's "Tams," made in plaids of "all the clans," including a special "Rob Roy" plaid, with velvet top, trimmed with quills, steel buckle, etc., at	**$1.00**
100 Misses' Fur Felt Sailors, trimmed with velvet ribbon, silk ribbon, quills, etc.—one of our exclusive styles, at	**$2.25**

The Cloth Dept.—(*1st Floor, Main Building.*)

Directs attention to the fashionable Matelasse Cloths for Ladies' Capes and Costumes. Our Imported Costume Fabrics is one of the strong features of the Cloth Dept. Exclusive designs a specialty. This season's stock of Cloakings is now complete, and includes all the newest weaves.

54-in. Suiting—special price	**95c** yard
54-in, Cloaking—special price	**$1.50** yard

Ladies' Neckwear.

Velvet and Lace Sailor Collars	**$1.25 and $1.50**
Reefer Scarfs, all styles and colors	**$1.00**
"Liberty" Handkerchiefs	**$1.50**

Ladies' Neckwear—(*Basement Specials.*)

A well selected stock of Point Venice Collars	**75c, $1.00, and $1.50**

Trimmings—New Arrivals.

Our first shipment of mid-season trimmings contains some of the most exquisite novelties, marvels of the weavers' art, in the richest hues of the rainbow, while the colorings in plainer trimmings are equally rich and effective in their way. All will surprise you by their beauty on the one hand and their lowness of prices on the other.

Trimmings—Lizard green, golden brown, corn blue, iridescent, of metallic and tortoise shell spangles, at	**25c, 48c, and 65c** yard
We are showing some handsome things in elastic webbing beltings, glittering with spangles, gold beltings, combining fancy weaves and colored stripes, at	**40c, 60c** and upward
Jet and Pearl corsage garnitures of various shapes—both plain and elaborate in their execution	**$1.50, $1.75** and upward
Broderie de Cachemire bands and edgings in Paisley and Persian colorings	**25c, 50c, and 75c** a yard

Trimmings—(*Basement Specials.*)

Guimps at	**12½c and 15c** yard
Fancy Braids for children's reefers and school dresses	**5c and 8c** yard
Spangle Trimmings	**12c, 18c, and 30c**

Supremacy in Laces.

To be really fashionable one should wear heavy real Laces, either in trimming widths or deep pointed and square collars of Real Lace. Our assortment of these Laces is pre-eminently the largest. Our prices always have been and always will be the lowest. Quaint, old Laces—copies from the museums in Italy, France, and Spain. The newest shapes in collars, composite in their character. The daintiest trimming widths, combining the splendor of the Empire,

7-inch Real Applique Flouncing, only	**$3.50** a yard
10-inch Real Applique Flouncing, only	**$4.50**
Square Collars in Real Point de Flander	**$4.90** each
Fine Real Point Duchess Hdkfs	**$2.00 and $2.50**
Real Isabella Lace Flouncings	**75c, $1.00 and Up**
Real Isabella Lace Veils	**75c and 95c** each
1,000 Matinee Veils, black and colors	**25c** each

Butterick's Patterns.

All sizes and styles new skirts, sleeves, and jackets—advanced styles always ready here as soon as the printer's ink is dry from printing them.

Ladies' Mackintoshes.—(*2d Floor, Main Building.*)

Prices which are the result of our taking advantage of an unprecedented opportunity.

Mackintoshes, with single capes, double fabric, cashmere face, plaid backs, blacks and blues—all sizes	**$3.75**
Mackintoshes with triple capes, double fabric, cashmere face, plaid backs, blues only—all sizes	**$4.75**

Fancy Goods—(*2d Floor, Annex.*)

New designs in Embroidered Scotch Linen Table Covers, 36x36 inches	**$3.50**
Knit Baby Afghan and Bath Blankets	**$1.00** and **$1.25**
Hamburg Wool, for Cross Stitch Embroidery	**5c** skein, **50c** dozen

We carry a full line of Patterns for this work. Also a choice and select line of Colors in Imported Germantown Wools for Afghan work.

Knit Skirts in Blue and Gray, Mixed	**65c** each
Dark Gray Mixed Knit Skirts	**85c** each
Black Knit Skirts	**$1.00** each

Cloak Specials—(*In the Basement.*)

Ladies' Cheviot Cloth Jackets, colors black, navy, very large mandolin sleeves, ripple back, large pearl buttons. Special bargains	**$9.00** each
Ladies' Cloth Capes in Cheviot, Boucle, Kersey Scotch Mixtures, and Astrachan, colors, black, blue, and brown, extra full sweep, plain and fur trimmed. Good values at $7.50 and up to	**$15.00** each
Ladies' Figured Brilliantine Cloth Skirts, very full sweep, nicely finished, M. F. & Co.'s own make, excellent value	**$3.00** each

On a special bargain table you will find many exceptional offerings in Children's, Misses', and Ladies' odd sizes and slightly soiled garments at greatly reduced prices.

Men's Furnishings—(*Main Floor.*)

200 dozen Men's Genuine Camel's Hair Shirts and Drawers at	**$1.50** each

Last year's price for same quality was $2.25.

500 Men's Eiderdown and Blanket Bath Robes at	**$4.50** each

Our stock of Cardigan Jackets is superb in French and American makes, from the highest to the least expensive.

75 doz. Men's White Dress Shirts, with fine French bosoms, neatly embroidered, made open fronts with stud holes in bosoms, also open front and back, with eyelet holes in bosoms. *Our own make.* An exceptional bargain at, each	**$1.00**
25 doz. Men's Pajamas, made of English Flannelette, in a variety of patterns, a very popular article with travelers and for sleeping garments in general. *Our own make*, and extremely low at, per suit	**$1.95**
35 doz. Men's imported plaited silk Half Hose, with double soles and high spliced heels, in blacks and tan shades, unusually cheap at, per pair	**50c**

Boys' Furnishings.

We are also showing in this department the largest and most complete line in the city of Boys' White and Colored Shirts, Pajamas in Flannel Cheviot and Madras Cloths, Night Shirts in flannel and cotton; also collars and cuffs, in all the latest styles, at prices which cannot be duplicated elsewhere—qualities considered.

Men's Underwear—(*In Basement.*)

350 dozen men's very heavy Derby Ribbed Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers in Ecru, Tan and Grey	**50c** each, very durable
250 dozen Men's Grey Wool (heavy and warm) Shirts and Drawers at	**75c** each
300 dozen Scotch Grey Wool Shirts and Drawers (full regular made), fine pearl buttons and shirt with ribbed skirt at	**$1.00** each

Four Great Values in Hosiery.

Ladies' imported black Cashmere Hose, regular sizes, also extra wide legs. Same quality that sold last season for 75c, this year, pair	**50c**
Ladies' imported black Cashmere Hose, same as sold last year for 50c, this year 35c pair, 3 pair for	**$1.00**
Ladies' double fleece lined Hose, Burlington Fast Black, with ribbed tops and double soles, 35c pair, 3 pair for	**$1.00**

Children's ribbed Cashmere Hose with double knees, soles and heels.

Sizes—	5-5½, 6-6½	7-7½	8-8½	9-9½
	25c	**30c**	**35c**	**40c**

They are one-third less than last year's prices for same quality.

Ladies' Knit Underwear—(*Main Floor.*)

Ypsilanti "Seconds."

350 dozen ladies' winter weight, all-wool Combination Suits in natural grey, black, and white, all sizes, at	**$3.00** each

The "firsts" sell for $5.00 each.

35 dozen Ladies' Cream Heavy Health Wool Combination Suits (low neck and no sleeves, ankle length), at	**$2.00** each to close

Catalogue price for "firsts" is $5.00 each.

The above quotations are most extraordinary bargains.

In Basement, Ladies' Underwear Specials.

250 dozen Ladies' Jersey Vests and Drawers, made from heavy Egyptian combed yarn, at	**35c** each

The same quality was considered good value last year at 50c each.

300 dozen Natural Grey Wool Jersey Vests and Drawers, splendid value at	**50c** each

Oneita "Seconds."

200 dozen Ladies' Combination Glove-fitting Suits (heavy), made from Egyptian combed yarn, at	**50c and 75c** each

"Firsts" are sold at more than double this price.

150 dozen Ladies' Natural Grey Wool Combination Suits at	**$1.25** each

Just half the price of "Firsts,"

150 dozen Children's Natural Grey Jersey Wool Vests and Pantalettes at	**30c** for size 16

Price rises 5c for every size larger.

Muslin Underwear Dept.—(*2d Floor, Main Building.*)

Ladies' Outing Flannel Skirts, best quality, extra wide	**50c**
Ladies' Outing Flannel Gowns, best quality, double yokes, full sleeves	**$1.50**
Ladies' Cambric Umbrella Drawers, 9 in. emb. ruffle	**75c**

Muslin Underwear—(*In Basement.*)

Ladies' good Muslin Gowns, extra length, full sleeve, tucked yoke, double back, cambric ruffle, special at	**48c**
Ladies' Underskirts, emb. ruffle, cluster tucking	**50c**

Colored Skirts.

Ladies' Flannel Skirts, with Moreen ruffle, special at	**98c**

Toilet Articles—(*Annex Basement Salesroom.*)

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tooth Brushes, **10c, 15c, 25c, 35c.**
Dressing Combs, **10c, 15c, 20c, 25c** up.
Shaving Brushes, **25c, 35c, 45c** up.
Hat and Cloth Brushes, **25c, 35c** up.
Bath Brushes, **35c, 50c, 75c.**
Shoe Brushes, **25c** up.
Radiator Brushes, **25c.**
Whisk Brooms, **10c, 15c, 25c** up.
Hot Water Bags, 1-Quart **65c**, 2-Quart **75c**, 3-Quart **85c**, 4-Quart **95c.**
Hand Mirrors with beveled glass, **35c** up.
Imported Triplicate Mirrors, **75c, 95c.**
Triplicate Mirrors with French plate glass, **$1.45, $1.75** up.
Fancy Atomizers, **50c, 75c, 95c** up.
We also display a very complete assortment of Celluloid Brushes, Mirrors, Combs and Trays at the lowest prices.

Marshall Field & Co. Bay Rum, **35c, 50c.**
Marshall Field & Co. Toilet Waters, (8-oz. bottle) in violet, rose and lilac, **75c.**
Marshall Field & Co. Triple Extracts (1-oz. bottle), in the leading odors, **35c.**
Marshall Field & Co. Sachet Powders, in fancy crepe tissue packages, **10c.**
Special lot of genuine Lubin's Extracts (1-oz. bottle), in odd odors, **35c.**
Jas. S. Kirk & Co.'s Florida Water (large bottle), **25c.**
Jas. S. Kirk & Co. Shandon Bells Soap, **10c** per cake.
Jas. S. Kirk & Co. Club Bath, Turkish Bath and Coco Soap, **5c** per cake.
Non-Shrinking Wool Soap, **10c** per cake.
Junius J. Smith's Tooth Powder, **15c.**
Dr. Tarr's Cream Dentifrice, in tubes, **18c.**
Menneus Talcum Toilet Powder, **18c.**
Hand Brushes, **5c, 10c** up.
Children's Tooth Brushes, **10c.**

Carpets—(*In the Basement Salesroom.*)

500 Brussels Rugs	**50c** each
500 Best Hassocks	**50c** each
Brussels, with borders to match	**42½c** per yard and up
500 made-up Carpets	**$5.00** each and up

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Dress Goods—Special October Bargains

We aim to keep this department so closely in touch with the changes of Fashion that it will show in Chicago almost simultaneously the latest ideas of Paris and London. That this is an effort which the public appreciates is clearly proven by the daily increasing business. This week's offerings will perhaps exceed all former successful attractions.

Choice Parisian Novelties arriving every day—new creations—latest effects—special patterns in dress lengths—a large assortment in new weaves—latest colorings—rough effects	**$1.50 and $1.75**
100 pieces All-Wool 50-inch Suiting, in the season's mixtures, choice	**$1.00**
100 pieces Silk and Wool and All-Wool Bourettes, Boucles, and Fancy Suitings	**75c**
Silk and Wool Plaids, in every conceivable weave and coloring	**75c, $1.00, $1.25, and up**

Basement Dress Goods Specials.

150 pieces All-Wool 50-inch Mixed Suitings—special value	**50c**
150 pieces Serges, Cheviots, and Two-Toned Diagonal Novelties	**35c**

Special Sale Black Goods—(*In Basement*).

48-inch Storm Serge—Jacquard Weaves and Fancy Mohairs	**50c**

(Accumulations of the season's Novelties in short ends—remnants from our Main Dept.—at prices to close quickly.)

Black Goods.

The best assortment we believe in America. The enormous Black Goods section on 2d floor, Main Building, demonstrates its truth. It includes always every *fresh* novelty, every *desirable* weave, and quotes *absolutely the lowest prices*—another fact easily proven.

42-inch fine Imported Crepon	**$1.00** yard
44-inch fine Imported Crepon	**$1.25** yard
50-inch fine French Cheviots	**75c** yard
54-inch fine Storm Serge	**75c** yard

Seasonable Silks.

To individualize this stock has been our aim in preparing for Fall and Winter of 1895; and we have succeeded not only in stamping the department with pronounced originality of weaves and colorings, but in making it equally noted for its wonderful varity of stock as well as its extreme lowness of price when quality is considered.

Black Silks.

25 pieces Black Seduisant, a "new weave," less brilliant than a Duchesse, but softer and richer than a Peau de Soie—a great bargain at	**87½c** yard
40 pieces, our second importation, of those handsome, exclusive designs in Black Damas at	**$1.50** yard

Novelties for Street Wear.

We begin a sale today of "5,000 yards" of high grade Lyons "Novelties"—the variety is "enormous"—the quality is "the best"—the price is uniform	**$1.50 yard for choice**

We make a very large display of these goods.

Evening Novelties.

We present this morning "some rare bargains" in Silks for evening wear—Brocades at	**$1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2,00, $2,50; $3.00** yard

These are *NOT* regular value but extra fine qualities at "*popular prices.*"

The New Section—Silk Dept.

Another large lot of waist lengths and remnants of dark and light colored Silks, plain and fancy, for street and evening wear, at extraordinarily low figures.

Basement Silk Department.

A special offering of 6,000 yds. Novelty Silks in a wide range of styles and colorings, consisting of stripes and figures in Chene, Taconne, Canaille, and Glace effects. A real bargain at	**75c** a yard
A large assortment of Colored Taffeta Lining Silk, in street shades only—very special value	**58c** a yard
Black Satin Damas, Black Satin and Colored Gros Grain Pekin Stripes	**63c** a yard
1,800 yards Printed Silks—another grand opportunity	**25c** a yard

A display of Beautiful Goods in our...

Reorganized Corset Dept. 2d Floor.

Our Corset Department has steadily and rapidly inereased its business since its reorganization last January. For today and this week we announce a special display and we shall take pleasure in showing this great stock in its present perfection.

The "M. F. & Co. Special" is one of our best Corsets—we show it in all lengths and in *five recently added models.* It is made in finest Italian Cloth, in richest Brocades, and in Satins—also in dainty Evening Shades.

The "Priscilla" is a beautiful Fine French hand-made Corset of exquisite shape.

The "Pansy"—an exquisite Corset, for which we are sole agents.

The Dept. quotes always lowest prices and offers special bargains.

75 dozen Leotie Genuine Whalebone Corsets—made of best French Coutil and Italian Cloth—French gored—heavily flossed—of beautiful shape—which we quote at the very **Special Price**	**$2.00**

Corsets carefully and correctly fitted.

China Dept.

—A Rapidly Increasing Department.—(*3d Floor Annex.*)—Our chief effort this fall is to thoroughly introduce this department—to do so we quote prices in which profit is so slightly considered that any gain to us must lie in the advertising the department receives.

Dinner Sets—

112 piece Set English "Flow" blue and gilt	**$12.75**
102 piece Sets Carlsbad China	**$12.50**
102 piece Sets Carlsbad China	**$13.50**
Special Chafing Dish—3 pints, with hot water pan	**$3.00**

Cut Glass Department—

Special New Cutting Sugar and Creams, per set	**$5.00**
New and Richly Cut 8-in. Fruit Nappies, each	**$3.00**

We have a new and choice selection in Baccarat Stem Table Glasses—in cut, etched, and gold patterns.

JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.
191 and 193 State-st.,
Importers and Manufacturers,
Wholesale and Retail.
FINE FURS
CHICAGO.
Everything in...

FURS

(HIGHEST AWARDS, WORLD'S FAIR.)

Retailing at Wholesale Prices.

Sealskin, Otter, Mink, Beaver, Persian Lamb, Black Marten, Electric Seal, and Astrakhan Capes, Mantillas, and Garments.

☞ Remodeling and making over Furs correctly.

Catalogue Free. Mail Orders Wanted.

KIDNEY ILLS

can be permanently cured with

Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills

A few doses will relieve. A few boxes will cure. At all druggists, or mailed for 50c. a box. Book free.

HOBB'S MEDICINE CO.,
Chicago. San Francisco.

BRASS BEDS

AND IRON BEDS

At Manufacturers' Prices.

H. E. SCHOLLE & CO.,
222 Wabash-av., between Adams and Jackson-sts.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Oriental rugs.. Every rug shown here was selected, bought, and shipped direct from the native Turkish, Persian, Afghanistan, and Indian weaver by the Mandel rug experts. Hence you'll see here a choicer collection and a larger variety of real gems of the Orient in every artistic weave and coloring than at any other place—while the prices (made possible through this *direct* dealing with the weavers) are positively from 25% to 50% below those usually quoted. Here are Oriental rugs that will wear a lifetime—at the prices frequently asked for the domestic article. Here is every modern and antique design—including all the most desirable and artistic effects in

Bokhara,
Mohair,
Chichis,
Beloochistan,
Gangi,
Khiva,
Durbent,
Herat,
Bandhurr,
Hamedan,
Herese,
Carabags,
Feraghan,
Samarcan,
Sennia,
Nalgaran,
Kurdistan,
Mecca,
Kazak,
Anatolian,
Ghulistan,
Demerjig,
Shiraz,
Kismet,
Kelim,
Shirvan,
Cabistan,
Meles,
Hamedieh,
Ladik,
Nefess,
Gheordies,
Bagdad,
Khorrasan,
Cashmere.

This Oriental rug department has won for itself first place among retail departments in America. Its vast stock—its great variety—its thorough completeness—and its positively lowest prices—have been important factors in winning this position.

Fall Hyacinths, Tulips, &c. **Bulbs**
Vaughan's Seed Store,
84 AND 86 RANDOLPH-ST.

J. A. BISHOP & CO.,
207-209 State-st., S. E. Cor. Adams,
MOURNING OUTFITS.

EDUCATIONAL.

Chicago Conservatory of Music and Dramatic Art.
AUDITORIUM BUILDING. CHICAGO.

Chief Instructors:
Wm. H. Sherwood, Leopold Godowsky, Robert Goldbeck — Piano.
Clarence Eddy, Wm. Middelschulte — Organ.
Arturo Marescalchi, Dove Boetti, Mr. and Mrs. Bicknell Young — Vocal.
S. E. Jacobsohn — Violin
Anna Morgan — Elocution and Delsarte
Frederic Grant Gleason — Harmony and Theory.
Samuel Kayzer — Shakespearean and Poetic Reading.

And large corps of associate and assistant Teachers.

Fall term will open Monday, September 9th, 1895. For catalogue and information, address
SAMUEL KAYZER, Director.

EDUCATIONAL.

TODD SEMINARY FOR BOYS.
An ideal school, situated in the most elevated and most healthful town in Illinois. 48th year.
NOBLE HILL, Pres., Woodstock, Ill.

Sylvan Dells Home School
For Young Boys Opens Sept. 16.
W. H. RUSSELL, Prin., Highland Park, Ill.

WINTER RESORTS.

PENNOYER SANITARIUM
KENOSHA, WIS.
FALL AND WINTER.
Luxurious accommodations; hot water radiators in every room; every comfort for invalids or those needing rest. For illustrated prospectus address
N. A. PENNOYER, M. D., Manager.

HOTELS.

Cochran Hotel
14th and K-sts., Washington, D. C.
Opposite FRANKLIN PARK, and convenient to all parts of the city by cable cars. Permanent and transient guests received.

Strictly First-Class.
Terms according to location of rooms. Satisfactory terms for the season.
Geo. W. Cochran.

HOTELS.

HOTEL DEL PRADO,
Midway Plaisance and Washington-av
Strictly first-class. Excellent cuisine. Fine orchestra. I. C. trains every 5 minutes; 14 min. down town. Elegantly furnished rooms, single or en suite, with private baths; beautiful views, broad piazzas and corridors. Reasonable Prices.
E. C. DYER, Proprietor.

COMPLEXION POWDER
is an absolute necessity of the refined toilet in this climate. Pozzoni's combines every element of beauty and purity.